"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; colder, with west gales, Tuesday.
☞For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,757. * * * * * NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1912.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TAXI ROBBERS ARE CAPTURED

Thief's Purchase of a Hat for His Girl Friend Leads to Three Arrests.

CHAUFFEUR BACK IN CELL

Mantani Planned to Buy a Moving-Picture Place with His Share.

FIND PART OF $25,000 LOOT

"Eddie" Collins of Boston Admits His Share in the Robbery When Woman Inadvertently Gives Him Away.

Three men are under arrest, charged with being principals in the Trinity Place hold-up of Feb. 15, when two messengers of the East River National Bank, on their way in a taxicab from the Produce Exchange Bank to the former institution, were assaulted and robbed of $23,000 belonging to the East River National.

Early this morning a fourth man was brought to Headquarters, and at 1:45 A. M. he was still being quizzed by Deputy Commissioner Dougherty. Two young women are also held as witnesses.

A woman's new hat supplied the clue that put the police on the trail, and a woman's cleverness in making friends supplied the links in the chain of evidence that had been missing. The prisoners, all of whom are charged with assault and robbery, spent last night in Police Headquarters cells, while two young women, one of them a well-known character in the underworld, are held as material witnesses for the State.

One of the men held as principals in the crime is Gino Mantani of 147 West Fourth Street, who owned and was the driver of the taxicab in which the bank messengers were beaten and robbed, and who last night found himself for a second time under arrest in connection with the case. Mantani was discharged by Magistrate Herbert when he was arraigned before him one week ago yesterday, the Magistrate giving as the reason for the discharge that "not one scintilla of evidence had been produced against him."

Another prisoner is Edward Kinsman, alias Eddie Collins, of Boston and New York. He is a rather good looking young fellow and is known to the sporting world as a man who has pugilistic aspirations. He, the police say, is the man who was on the seat beside Mantani when the messengers were being beaten into unconsciousness by the highwaymen who entered the cab when it slowed down in Trinity Place.

Collins had admitted that he was the man on the seat with Mantani, and from Boston, where his father lives, came the information that the police of that city had found in a grip belonging to Collins more than $700 in five dollar bills, most of the money in wrappers on which is printed the name of the Produce Exchange Bank of New York, and the dates Feb. 13 and 14.

The third prisoner, who was brought in late yesterday afternoon, is Jess Albrozzi of 87 West Third Street, a friend of Mantani. Albrozzi formerly worked for Mantani, and from him the police got the key to a safety deposit box in the vaults of the Bowery Savings Bank. In this box, the police say, they expect to find several thousand dollars of the money that was stolen from the bank messengers.

Woman's Cleverness Furnished a Clue.

The women who are held as witnesses are Annie Hull and Myrtle Hoyt. Annie Hull is a friend of Collins, and it was her boasts about the new hat that Collins was to give her that gave the police their first reliable information in the matter.

It was Mrs. Elizabeth Goodwin, a police matron, who managed to win the friendship of Annie Hull, and as a result of this friendship the woman gave much valuable information, particularly regarding Collins, the "dude" of the gang. It was Mantani's ambition to own a moving picture show that caused the police to suspect him, and it was Albrozzi's efforts to buy one for his friend Mantani that brought Albrozzi under police surveillance.

Within three days after the hold-up was committed the police hit on the right trail, Commissioner Dougherty said last night, but it was a trail that was nearly blotted out and one that required the most delicate nursing to bring forth the desider results. It was the information in regard to Mantani's moving-picture aspirations that placed him under suspicion. Mantani came here from Italy twenty years ago. He had never been accused of committing a crime, and still protests that he does not recognize Collins as the man who rode beside him the day of the hold-up. Collins, however, Commissioner Dougherty says, positively identified the Italian as the man who was at the wheel.

It required a lot of hard work to get the facts in the moving-picture part of the case. Finally, however, Dougherty got the information he wanted. He found that Mantani had sent a man, who proved to be Albrozzi, to look over a moving-picture theatre in Avenue A, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets.

That was a week or two before the Trinity Place hold-up. Albrozzi asked the man who owned the place how much money he wanted for it, and when the owner said $12,000, he shook his head and said, "Too much." That was more money than Mantani had. In fact, according to Commissioner Dougherty, Mantani was nearly bankrupt, and his taxicabs are held in a garage in Washington Square for an unpaid rent bill of about $700.

The police traced Albrozzi and identified him as the former proprietor of a café known as "The Nutshell," in Washington Square South. They looked into the history of the man and soon found that about seven years ago Albrozzi had been employed by Mantani as a truckman. Mantani then worked in Sullivan Street. Albrozzi, and Mantani had remained friends and the police had no trouble in establishing this very important fact. While this information concerning Mantani was being collected, Mantani was a prisoner in Headquarters, protesting his innocence.

"When we had to arraign Mantani before the Magistrate," said Dougherty last night, "we were in a position in which we could not divulge our information, and Magistrate Herbert discharged him. That was exactly what we wanted done, for it took him off of his guard, and gave us a chance seemingly to admit that we were up in the air. After that it was plain, but at the same time very slow, sailing. We knew who our men were, and all we had to do was keep pegging away until we got them with the goods."

While connecting Mantani and Albrozzi, the police learned of Annie Hull, the friend of Collins. It was Mantani himself, while under cross-examination by Dougherty, who gave the tip that brought

Continued on Page 6.

FLORIDA & CAROLINA RESORTS.
Best service via Seaboard Air Line Ry. Shortest route. Steel trains. Inq. 1184 B'way. Phone 5644 Mad. —Adv.

AUTO KILLS W. H. HALL.

Retired Builder Trying to Board Street Car When He Was Run Down.

William Henry Hall, 63 years old, of 265 West Seventy-third Street, a retired builder and capitalist, was struck by an automobile at Broadway and Eighty-third Street yesterday afternoon and injured so severely that he died in Roosevelt Hospital. Mr. Hall was trying to board a car and was shielding his face from the rain with an umbrella when the auto struck him. Louis Kahn, chauffeur for Joseph Rockowitz of 1,029 Kelly Avenue, the Bronx, who was alone in the car, said he had applied the brakes, but his car skidded on the wet pavement.

Mr. Hall was returning home after inspecting some property in Eighty-third Street which his son-in-law, C. E. McManus, wanted to buy. He had been in the building trade at 39 West Forty-second Street for many years, but recently retired in favor of his three sons, although he continued to take an interest in the business in an advisory capacity.

Mr. Hall was a widower. He leaves three sons and two daughters and his father, William Hall, now 93 years old.

WANTED TO FIGHT MEXICO.

Roosevelt Said to Have Offered His Services to Taft.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The announcement of Col. Roosevelt's willingness to accept the Presidential nomination, and his consequent open break with President Taft, was declared here to-night to have removed a picturesque possibility in connection with the threatened trouble in Mexico.

Senators who pretend to be conversant with the facts stated that when the Madero revolution was at its height and the possibility of American intervention was being discussed, Col. Roosevelt wrote a letter to President Taft volunteering to head a regiment of cavalry which was to be in the forefront of the invading force.

Col. Roosevelt, it is said, stipulated that his subordinate officers were to be of his own choosing, and went so far as to name some of the men he would select. These included Col. Cecil A. Lyon, Republican National Committeeman of Texas; "Jack" Abernathy, the wolf-strangling ex-Marshal of Oklahoma; Sloan Simpson of Texas, a "rough rider"; Secret Service Agent James Sloan, Jr., now with President Taft, and several members of the old Rough Rider regiment of Cuban war fame.

Col. Roosevelt at that time, it is said, stated it as his highest ambition to be again in the saddle in time of war.

The Colonel's letter to President Taft was addressed "Dear Will," according to those who say they saw it, and President Taft's reply was addressed "Dear Theodore." It stated, according to reports, that the Colonel's proposal "was very interesting, indeed," but that the possibility of American intervention was too remote a contingency to be considered at the time in any way.

DOUBT RIGGS'S CONFIRMATION

Albany Leaders Think Bissell Also Will Fail in Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Indications to-night point to a refusal of the Senate to confirm the nominations of Edward G. Riggs and Herbert P. Bissell to be Public Service Commissioners. While the Tammany members felt certain of their ability to defeat the nomination of Mr. Riggs, those in the councils of Republican leaders declared that not one of the minority would vote for Mr. Bissell.

When Senator Robert F. Wagner, Tammany spokesman of the upper house, reached Albany to-night he excepted that the Finance Committee would hold a meeting before to-night's session and vote to report adversely on the nomination of Mr. Riggs. The failure of Senators Frawley and Pollock to arrive upset the calculations. Senators Brackett and Hinman of the minority will be absent to-morrow, and in their absence, it is said, no action on the nominations will be taken.

Friends of Mr. Riggs said to-night that he would be confirmed with Republican aid. It was also asserted that the Brooklyn Senators would not stand together in opposition to the Brooklyn nominee, unless bound by caucus action. None of the Republican leaders would state what course the minority would take, but it is expected that an effort will be made to obtain united action through a caucus. The sentiment of the Republicans, as expressed to-night, is that they should not aid in the confirmation of either nomination, inasmuch as the Public Service Commission should remain non-political, and Republican members should not be displaced by Democrats.

It is believed that some Republicans will vote for Mr. Riggs on personal grounds unless bound otherwise by caucus action.

HARMON QUIETS CHILDREN.

Carries Them Out of Court as Father Is Sentenced to Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 26.—Gov. Harmon was in Federal Judge Hollister's court this afternoon when Herman Gleis, former Postmaster at Cherry Grove, Ohio, was arraigned to explain how it happened that he was $618 short in his accounts. The three children of Gleis were in court with their mother, and they reached out their hands to their father. Mrs. Gleis held them back, whereupon three voices joined in a chorus of discordant yells. Gov. Harmon then took the three youngsters under his arm and carried them out of the court into an ante-room, where he quieted them.

Gleis was sentenced to the county jail for eleven months.

New Tarrytown-Nyack Ferry.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 26.—County Judge W. P. Platt has granted a franchise to the North River Ferry Company to operate a new ferry line between Tarrytown and Nyack. The new company promises to put two boats in commission and to give service at night as late as traffic demands. The new service will benefit autoists from New York City and Westchester County.

Declines New York Pastorate.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 26.—The Rev. Russell H. Conwell, Pastor of the Grace Baptist Temple and President of Temple University, has been offered the pastorate of the Calvary Baptist Church of New York, but has declined the offer, as he prefers to end his days here.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Never fail to relieve hoarseness.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT ANSWERS CRY OF REVOLUTION

"If Recall of Judicial Decisions Be Revolution, Make the Most of It," He Says.

IS FIGHTING FOR PRINCIPLE

Contest for the Republican Nomination Not a Personal Issue—Talks to the Massachusetts Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 26.—The Progressives of Massachusetts played a trump card at the outset of the Roosevelt campaign to-day by getting the Colonel before the Legislature, where he made a speech on the line of his Columbus address, and dramatically exclaimed, paraphrasing Patrick Henry: "If that be revolution, make the most of it."

While the Colonel refrained from naming President Taft, many of the legislators said it was plain to whom he referred when, in concluding his address, he said:

"It has been stated in the last few days that the Constitution is a shield to guard against the passions of the people. Any one who holds that view does not know what democracy is. If you don't believe in the people, say so and abandon your system of government. But above all things, don't claim that you trust the people and underhandedly try to trick them out of the right of self-government."

While the Legislature some time ago invited President Taft to speak before it on March 18, the invitation to Col. Roosevelt was not extended until to-day. But when it was suggested he willingly substituted it for the scheduled visit to the bookstores of Boston.

The invitation to Col. Roosevelt was extended on motion of Representative Russell D. Crane of Cambridge, and the legislators were all in their seats at 3 o'clock, the appointed hour. Speaker Cushing, whose house guest Col. Roosevelt was to-day, introduced him as "a very distinguished American who represents the very best and highest in our National life." There was cheering and handclapping for three minutes before the Colonel found opportunity to speak, and hearty applause when he had concluded, at 3:45 o'clock.

Earlier in the day the Colonel said:

"I am entirely happy because I am fighting for a principle, and the issue is in no sense a personal one. You may quote me as saying that."

Col. Roosevelt's Speech.

Here is what Col. Roosevelt said to the legislators:

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen: It is a great honor, which I deeply appreciate, to be permitted to address this legislative body composed of the representatives of that great historic commonwealth which has ever stood foremost in the unending battle for liberty and right secured within the law. And I know that you expect me to speak to you to-day, telling you just what I think and believe.

"We of to-day, if we are worthy of endeavoring to lead the people aright, must be doing our part to secure social and industrial justice through genuine popular rule, and our object was set forth by the great Italian radical leader Mazzini, when he wrote:

> No war of classes, no hostility to existing wealth, no wanton or unjust violation of the rights of property, but a constant disposition to ameliorate the condition of the classes least favored by fortune.

"That should be our aim, gentlemen, to help better, not merely politically but industrially, the condition of those least favored by fortune, and to endeavor to make and to keep the Government of this country genuinely a Government of, by, and for the people. And because I believe in genine popular rule, I favor direct nominations, direct primaries, including direct preferential Presidential primaries, not only for local but for State delegates. I believe in the adoption of wisely chosen devices under which the initative and referendum can be used, not as a substitute for a representative government, but to make representative government genuinely representative, to see it corrected if it becomes misrepresentative. And I wish to say a few words to you to-day specifically on the proposition of giving to the people in the last resort the interpretation of the Constitution.

Thinks His Position Simple.

"My position is simple. It is that if the people know enough to make the Constitution, they know enough in the last resort to say what it was that they meant when they made it. I wish to call your attention to the entirely different character of the National and the State Constitutions. In the National Constitution we deal with an instrument designed to define the limits of power between the Nation and the several States. So that as regards the National Constitution there must necessarily be somebody capable of deciding what those limits are, when we come to discuss the relative claims of conflicting sovereignties, each sovereign in its own sphere. The State Constitution of any State has nothing analogous to that about it.

"There is no question in a State of any conflicting sovereignties. There is only one sovereignty, the sovereignty of the people. You are not the sovereigns, neither is the Executive, neither is the judiciary. All three of you possess powers delegated to you by the people, but not parted with by the people, and therefore, whereas in the National Constitution the legislative branch has no power save that which is expressly granted to it by the Constitution, under the State Constitution the legislative body has all the power that is not forbidden it by the Constitution. It is a fundamental difference.

"I will speak of ours as a Government of division of powers. That is true in so far as we deal with the division among the representatives of the people of the power delegated to them by the people, but it is not true if by it we mean there is a division of power between the people and the representatives.

People Must Be the Masters.

"In the last resort, the people, after due deliberation, are to be and must be the masters and their representatives their servants. There is nothing ignoble in any man fit to be a public servant avowing that he is such. It was Abraham Lincoln who in his first inaugural spoke of his absolute responsibility to—I use his words—'his masters, the American people.'

"Now, in the measure that I advocate, in the method of securing a proper interpretation of the Constitution which I advocate, remember to take what I say, and not the headlines in the newspapers purporting to tell what I say.

Continued on Page 3.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER,
50c. per case of 6 glass-stoppered bottles.—Adv.

Mr. Dooley Discusses
The Friendship of Roosevelt and Taft
The most talked-of subject in the day's news furnishes the theme for a distinctly characteristic Dooley article in
Next Sunday's Times

FIRES REVOLVER IN PARLIAMENT

House of Commons Startled by the Act of a Man in Clergyman's Dress.

CRIES "VOTES FOR WOMEN!"

Says He Went to London to See the Premier and Fired the Shot to Draw Attention to His Grievance.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Members of Parliament were startled early this evening when a visitor fired a revolver in the central hall or outer lobby of the House of Commons. Nobody was hurt.

Such a thing had been unknown in recent Parliamentary annals, but Premier Perceval was shot and killed by a man named Bellingham in the lobby in 1812.

The man who fired the shot to-day was dressed like a clergyman. He is about 40 years old. At about 6 o'clock he entered the central hall. Going up to one of the two policemen who guard the short corridor leading to the House of Commons, he asked for a regulation card to send in to a member. On being provided with the card he addressed it to Will Crooks, the well-known Labor member, signing himself "the Rev. S. Henry, Leominster."

He afterward took a seat behind the statue of Lord Iddesleigh, and caused some comment by muttering strangely to himself. There were many persons scattered about the central hall, which provides a rendezvous for visitors who have business with members. Ministers pass through frequently, and there is hardly an hour when one or more of the leaders of each party are not in consultation there with friends or callers.

There was a moment of breathless suspense when the man rose from his seat, presenting a large revolver toward the other side of the hall, and pulled the trigger. For a moment every one feared that the shot had been fired with murderous intent, but it was soon seen that nobody was hurt. The man still waved the revolver about in a wild fashion, and it was feared that he might shoot again.

A Police Inspector and two Constables lost no time in rushing forward and seizing the man, wresting away the revolver. As he left the lobby, escorted by the policemen, the prisoner exclaimed, "Votes for women! Down with the fools!" He also stated that he was the author of a book called "Tolstoy and the Messiah," and that his action was intended as a protest against the Government's suppression of the book.

Members and attendants crowded toward the scene directly after the report, which was heard distinctly in the chamber itself, the entrance of which is only about thirty-five yards away. All were relieved on finding that nobody had been injured.

The prompt action of the police probably prevented further shooting, inasmuch as the revolver when seized contained four undischarged cartridges. Ten other cartridges were found in the man's pockets. If the bullet had been fired toward the chamber it only had to penetrate a glass panel to reach the interior of the house. Witnesses of the occurrence state that the shot passed over the heads of several persons standing in the lobby.

Investigation leads the police to believe that the man is a licensed lay preacher. When charged at the Police Station later with wantonly discharging a revolver within the precincts of the House of Commons the man declared that he came to London specially to see Premier Asquith. Failing in his object, he had discharged the revolver for the purpose of attracting attention to his grievance. It is understood that he had just come to London from Leominster.

BRIDE'S PARENTS DETAIN HER

Young Varno Says the Smiths Have Taken Away Her Clothes.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 26.—George Varno, son of Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Varno of Thompsonville, while employed last Spring by an electric company at Northampton, Mass., met Ruth Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Newton Smith of Amherst, Mass. Early in August young Varno and Miss Smith were married by the Town Clerk in Amherst against the wishes of her parents.

Varno says that when he returned with his wife to her home her father became enraged and beat his daughter. When he attempted to interfere, Varno says, Smith drew a revolver and fired at him, the bullet passing through the sleeve of Varno's coat.

Varno then brought his wife to his father's home in Thompsonville. A reconciliation was effected between Varno and his wife's parents, but when Mrs. Varno visited them they always begged her to leave him and return to them. This she refused to do.

On Saturday evening last Mrs. Varno left their home in this city for a visit over Sunday with her parents, promising that she would be back again on Sunday evening. She did not return, and when friends called her up by telephone she told them that her parents had taken her clothes and money and would not let her leave the house. Varno has placed the case in the hands of an attorney, who will begin suit unless Mrs. Varno is released.

CRETA CREME HAND SOAP
Creamy lather, a comfortable shave. 15c.—Adv.

AMERICANS IN FIGHT WITH THE MEXICANS

Insurgents and Cowboys in Battle for Twelve Hours at Ranch Opposite Sierra Blanca.

RELIEF PARTY FOR BESIEGED

Band of Americans Start to Raise the Siege—Shots at Texas Militia at El Paso.

MARFA, Texas, Wednesday, Feb. 27, 3:45 A. M.—The headquarters of the Nelson Morris ranch, opposite Sierra Blanca, is surrounded by insurgents, and a battle between American ranchmen and Mexicans has been going on for twelve hours. A band of American cowboys, well armed, have started southward for the Rio Grande with the determination to release the besieged. A Mexican cowboy brought news of the fight late last night.

EL PASO, Texas, Wednesday, Feb. 27.—A small detachment of Company K, Texas State Militia, engaged in guarding the El Paso electric light plant, were fired upon last night by persons concealed behind box cars and said to be Mexicans. Maxim silencers were used upon the guns and more than twenty shots were fired, one bullet passing through the hat of one of the guardsmen.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 26.—Gen. Emilio Campa's rebel army, comprising nearly 1,000 men, is advancing upon Juarez tonight, following a conference over the telephone with Mayor Lorente.

At 11:15 o'clock to-night the forces of Campa had arrived on the river bank, opposite Fort Bliss, about one and a half miles northwest of Juarez. They are supposed to be extending a wing around the west side of the city.

Early in the afternoon Campa sent a note warning residents of an impending move upon the city and advising them to offer no resistance. The telephone conversation with the Mayor of Juarez was the outcome. Apparently the conversation failed in its purpose, as it is believed that the rebel commander intended to defer his attack until to-morrow.

The situation in Juarez grew so threatening during the afternoon that United States Consul Edwards notified all Americans to leave the city. By 8 o'clock to-night it was believed that all had crossed the Rio Grande and were safely quartered in this city.

El Paso speedily took on a martial appearance when the announcement that a telephone communication between Lorante and Campa regarding the fate of Juarez had terminated unsatisfactorily.

Six hundred United States troops of the Fourth Cavalry and of the Eighteenth Infantry with machine guns were stationed at strategic points, although Col. Steever declared that he had no instructions to do other than protest should Mexican bullets be fired into American territory. Americans in Juarez who responded promptly to the warning issued by United States Consul Edwards and crossed the Rio Grande to El Paso were accompanied by hundreds of Mexican non-combatants.

Mexican authorities were silent to-night as to their purpose, but were engaged in active preparations for a defense of Juarez. The defense, it is said, consists of about 100 police, reinforced by 400 volunteers, who declare they will not surrender without a fight. Two machine guns have been posted on buildings in Juarez, and soldiers have been stationed at important points in the city.

Seven mounted and armed Americans who, it was alleged by Mexican officers, were on their way to Mexico to join the rebels, were arrested near the border line at Fronteras to-day. All are in jail there.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Feb. 26.—This city is sleepless to-night, awaiting an attack by the rebels at any moment. The fear that the city will be fired upon is based upon a warning received this afternoon from the officers commanding the rebel forces encamped a short distance away. The warning, which was addressed to all the city officials, said:

> Encampment near Ciudad-Juarez,
> Feb. 26, 1912.
>
> For the present I hereby announce in the name of all the chiefs and the troops under my command that all guarantees extend to all foreigners and natives as long as there is no resistance of any kind offered in Juarez. If there is resistance offered we will enter the city through blood and fire, if need be.
>
> I have placed the time of six hours from 2 o'clock to-day, so that all foreigners can know our purpose. All foreigners shall be notified of this announcement. In case of an attack by foreigners (Americans) we will unite without distinction of political parties.
>
> GEN. EMILIO CAMPA,
> COL. ROQUE GOMEZ,
> MAJOR TOMAS LOZA.

Juarez is guarded by more than 400 apparently determined, but untried men, and the officials declare they will put up a fight if attacked. Mexican Consul E. C. Llorente, in El Paso, says Pancho Villa and five hundred loyal state troops are en route to Juarez from Chihuahua, and that the rebels may be expected to be attacked from the rear at any time.

The rebels promise to give notice before attacking so that foreigners may get out. They also say they will move around to the northwest of Juarez so they can fire parallel with El Paso.

CAVALRY TO ARIZONA BORDER.

War Department Also Has Troops Ready to Send to San Antonio.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Realizing the need of a stronger patrol on the Mexican border in Arizona the War Department to-day ordered two companies of the Fourth Cavalry from San Antonio to Douglass and one company to Nogales. Capt. Mahlin Craig of the General Staff has been ordered from San Francisco to the Imperial Valley to investigate conditions there.

The Fourth Infantry, now divided between Fort Crook, Omaha, and Fort Logan H. Roots, Hot Springs, Arkansas, has been ordered to get ready with everything necessary for border service and be prepared to entrain for San Antonio upon receipt of a second message. This will probably be the first regiment to reinforce the border patrol, but others will be assigned to such service if developments at El Paso appear to justify the movement.

The assemblage of this force on the Rio Grande does not mean an invasion of Mexico, but it is admitted that the troops will not hesitate to cross the boundary line to insure the maintenance of a neutral zone broad enough to insure the safety of persons on the American side.

"There is no thought of intervention in Mexico for the purpose of pacification or otherwise," said Secretary Stimson at the White House to-day. "All that we propose to do is to protect American lives and property, and this we will do."

ALL "EAST COAST" POINTS REACHED BY "N. Y. & FLORIDA SPECIAL."
Atlantic Coast Line, 1:26 P. M. 4 other Trains Daily. Superior Roadway. 1218 B'way. —Adv.

ROOSEVELT WON'T BOLT.

Will Support the Nominee, Whomever the Convention May Choose.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—"Do you intend to support the Republican nominee, whoever he may be?" was asked of Col. Roosevelt here to-night.

"Of course I shall," he replied.

In explaining his position with regard to the third term, he said:

"My position is perfectly simple. I stated it as clearly as I could in 1904 and reiterated it in 1907. I said that I would not accept a nomination for a third term, under any circumstances, meaning, of course, third consecutive term.

"I could not have said less at the time, nor could I have said more. Of course, I could not then know whether or not there would be a demand for me to accept a nomination at some future time. And, believing as I do that the selection of candidates for the Presidency rests entirely with the people, I could not say at that time at no time in my life would I accept another nomination.

"It must be clear to any reasonable man that the precedent which forbids a third term has reference only to a third consecutive term. It grew out of the fact that a President of the United States under the present system of electing delegates can, if he knows how to use the machinery at his disposal, renominate himself, even though the majority of his party is against him. But after he has been out of office for a time, he has lost control of the machinery. He is in the position absolutely of any private citizen. The machinery is then in the hands of the man occupying the office of President."

GAYNOR ON "CRIME WAVES."

Invented to Create Sensations, He Says in Letter to Waldo.

The following letter from Mayor Gaynor to Police Commissioner Waldo was given out at the City Hall yesterday.

Feb. 26, 1912.

Sir: Your letter of Feb. 20, giving me the statistics of crime since Sept. 1, 1911, and the corresponding statistics for the last two years, showing that there is now no unusual amount of crime in the city, is at hand. This is all very true, but you must remember you cannot prevent the proprietors of ragbag newspapers from inventing a wave of crime whenever they feel disposed to do so for the sake of sensation and the circulation of their newspapers. They would be willing to bring any infamy on the city for the sake of increasing their circulation. But do not be disturbed by that. Intelligent people understand it perfectly.

Very truly yours,

W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

REFUSED STOTESBURY OFFER

He Was Ready to Advance $150,000 for Philadelphia Convention Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 26.—Mayor Blankenburg told to-day how some time ago Edward T. Stotesbury had come to him secretly and offered to advance $150,000 without interest from his private forune so that Philadelphia would be in a position to keep the promise made by the Mayor during the campaign and immediately erect a convention hall.

At the time of Mr. Stotesbury's visit it was asserted that the city could not afford to spend the money. Mr. Stotesbury heard this statement and opened his purse. His offer was not accepted, but ground was broken to-day for the Convention Hall.

GIRLS PLEDGE SELF-DENIAL.

Money Spent for Luxuries to be Given to Labor Union.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Ten thousand women and girls, members of the Women's Trade Union League, have designated this as Self-denial Week. Their purpose is to raise a campaign fund to assist other working girls to organize unions and enforce union conditions.

The girls have pledged themselves to remain away from theatres and dances and to deny themselves candy, ice cream and other delicacies.

More than 100 girls agreed last night to walk to work during the week and give the carfare to the campaign fund. An equal number declared they would give the amount they usually deposit in the savings bank each week to the same cause.

There are about 115,000 working women in Chicago who are not members of the league.

NEARLY HIT BY METEORITE.

Waves Dashed Over Bostonian's Decks When It Struck the Water.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—A narrow escape from being struck by a meteorite was experienced by the Leyland Line steamer Bostonian, which arrived to-day from Manchester, England.

At 5 A. M., on Saturday last, Capt. Perry reported, he saw the meteorite, flashing brilliantly, falling to the southwest of the vessel. There was a hissing sound as it approached and with a loud report it fell into the ocean a few ship's lengths from the Bostonian's bow.

It caused so great a disturbance in the sea that water was dashed over the decks of the steamer.

BRYCE AT CONGRESS HEARING

British Diplomat Appears In Advocacy of Reference Bureau.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Diplomatic and legislative precedents were broken to-day when Ambassador Bryce appeared before the House Committee on Library in connection with the Nelson bill for the establishmept of a legislative reference bureau for the guidance of National lawmakers.

Mr. Bryce prefaced his testimony with an explanation that the measure was non-partisan, and that its author was anxious to have him tell how the plan worked in England. In minute detail Mr. Bryce explained the methods of the so-called Parliamentary Council. In his opinion, Congress would find the proposed reference bureau very valuable.

Others heard in advocacy of the bill included Dr. Putnam, Librarian of Congress, and Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, Chairman of President Taft's Economy Commission.

DON'T TAKE CHANCES.
Drink Crystal Spring Water, bottled at the Spring, Catskill Mts. 'Phone Murray Hill 590. —Adv.

SCHIFF BARES BRANDT PLOT

Banker Says Prisoner's Lawyer Threatened Scandal Unless Prosecution Was Dropped.

TELLS FULL STORY OF CASE

Makes Public Man's Letters to Mrs. Schiff and Facts Barred at Hand Hearing.

FISCHER-HANSEN'S PART IN IT

Flatly Accused of Having Made Over a Year-Old Tale of His Own to Fit This Case.

BRANDT REMAINS IN JAIL

Court Delays and Misunderstanding About Surety Keep Him in Prison Another Day.

The whole story of the remarkable case of Foulke E. Brandt, the former servant of Mortimer L. Schiff, who was sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment for burglariously entering Mr. Schiff's house on the night of March 8, 1907, so far as Mr. Schiff knows it, was given to the newspapers last night by Mr. Schiff's lawyers. It contains every important event connected with the case in which Mr. Schiff had any part, and is the story that Mr. Schiff sought to tell before Richard L. Hand, the Commissioner appointed by Gov. Dix to investigate Brandt's application for pardon, but which Mr. Hand refused to hear.

Embraced within this statement are the letters written by Brandt to Mrs. Schiff, about which so many stories have been printed and which until now have been withheld. There also appears the statement of the case made by Mr. Schiff and given to District Attorney Whitman, as well as the affidavit of Leonard Bourne, third servant in Mr. Schiff's home on the night of the burglary. This affidavit is offered to show that Brandt could not have entered Mr. Schiff's house by way of the coalhole, as he swears he did, without committing burglary in the first degree, as this crime is defined by the law.

Mr. Schiff also declares that Mrs. Schiff's name was first brought into the case by Brandt himself, who used it at first to save himself from a long sentence, again to obtain help from United States Senator Nelson, and finally to excite the sympathy of Gov. Dix, of District Attorney Whitman, and of the public.

The statement practically accuses Carl Fischer-Hansen, who was the second lawyer Brandt had during the time intervening between his arrest and his sentence, and who has since served a term in prison and has been disbared, of planning the scandalous stories told in this case on the lines of a story told by him to the newspapers one year before Brandt was arrested. The story that on the night preceding the day on which Brandt was sentenced, Mr. Schiff, Judge Rosalsky, W. W. McLaughlin, and a man named Rothchild, had a long talk at the Criterion Club is vigorously denied by Mr. Schiff, who says that he was never in the club in his life. The scandals put in circulation by Brandt and Fischer-Hansen, Mr. Schiff says in conclusion, are those which any discharged and revengeful house servant might invent about any employer.

MR. SCHIFF'S STATEMENT.

This is Mr. Schiff's statement:

"I have decided to make a public statement of the pertinent facts connected with the Brandt case so far as they are within my knowledge. I would have made this statment sooner but for my hope of an opportunity to make it under oath in a public judicial proceeding, but all my efforts to secure such an opportunity have been blocked by the Attorney General and the District Attorney. My counsel did their best to secure for Mr. Gans and myself an opportunity of testifying before Commissioner Hand, but we were denied that opportunity upon a pretext so flimsy that every lawyer in town knows its absurdity.

"I refer to the contention of the Attorney General and the District Attorney that witnesses voluntarily testifying before Commissioner Hand at their own request and expressly waiving immunity might none the less obtain immunity from prosecution in case the pending investigation before the Grand Jury should furnish evidence of a conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice.

"I now fear that upon the same pretext we may be denied an opportunity of testifying before the Grand Jury and of defending ourselves against attacks upon us by such persons as Brandt and Fischer-Hansen, the disbarred attorney and ex-convict. Even the police trial of Officer Wooldridge, which would have given some opportunity to reveal the facts in a public inquiry, has been postponed until the termination of the Grand Jury proceedings. The opportunity to present my evidence may be postponed for months. My only method of placing my case before the public seems to be by means of a voluntary statement in the press.

"Neither I nor my counsel has ever succeeded in securing an inspection of the papers filed on Brandt's behalf on the application to the Governor, nor have we been permitted to see the District Attorney's report to the Governor, although the Attorney General stated at the hearing before Commissioner Hand that he placed it in evidence. My request to the District Attorney for a copy has been refused, and I am told that no copy has been filed with Commissioner Hand.

"I have reached the decision to make this statement very reluctantly, because I naturally shrink from making public my private affairs. But for a month some newspapers of the city have been full of false charges, insinuations, innuendoes, and accusations of almost every conceivable character, from almost every conceivable source.

"Mr. Gans and I have been accused of conspiring to defeat the ends of justice, of dishonestly influencing an upright judge, of railroading an innocent young man to State prison to serve a long sentence, of inducing Brandt by false promises of leniency to plead guilty of a crime which he did not commit, and, finally, of inhumanly seeking by improper methods to keep an innocent man in prison after his innocence had been proved.

"Every one who has had anything to do with the conviction of Brandt or the opposition to his release, from the Judge who sentenced him and the Governor who refused to pardon him, to the officers who caused his arrest, has been subjected to misrepresentation and abuse. Bulletins of supposed proceedings in the Grand

Jury room have appeared almost daily in the newspapers without contradiction, public officials have vied with one another in supporting the efforts of Brandt's counsel to secure his freedom, and this confessed thief, embezzler, forger, and confirmed criminal has been held up before the community as a martyr entitled to public sympathy and support.

"Worst of all, by craftily devised innuendo and insinuation, more effective than direct statement, certain newspapers have sought to attack my honor and to create an impression that my efforts to secure Brandt's conviction and to oppose his applications for clemency were designed to hide some mystery which, if made public, would disgrace and degrade me before the community.

"To refute the cowardly statements recently made by counsel employed for Brandt by a newspaper and widely circulated in some of the newspapers that it was my counsel and I who first dragged the name of Mrs. Schiff into this case, one has but to read The New York American and certain other newspapers, beginning with the issues of Jan. 24, 1912. I have therefore decided that in self-protection and in justice to all those who have been maligned during the past month of hysteria I should make this statement of the facts.

Brandt's Employment and Discharge.

"In the Summer of 1906, while living at my country place at Oyster Bay, L. I., I employed Brandt, then masquerading under the name of Lawrence de Foulke, as a household servant.

"Before the Summer was over he was discharged for remaining in town over night on several occasions without permission.

"A few weeks later, after we returned to town, Brandt applied for re-employment, and as there had been some difficulty in finding a competent man to replace him he was re-engaged by the butler. He remained in my employ until Feb. 11, 1907.

"Late on the afternoon of that day he handed to Mrs. Schiff an envelope and asked her to read the letter which it contained. This letter, which proved to be an impudent declaration of affection, threw Mrs. Schiff into such a state of alarm that she locked herself up in the nursery with the children and awaited my arrival, when she handed the letter to me.

"I immediately directed the butler to discharge Brandt, to give him the $20 wages due him to date, and to see that he left the house at once. These orders were carried out. The following is a copy of the letter which caused Brandt's discharge:

Brandt's First Letter to Mrs. Schiff.

Missrs. M. L. Schiff.

Dearest Lady:

Please have indulgence and pardon my liberty, which I have taken by writing your this for me so important and particular letter.

Dearest Lady as you may perhaps remember that I ones last Autumn left your services, and the reason why I came bak to you perfectly never realised or by no myth means surmized, it was for you, yes; but I must tell you dear Lady, it is on this particular quistion I have based my dareing intrusion to write you.—

By doing this I put my future on a hazard, which may be ruin my life for some time, or it will bring me magnificent thoughts of coming;—

I am a poor fellow but I have a heart which I would part with to a Lady which I love dearest on earth ("it is you dearest Lady.") I am perfectly alone in this country no real friends no relation whatever, I do not mix up with the servants as I find more pleausur to associate with peopel better than I am.—

I do not know if you are interest or like my person, but I do know that am awfly fond of you, I have every respect I like and admire you emenskig. My feelings towards you dear Lady has grown every day in larger circumference.

Inside my heart is the eternal feeling's which can not be expressed in words ("only actions can speak.")

Day and night, until the slumber takes me away, I thing of you dear Lady, it is restless thoughts which never lives my brain.

I was born a Baron my mother a Barenes died 3 years after my birth, She was wealthy when she died, but I was born one year before she gott married. She had heart trouble which took her away suddenly, without to have written any legacy, so much was left to my stepfather for my education then I am that's all. I came to this country 8½ years ago to try my best, and to help my stepfather which is in a rather poor financial affairs with 8 dotters. The only thing I have had to be proud of is my health and my mother's dear decended nobility blood, which was born a Gentleman and I shall always be in the honor of my mothers name.—

I will not tire you any longer, but if you have the slitest liking or sumpthly for me, who thinks the world of you, I wish of my heart you would use me, I must have confidence in me, I am not able to marry nor ider can I because you Madam has me with body & soul you maybe do not know or believe it, but I take God as a sufficient ado to it.

I will do anything in the world for you, which is in my power and could make you a pleausur if not longer than 11 hours, it would delight me as well.

Trust me, as you only true friend, money thoes not make a true friend of heart, hear, I am here to you purpose take me and make use of me and give me a friends hand throught this weary world of illness;

You have power to send me out on the street I can gett a place easy enoff but to think of it makes me feel sorry I trust you because in your eyes I have read something which I never found in any woman.—

I hope you will from time to time give me a little place in your mind and heart and remember me as one who thinks the world and all of you;

Lovingly,

B. L. de F.

P. S. This is a free country and I have a right to Love you if I want but it is up to you if you want to think anything of me and consider me as a friend;— F.

For mercy don't show this to your husband or anybody—

Let me know your thoughts through a note, please, it would make me happy.

His Second Letter.

"This is the first letter which Brandt addressed to Mrs. Schiff or to myself, and it was the first revelation to us of his character.

"About three days after Brandt's discharge Mrs. Schiff received a letter from him expressing regret for his conduct and asking for a reference. The following is a copy of this letter:

Hotel Victoria
5th Avenue 27th Street Thursday, 14 Feb. 07
and Broadway, New York.
George W. Sweeney, Prop. 156 E 46 S.

Mrs. M. L. Schiff

Dear Madam—

Pardon my liberty, but I must write this few lines. All I want to say is concerning my own person.

You might have a very bad opinion of me, after the eve of 4 ult. I was very sorry poor Madam, and I cannot afford nor stand for a months vacation as I have no money I had just send most of my money home to my father of my last months wages so when Mr. Schiff send me away the only money I had was the 20$ he give William to me—

You know madam that hven you engaged me for the first time you may perhaps remember that my references where first class.

Now I will ask you madam to pardon me and for mercy write me a reference, you know if I was honest, sober, willing, industrious or a good waiter. You know which I was—

Madam you know that I done my best for to suit you and I have spendt about 7 months in your services. And I must state some reason's why I have no reference during that time, the Employment Byrou ask me, and I don't know what to say.

If I do not gett a place soon I do not no what it will become of me and my dear Fader who is about 59 years. Please madam realize the fact as well as Mr. Schiff. I know that my feelings towards you Madam took the best of me but don't judge me to hard I am young and do not see things as this. Hoping to receive some answer I have the honor to sign

Yours truly

Laurence de Foulke
156 East 46 Street

"To this letter I replied that in view of Brandt's conduct no reference could be given to him.

"We heard nothing further from him until the night of the assault, March 8, 1907. I can best give my account of the assault and of the occurrences down to the time of Brandt's arrest and arraignment before Magistrate Whitman by offering the following affidavit, which I made in writing on March 12, 1907, four days after the assault.

Schiff's Statement After Assault.

March 12, 1907.

On Friday evening, March 8, Mrs. Schiff and I dined at Martin's with Mr. and Mrs. Paul M. Warburg and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stern, and returned home in the company of Mr. and Mrs. Warburg, reaching our house at about 9:45 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Warburg came into the house for a few moments, but did not go above the parlor floor.

After they left, when we went up stairs, at about 10 o'clock, Mrs. Schiff went to bed, while I remained in the sitting room, reading until about 10:40. I then extinguished the lights in the sitting room and walked through the hall, extinguishing the lights as I went through, until I reached the floor of my dressing room, by which time the hall was in darkness.

As I opened the door of my dressing room I was struck a violent blow on the head, which, however, did not render me unconscious. I at once sprang to the switch and turned on the electric light, as the room was in darkness, when I saw a man standing over me, brandishing a wooden tenpin. At first I did not recognize who it was. I thought it to be some burglar, and said to him not to strike me again, and that I would give him what money I had with me.

I thereupon recognized that the man was a former servant of mine, named Lawrence de Foulke, whom I discharged about a month previously. He had no shoes on, had no coat, and had slipped on a dressing gown of mine which had been lying on a chair. As I recognized him, I said to him that I was very much surprised to see him there and that he should have fallen so low as not only to enter my house, but to attempt to murder me, to which he made reply that he had been unable to find a position, that he was out of work, had no place to sleep, and did not care what became of him; that if he did me up he could get away, and if he was caught that he would only get two or three years.

He told me to lay all my money on the dressing table in front of him, continuing to brandish the wooden ten-pin, but I refused to give him the money as he asked. In order to try to make him feel that I had no fear of him, I lit a cigarette and began to talk to him, watching him in the meantime. I told him that it was foolish of a young man to start on a career of crime; that even if he did succeed in robbing me and "doing me up," as he expressed it, and might be able to get away, he would be bound to be caught, and finally telling him that if he would consent to go quietly I would not call for help, but would let him out of the house myself.

I also asked him how he got into the house and how long he had been there, and he told me that he had entered through the area, through which the ashes are removed; that he had been in the house since about 8 o'clock, and that he had been awaiting my return.

While we were talking he placed the wooden tenpin on the floor next to himself and put his right hand at his hip pocket. I asked him why he did this, and he said that he had a revolver in his pocket, which he would use, if necessary, and, furthermore, that if necessary to escape arrest, he would shoot himself.

At first he absolutely refused to listen to any idea of going peacefully, as he said he could not trust me, but he finally consented to do so, I having said to him, that if he would go quietly I would give him some money to get his things out of pawn and to get food and lodging. I further said to him that I would try to give him another chance, and if he came to my office on Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock, I would send him possibly to Chicago and see whether I could give him a fresh start.

My only idea, of course, was to get rid of the man and to have an opportunity to consider what would be the best thing to do with him if he came. He finally consented to leave, upon which I told him to remove my dressing gown, which he had on, to go down to the cellar, where he said he had his coat and shoes, and to meet me at the front door, where I would let him out. This he did, and as I let him out of the house I gave him $50.

Weapons Brandt Had Ready.

As soon as he was gone I alarmed the house and saw that everything was closed tight for the night, and then went and informed Mrs. Schiff of the occurrence. I had a badly swollen head, which prevented me from sleeping, and I spent the night in making cold applications to the same.

I would say in passing that the man knew the habits of the house; that my butler, who is a married man, sleeps at home on Friday nights; that we always go out for dinner on Friday nights, and that after my things are once laid out for the night in my dressing room, which is always done prior to 9 o'clock, nobody enters that dressing room.

Before going to bed I locked the door of my dressing room, so that nothing could be disturbed there, as I wished to make a thorough search in the morning. On Saturday morning I called my butler, William Galpin, to my dressing room, and upon examination he found lying upon the floor a long silver carving knife, with a ball of twine wrapped around its handle, which was kept in the butler's pantry; a three-pronged icepick with a long wooden handle, which belonged in the cellar, and the wooden tenpin with which I had been attacked. We also found a yellow metal box, which was an ornament in the parlor, and which appeared to have been taken by my dressing room by the man to attack me. We also found that two scarfpins, viz.: a diamond horseshoe scarfpin and a small diamond horse scarfpin, had been taken, as well as a silver shoe horn. We further found that an attempt had been made to disconnect the bell of the dressing room by trying to cut out the wire, but that this attempt was not successful.

I thereupon sent for my physician, Dr. Joseph Fraenkel, who examined my head and said that I had suffered no serious injury, although I would suffer some pain for some little time, and also stated to me that I had an extremely lucky escape, as if the blow had landed squarely on my head it would doubtless have crushed my skull.

I then sent for a man, having notified Pinkerton's Detective Agency, who sent their Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Rogers, to see me, and I instructed him to see whether they could find any trace of the man, furnishing them an address, at which he had been known, which had been given me for this purpose. Pinkerton's found no trace of him, but on Monday, March 11, he appeared at 10 A. M. at my office. In the meantime I had retained Howard Gans to advise me as to the course which I should pursue, and informed Lawrence de Foulke upon his arrival that I would place him in the hands of Mr. Gans and Mr. Rogers, above named, and that I would be guided absolutely in my treatment of him by what Mr. Gans advised me. From this point on I am not advised, except by report as to what occurred, but in the afternoon Mr. Gans advised me that the only action for me to take was to lodge a criminal complaint against the man. This advice was concurred in by Drs. MacDonald and Mabon, who came to my office to examine the man as to his sanity. I thereupon appeared before Judge Whitman in the Tombs Court and swore out a complaint against the man. I would further say in passing that the doctors informed me that the man stated to them that of the $50 I had given him he had spent all but $2; that he had come to the office, as he felt that he had nothing to risk by so doing, as if he did not he would be caught any way, and that by his coming I might be influenced to deal leniently with him.

MORTIMER L. SCHIFF.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of March, 1907.

EUGENE H. PAUL,
Notary Public 14, New York County, N. Y.

Denied He Had Stolen Anything.

"In addition to what I set forth in this statement made at the time, I add that I asked Brandt the night that he broke into the house whether he had stolen anything while he was in the house, and he denied that he had taken anything.

"This is important in view of his subsequent mendacious assertions that he was in the house by invitation and that his purpose in stealing the pins was to disguise what he now pretends to be the real purpose of his visit.

"Further light is thrown on the falsity of this absurd pretense by the fact which appears in Drs. Mabon and MacDonald's statements that when questioned about the pins, he told them that he had taken them, but pretended not to be able to find them, coupled with his subsequent statement upon his examination before Judge Rosalsky, in which he asserted that he knew nothing about any diamond pins, and coupled with the final proof of his mendacity in this respect, which was furnished by the surrender of the diamond pins through his counsel, Fischer-Hansen.

"Much has been made by Brandt's friends of the fact that upon the occasion of the assault I parleyed with him, gave him $50, and permitted him to leave the house, having obtained his promise to come to my office on the following Monday. I pursued that course because I was alone at night, dealing, as I supposed, with a madman who threatened to kill me, and professed to be armed with a pistol, and I desired at all hazards to get him out of the house where my wife and children were sleeping.

"The claim is now made that Brandt entered my house through an open door, and was not compelled to turn a knob or lift a latch to enter. Upon this slender basis rests the claim by both the District Attorney and the Attorney General that Brandt was not guilty of burglary in the first degree. To support their contention there is no evidence but the prisoner's own statement.

"The facts, however, are these: Brandt says he entered the house by means of the cellar door which opens into the area, through which ashes are removed from the cellar. In order to enter the house from the street by this means Brandt was compelled to pass five separate barriers, first, the iron gate from Seventy-fourth Street into the alleyway at the rear of my house; next, another iron gate from the alleyway into my back yard, then, a horizontal iron grating into the areaway, which is accessible from the yard only by means of a perpendicular iron ladder. Finally, between the area and the cellar there are two barriers, one a door of iron bars and the other a wooden door.

Proof that Brandt Forced Entrance.

"I am advised that if Brandt opened any of these barriers he was guilty of burglary in the first degree. When we were preparing for the trial of this case in March, 1907, Leonard Bourne, who was my cellarman at the time, made a written statement that the wooden door was closed at the time when Brandt stated that he had entered the house. This statement he has recently confirmed in an affidavit, which my counsel procured for District Attorney Whitman. This affidavit is as follows:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Suffolk, ss.:

Affidavit of Leonard J. Bourne.

Leonard J. Bourne, residing at 67 Foster Street, Cambridge, Mass., being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am now residing at 67 Foster Street, Cambridge, Mass., and at present am employed by Mr. Edgar Pierce as chauffeur. I am 25 years of age.

On the 15th day of October, 1906, I entered the employ of Mr. Mortimer L. Schiff of New York City, as third man in his household, and I remained in his employ continuously until about April 1, 1907. I was employed by Mr. Schiff on the 12th of March, 1906, in the capacity of carriage groom.

It was part of my duty as third man during the time of my employment by Mr. Schiff to attend to the furnaces of the steam heating plant in the cellar of Mr. Schiff's house at 932 Fifth Avenue. It was a part of my duty to remove ashes from the furnaces and send them up to the street. This was accomplished by taking the ashes out of the door in the rear of the cellar which opens upon a hoist, by which the ashes are raised on a pulley to the back yard. The opening of this hoist was during my employment covered by a grating which is capable of being lifted up. The fence around the yard was about ten feet high, and in it there was a grate.

On the night of March 8, 1907, at about 8 o'clock, I was in the cellar of Mr. Schiff's house at 932 Fifth Avenue for the purpose of making up a fire, and I then noted that the door leading into the hoist was closed. I know that it was not locked, because the key to that door had been lost for some time, and it was impossible to lock it; but I am sure that it was closed, not only by reason of the fact that I remember seeing it, but because whenever that door was opened there was created a violent draft which would immediately call it to any one's attention. The grating covering the hoist was, I remember, open. I do not know whether the grate leading into the yard was open or not. I was down in the cellar again at 11 o'clock, and again noticed that the door leading into the hoist was closed.

I went out of the house that night at half-past 11 o'clock to go to my home, and at that time the gate leading into the yard was closed. While that gate cannot be opened from the outside by ordinary means, it would be an easy matter for any one desiring to get into open it, for there is a wire which runs from the kitchen along the fence to the latch of this gate by pulling which the gate can be opened, and any one climbing on the fence could easily reach this wire.

I remember all these facts very clearly because I was asked about them with great particularity just prior to the 16th of March, 1907, and at that time executed an affidavit as to what I then remembered very clearly. I have recently read the affidavit, and this affidavit is practically a restatement of the facts therein stated as to which my memory has thus been refreshed.

(Signed) LEONARD J. BOURNE.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Suffolk, ss.: Boston, Feb. 12, 1912.

Personally appeared the above-named Leonard J. Bourne, and made solemn oath that the statement by him subscribed is true, before me.

HUGH W. OGDEN, Notary Public.

"The fairest way to present Brandt's story of the assault and theft is to offer the following confession which he made to Detective Rogers at my office on the Monday following the assault. Brandt's present claim that he signed this statement under a misapprehension of its contents is negatived by the fact that it was repeated on the same day without substantial change to Drs. Mabon and MacDonald, the alienists who were called in to examine him, as appears from their written statements made shortly after.

Brandt's Confession.

New York, Monday, March 11, 1907.

Statement of Laurence De Foulke made to John W. Rogers, March 11, 1907, at the office of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., 54 William Street, New York City.

My name is Laurence De Foulke, age 21 years. My present address is a hotel on East Forty-second Street, near Third Avenue, the name and address I do not know. I was born in Stockholm, Sweden. My father, mother and three sisters are at present in Stockholm, Sweden.

I first came to this country to New York City in November, 1904. My first position was with Ledyard Blair, Blairsden, N. J. I remained with Mr. Blair between six and seven months. I resigned owing to a change in housekeepers. I then returned to New York—was out of employment two months after which I took small positions until October, 1905, when I went to work for W. H. B. Hoffman, 35 West Fifty-first Street.

The Hoffman family went to Europe on July 16, 1906, and I was obliged to resign. I was out of employment one month, and then obtained a position with Mr. M. L. Schiff in August, 1906, and remained with him until February, 1907, when I was discharged for reasons which I do not care to state.

After I was discharged, I was unable to secure a position. My funds were getting lower every day. I was becoming discouraged. I came to a state when I had no money to buy food, and a sudden impulse struck me, that is, to go to the residence of my former employer, Mr. M. L. Schiff, 932 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and ask him for some money.

On Friday, March 8, about 9 P. M., I arrived in the vicinity of Mr. Schiff's residence. My first intention was to ring the door bell, but thinking he would not see me, I entered through the basement cellar door, which I found open. I took off my shoes, so as not to make any noise going upstairs. I went upstairs to Mr. Schiff's dressing room, and took two diamond pins, one horseshoe and one horseshead pin.

I then became alarmed, and considering if Mr. Schiff was to return and find me he would call the police, so I concluded it would be better for me to have a weapon to protect myself, so sticking the two diamond pins in the lapel of my vest, I went down stairs to the cellar, secured a bowling pin, and on my way up stairs went to the pantry and secured a carving knife. I then returned to Mr. Schiff's dressing room, which was in darkness, and sat in a chair.

It was ten minutes to 10 o'clock when the front door bell rang. I assumed this was Mr. Schiff. I then prepared myself, and taking the bowling pin stood up awaiting Mr. Schiff. It was about half an hour later when Mr. Schiff entered his room. The light from the servants' staircase reflected, and I recognized him and he recognized me, and I struck him a blow on the head with the bowling pin.

He turned on the lights. I made no further attempt at violence, but placed the bowling pin on a chair, for Mr. Schiff said "I will give you money; you should be ashamed of yourself, for there is something good left in you yet, and I will help you and send you to any place you want to go." I was so excited I forgot all about the pins. I then went down stairs, put on my shoes, and joined Mr. Schiff, who was standing at the front door.

He then handed me $50 and requested me to call at his office at 10:30 A. M., Monday, March 11, which appointment I kept. What became of the two pins I do not know—I could not find them. After I arrived home, it was my intention to return them this morning. The solid silver shoehorn, which I took from Mr. Schiff's room, I returned.

The above statement is made of my own free will, without promise or reward of any kind. LAURENCE DE FOULKE.

"In this connection I might add that while at my office Brandt stated to Dr. MacDonald and Dr. Mahon that the reason he came to the office was that he felt confident that I could get him anyway, and that he therefore risked nothing by coming.

Letters Found in Brandt's Room.

"As I was informed, shortly after Brandt's arrest the Pinkerton man, Mr. Rogers, with Sergt. Taylor, searched Brandt's room, with his permission, to find out whether he had any other stolen property besides the two diamond pins. After that search Mr. Rogers reported to me that no property of value had been found and gave me four papers, one of which was a pencil draft in Brandt's handwriting of the letter to Mrs. Schiff which had caused his discharge and which is given above.

"As this draft was written upon my letter paper, with my address engraved at the top, and was addressed to my wife, I naturally kept it, as I had a right to do. The other three papers were letters addressed to Brandt, apparently from some maid servant to whom he had been attentive. They were of no importance and I put them in the envelope with the other papers.

"After the institution of the recent Grand Jury proceedings my counsel voluntarily gave to the District Attorney these three letters and a copy of the draft of the letter to Mrs. Schiff, offering to produce the original whenever required. These are the letters regarding which so much mystery was made in some of the newspapers. They were surrendered voluntarily, and not upon the demand of the District Attorney, and no effort was made to withhold any of them except the draft of the letter to Mrs. Schiff, which is subject to production wherever and whenever it may properly be required in any legal proceeding.

"With the events which followed Brandt's commitment by Magistrate Whitman until his sentence by Judge Rosalsky I personally had very little to do, as I was represented by my counsel, Howard Gans. Having been assured by the alienists, Drs. Mabon and MacDonald, after a thorough investigation, that my first theory that Brandt was insane was incorrect, there was no escape from the conclusion that he was a dangerous criminal, and especially dangerous to my family and myself. He had insulted my wife, entered my house feloniously at night, stolen my property, and assaulted me with a murderous weapon, intending, as I then believed, and still believe, to kill me.

"Brandt's conduct while in the Tombs only confirmed my opinion that he was a dangerous and wilful criminal and a serious menace to the safety of my family and to the community. On March 12, the day after his commitment to the Tombs, I received a note from Brandt asking me to visit him. I did not go, but asked Mr. Gans to see him, which he did on the following day. Mr. Gans reported to me that Brandt had said to him in substance that if the charge was pressed he would make reflections upon Mrs. Schiff. Mr. Gans warned him that he had better not tell lies about anybody. This, Mr. Gans tells me, was his only visit to Brandt at the Tombs and his only conversation with him after his commitment.

Brandt's Tip to Two Burglars.

"Three days later, on March 15, we received a communication from a person who had been confined at Police Headquarters over night in the same cell with Brandt to the effect that Brandt had told him the circumstances of his entry into my house, stating that he had entered through the 'coal scuttle,' and that in the presence of my informant Brandt had told two professional burglars who were in the same cell that property of large value could be had in the Schiff house, and in what manner and at what time the house could be entered with the least possible risk of discovery.

"About March 19 Fischer-Hansen called me on the telephone and told me in substance that he was interested in the Brandt case, which was in the hands of a young man in his office, and that if there was anything he could do he would gladly be of service. This is the only conversation I ever had with Fischer-Hansen about Brandt. I referred Fischer-Hansen to Mr. Gans. A day or two later Mr. Gans, thinking it would be advisable to know what Fischer-Hansen was after, wrote him suggesting a meeting. To this letter Fischer-Hansen made no response in writing or otherwise.

"On the afternoon of March 21 I received a call from J. C. Rosenthal, a lawyer. I sent for Mr. Gans. Mr. Rosenthal stated to us in substance that he had come into the Brandt case by reason of the fact that Fischer-Hansen was trying to get it away from Brandt's first lawyer, Mr. Bayliss, because of the notoriety, and had offered to act without pay. Mr. Rosenthal proceeded to say that Brandt was now claiming that he had secured admission to the house with the assistance of Mrs. Schiff, and at her invitation, and that she had given him the two diamond pins which he had been accused of stealing, and that Mr. Rosenthal had come to give this information to me as an act of courtesy.

"Might Be Well Not to Prosecute."

"Mr. Rosenthal said that while he did not believe this story to be true, it might become public if there were a trial, and that it might therefore be to my interest not to prosecute Brandt, but to give him an opportunity to go away and never come back.

"Both Mr. Gans and I made it perfectly plain to Mr. Rosenthal that no leniency would be shown to such a man as Brandt, and that if he did not plead guilty of the crimes which he had committed a trial would be insisted on, and indeed that our preference would be for a plea of not guilty and a trial, if a plea of guilty would have the effect of reducing the sentence which Brandt would otherwise receive.

"In due course I appeared as a witness before the Grand Jury and answered the questions which were put to me, and on March 22 Brandt was indicted. With the subsequent proceedings I had nothing to do.

"The alleged meeting between Judge Rosalsky and myself and others at the Criterion Club is a pure myth. I have never been in the Criterion Club in my life.

"The story that while in the Tombs Brandt received his meals from a neighboring restaurant at my expense is absolutely false. No attempt was made on my part or by Mr. Gans on my behalf to induce Brandt to plead guilty through false promises or by any other means. We simply insisted that the law should take its course.

"After Brandt's arrest Mr. Gans asked the Police Department to make an investigation of his past career, in the first instance to furnish the District Attorney with matter for Brandt's cross-examination on the trial that was then expected, and, later, when Brandt had pleaded guilty, to furnish the court with like information for a like purpose.

"Much criticism has been leveled at that report, but the officer who made it has told frankly the sources from which he secured the information. And now, even after five years, it appears that the report understated rather than overstated Brandt's criminal career.

Assisted to Concoct a Scandal?

"I now come to the events subsequent to Brandt's sentence. On April 8, four days after the sentence, Judge Rosalsky asked Mr. Gans to come to the Court House, where he met besides Judge Rosalsky, Fischer-Hansen and Assistant District Attorney Nott.

"It appeared that Fischer-Hansen had brought to Judge Rosalsky a letter from Brandt to Mrs. Schiff, which he said had been sent to him in a sealed envelope addressed to Mrs. Schiff, and that by mistake he had opened this envelope and had read the letter. The letter was read, and by direction of Judge Rosalsky given to Mr. Gans, who handed it to me.

"This letter contains the first written intimation of Brandt's lying and scandalous tale, which he has since expanded and retold on so many occasions, that on the night of the assault he was in my house, not as a burglar, but by invitation; that the letter which had caused his dismissal was accidentally discovered by me, and had been preceded by a series of other letters; that he had deliberately pretended to be in the house as a burglar and to have stolen the two diamond pins with the chivalrous purpose of hiding from me his pretended reason for being in my house.

"The outrageous falsity of this letter is shown by the letter which caused his discharge, and which appears on its face to be the first letter ever addressed to Mrs. Schiff by Brandt.

"I have information that convinces me that Fischer-Hansen not only was the bearer of this letter, but assisted in its preparation. Indeed the story of chivalry foreshadowed in this letter seems to be a specialty of Fischer-Hansen. In The New York World of Aug. 26, 1905, is told a somewhat similar story attributed to him. I am informed that he recently told a representative of the press that although he mentioned no names in this story, he had in mind Brandt and the Schiffs, quite forgetting that The World story was told almost a year before Brandt first entered my employ.

Brandt's Plea to Senator Nelson.

"After Brandt was sent to Sing Sing my counsel, Mr. Gans, on my behalf, openly took measures to be notified in case of any attempt on the part of Brandt to secure pardon. I took this precaution, as I was convinced that Brandt was a dangerous and confirmed criminal, and specially dangerous to my family and myself.

"If any evidence beyond my own experience were needed to convince me of this, it was certainly furnished by the fact that Brandt had been a thief in Sweden, and that he had forged the name and embezzled the funds of his employer and benefactor, Mr. Kull. Further confirmation is furnished by his thefts from an employer in Philadelphia, Dr. Robinson.

"In June, 1909, a Mr. Reymert, as attorney for the Swedish Consulate in New York, called on Mr. Gans, saying that Senator Nelson of Minnesota had received an appeal from a person at Dannemora State Prison named Brandt to investigate his case, and that Senator Nelson had asked the Swedish Consulate in New York to make the investigation.

"Mr. Reymert showed to Mr. Gans the prisoner's letter to Senator Nelson, which was a repetition, with great elaboration of detail, of the scandalous stories he had before attempted to circulate. As far as I am able to learn, the same lying story has been the basis of his recent application to Gov. Dix, and was told by him to newspaper reporters who were permitted to interview him at Dannemora.

"In November, 1911, Mr. Gans informed me that he had learned from Mr. Wilmot, the assistant of District Attorney Whitman in charge of pardon applications, that Brandt had made an application for pardon. Mr. Gans thereupon wrote to the Governor asking an opportunity to be heard on my behalf, stating that this desire was based on the fact that the prisoner had heretofore sought to interest people in his behalf by means of scandalous stories, the falsity of which was easily proved.

"On Nov. 28 Mr. Gans received a letter from Mr. Potter, the Governor's Pardon Clerk, saying that the Governor would not see Mr. Gans, but that the writer would. On Dec. 12, Mr. Gans saw Mr. Potter in Albany. Mr. Gans informed me that Mr. Potter declined to show him the pardon application, but in conversation admitted that the story told by Brandt as the basis of his appeal to the Governor was in substance the story which had appeared in the letter to Senator Nelson. Mr. Gans also called upon Mr. Wilmot and offered to assist him with information bearing on Brandt's application for clemency.

His Tale Gets Into the Papers.

"On Jan. 24 articles emanating from Albany appeared in certain newspapers to the effect that District Attorney Whitman had personally visited Brandt in prison and had secured from him a statement. The head line in one prominent article was 'Brandt, after five years in prison, declares he is innocent. Pleaded guilty, he says, to save name of woman in M. L. Schiff household.' The article refers to a letter addressed by Brandt to Mrs. Schiff.

"Soon other newspapers began to print the story, which subsequently appeared in varying forms that Brandt had been 'railroaded' to jail to cover a scandal in my household. I soon learned that the scurrilous tale which he had foreshadowed in the Fischer-Hansen letter, and developed and expanded in his letter to Senator Nelson had been further expanded and had been told in all of its lying and scandalous details, not only to the District Attorney, but to such of the newspaper reporters as were able to gain access to him.

"Some of the newspapers became bolder and printed almost daily insinuations and veiled allusions to a scandal in my family, to hide which Brandt had been railroaded to prison, and was now, although an innocent man, being kept there by all the resources at my command. It must be remembered that Brandt's lying tale of chivalry and self-sacrifice has been the basis of every application he has heretofore made for sympathy and clemency. It is only within the last few days that his counsel have put into his mouth the pretension that he would rather stay in jail than be responsible for an attack on a woman.

Whitman Knew the Truth.

"Several days before the transmission by the District Attorney of his report to the Governor my counsel submitted to Judge Whitman the evidence of the false and mendacious nature of the grounds on which Brandt based his plea for clemency, including the letter to Mrs. Schiff of Feb. 11, 1907, which caused Brandt's dismissal, and which is submitted above, and offered to furnish further information if required.

"How much of the information which I furnished the District Attorney was incorporated in his report to the Governor I do not know, as neither I nor my counsel have had an opportunity of seeing that report, nor any of the papers before the Governor, except such as have been made public in the proceedings before Commissioner Hand.

"As soon as the reports of the District Attorney and Judge Rosalsky were sent to the Governor, Mr. Gans went to Albany and asked for an opportunity to present to the Governor and his advisers the reasons for my opposition to Brandt's application for clemency, but was told by the Governor's advisers that his appearance was premature inasmuch as the Governor had not yet seen all the official documents relating to that application. He was assured by them, however, that if after an examination of these official documents the Governor saw any reason for looking upon the application with favor he would give Mr. Gans an opportunity to present to him anything that he had to say in opposition.

"A few days later the Governor announced his decision that upon the official documents alone an application for clemency did not commend itself to him. The brief which my counsel had prepared for submission to the Governor did not reach him until after the decision.

"I repeat what I have stated publicly before, that if Brandt's application had been based upon evidence of sincere repentance and contrition and willingness to lead a decent life I should not have opposed it; but based as it was upon lying and scandalous attacks upon my honor to which he gave all the publicity of which he was capable, I could not do less than oppose it by every honorable means at my command, and at any sacrifice I shall continue to oppose the effort to free such a man from prison and turn him at large as a menace to society and a menace to my family and myself, especially in view of the efforts which is being made by certain newspapers and certain public officials to treat him as a hero and a martyr.

"With the events subsequent to the Governor's refusal to pardon Brandt the public is familiar. I shall continue my effort to secure a full investigation to the end that the whole truth may be brought out.

"In making this fight, and in subjecting my family to the unpleasant notoriety connected with it, I am fighting the cause of every husband and father who may have had in his house a dishonest and revengeful servant. The story Brandt has told can be told with equal plausibility by any servant who may be discharged and prosecuted. And if, when convicted and sent to prison, he can be taken out and transformed into a hero and a martyr and used as an instrument to attack the man whose house he entered, whose property he stole, and whose wife he slandered, no home is safe."

BRANDT NOT YET FREE.

Court Delay and Misunderstandings Keep Him in Jail Another Day.

Foulke E. Brandt did not leave the Tombs yesterday a free man, as had been expected. He came to the Tombs on Feb. 13, and yesterday he completed his thirteenth day of confinement there. Yesterday was in a sense an unlucky day for him. Misunderstandings, delays, accidents, and belated bail arrangements prevented his release from jail, but if all goes as now scheduled he will be freed at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Mirabeau L. Towns, Brandt's lawyer, appeared before Justice Gerard yesterday morning at the appointed hour with the order for Brandt's release on bail. Thomas H. O'Brien, the representative of District Attorney Hogue of Clinton County, in which county Dannemora Prison is situated, was not on hand as the law required. More important still, the National Surety Company, which had been expected to give bail for Brandt to the amount of $7,500, was not on hand either. So Justice Gerard adjourned the signing of the order until 8 o'clock in the afternoon, to give time for the production of a bondsman and of Mr. O'Brien.

Meantime Mr. Towns let out his rage on the National Surety Company. A representative of this company, he said, had closed the deal for furnishing bail for Brandt, only to declare at the last minute that Mr. Towns must accompany the prisoner's signature with a certified check for the amount of bail before any bond would be furnished. It so happens that Felix M. Warburg, a Director of the National Surety Company, is also a member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and thus associated with Mortimer L. Schiff, and Mr. Towns alleged that this fact was significant.

This statement, given out later by the National Surety Company, disposed of Mr. Towns's contention:

The policy of the National Surety Company is not to execute any bond for any one convicted of burglary or any of the major crimes, or for those showing degeneracy or great lack of moral qualities, not even with a deposit of cash as collateral for the full amount of the bond.

The National Surety Company never agreed to execute the bond covering Brandt. The solicitors of the company in the court department solicited the business in the regular way, as was done by solicitors of other companies, but only for the purpose of securing a written application for it, which was to be submitted to the officers of the company, so that if the company decided the bond was one it should execute, terms and conditions covering its execution could be named.

The duty of the solicitors is to obtain applications for bonds. They have no authority whatever to accept any business without reference to the officers of the company, and as soon as this business was brought to the attention of the officers of this company the solicitors were notified that the bond would not be executed. On account of other bonds which have been executed by this company on the indemnity of Mr. Towns, he knew that the solicitors had no authority to accept any business.

The statement that Mr. Warburg or Mr. Schiff, or any one connected with these gentlemen, directly or indirectly, influenced the officers of the National Surety Company not to execute the bond covering Brandt is unqualifiedly false.

The President of the company was in Chicago Saturday, and for the first time saw the New York papers indicating that the National Surety Company was expected to sign the bond for Brandt. He immediately telegraphed to the home office of the company that the bond should not be executed, the reason therefor being solely that Brandt had already been convicted of a crime. Upon his arrival in New York to-day he learned for the first time that the National Surety Company had actually been solicited to sign the bond, and learned also that the articles setting forth that the National would do so were unauthorized, and the dissemination of such information was at the instance of the attorneys for Brandt.

It is unfair to Mr. Schiff and to Mr. Warburg to involve them in any way, directly or indirectly, in the declination of this company to sign the bond, for the President of the company was personally responsible for the action, without suggestion from any one. Furthermore, the Directors of this company never pass upon risks of this kind. WILLIAM B. JOYCE,
President National Surety Company.

Illinois Surety Company to Bail Him.

The Illinois Surety Company finally engaged to bail Brandt out, and a representative of that company was on hand at 3 o'clock, as also was Mr. O'Brien. Justice Gerard signed the order making the decision sustaining the writ of habeas corpus a legal document at exactly 3:25 P. M., and the lawyers and the District Attorney left Justice Gerard's courtroom five minutes later to go before Judge Crain in General Sessions, where Brandt was to plead to the indictment of felonious assault standing against him, and where bail bonds covering both indictments were to be signed by the prisoner.

But the County Clerk had to file the original order before this could be done, and the County Clerk also was responsible for distributing certified copies of this order to the various officials and lawyers, including Mr. Towns, entitled to receive such copies.

This took up the greater part of fifteen minutes, and when Mr. Towns finally arrived in Part I. of General Sessions, where Judge Crain was sitting, he found that Judge Crain had adjourned court a little before 4 o'clock and left the building.

Then Mr. Towns said that he was clearly disgusted with the whole thing. He didn't even stop to criticise any one, but said that he would go to bed early, so as to be sure and be up in time this morning to be present in court with the prisoner when Judge Crain arrived.

Brandt, who had awaited Mr. Towns in the District Attorney's office was marched back to his cell. District Attorney Whitman said that he would certainly be bailed out at 10:30 o'clock this morning and that he would ask for $5,000 bail on the burglary indictment and $2,500 additional on the indictment for ass

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ALBANY OPPOSES COLONEL.

Leaders Say He Cannot Get More Than Nine Delegates in This State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—A careful survey of the situation indicates that Col. Roosevelt can count under the most favorable circumstances on no more than nine out of the ninety delegates New York will send to the National Convention next June. Influential Republicans at the Capitol to-night did not hold out a grain of comfort to the Colonel.

State Chairman William Barnes, Jr., has been in the West Indies for three weeks, but is expected in New York to-morrow. Unless present plans are changed he will go to Washington after landing, and expects to confer with President Taft. It was agreed among influential Republicans here to-day that the Colonel's Columbus speech has put him outside the Republican pale.

In connection with this the recent statement of Mr. Barnes that he would go to the National Convention with this slogan, "A candidate to fit the platform rather than a platform to fit the candidate," was recalled.

George W. Aldridge seems to be with Mr. Ward in the Roosevelt movement, but his friends do not believe that he will stay in the Roosevelt camp if it should be found that the Colonel will make a poor showing.

HARMON MANAGER IS PLEASED.

Glad Roosevelt Is a Candidate, and Hopes He Will Be Nominated.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 26.—Edmond H. Moore, Manager of Gov. Harmon's Presidential campaign, said to-day:

"The Democrats welcome Roosevelt's candidacy and would also welcome his nomination. If he is nominated, it will be through the efforts and influence of the steel trust. This is now known in political circles, and by election day every voter would know it and he would be easily defeated."

Lewis C. Laylin, chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee and director of the Taft organization in Ohio, said:

"Col. Roosevelt's announcement has been expected since his speech before the Constitutional Convention. It will not change the attitude of Ohio Republicans. They will support Taft. The party which refused Grant a third nomination will not repudiate Taft to give his predecessor a third nomination."

Taft's managers are elated over word from Cincinnati indicating that the Cox organization which has been against Taft for renomination has come around and will support the President. R. K. Hynicka and August Hermann, heads of the Cox organization, have both declared for Taft.

DRIVEN BY ROOSEVELT INTO THE TAFT CAMP

Many Republicans, Heretofore Undecided, Hasten to Pledge Allegiance to President.

SENATOR LODGE IS NEUTRAL

Opposes Roosevelt's Policies, but Won't Fight Him or Aid Taft—President to Avoid Personalities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The first day of the line-up brought about by Col. Roosevelt's declaration in reply to the seven Governors that he will accept the Republican nomination if it is offered to him by the Chicago Convention, produced a good many more declarations for President Taft in Washington than it did for Col. Roosevelt. This was decidedly a Taft day here. Not only did the declarations for the President come from politicians who are now in Washington, but a great many telegrams were also received from other points to the same effect.

Aside from these voluntary expressions of allegiance a careful canvass of the Republicans in the Senate and in the House discloses that Col. Roosevelt's declaration has cost him support rather than gained it for him. It could not be learned to-day that any Republicans who were not for Col. Roosevelt before his charter of Democracy speech at Columbus last week had joined his supporters because of that speech. On the contrary a number of Republicans who had privately declared their intentions to support him and several others who were manifestly only waiting for a definite statement from him in order to declare themselves, have now aligned themselves with the President. The one favorable effect so far as Col. Roosevelt's candidacy is concerned of his Columbus speech is the obvious solidification of support for him among the progressives. The net result, however, is a clear loss.

Statements given out to-day by Senator Lodge and his son-in-law, Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, show most clearly the damaging effect on the Roosevelt candidacy of the Columbus speech.

Senator Lodge Neutral.

Senator Lodge's statement says:

> I am opposed to the constitutional changes advocated by Col. Roosevelt in his recent speech at Columbus. I have very strong convictions on those questions which, during the past three or four years, I have expressed in public with such force of argument as I could command. But Col. Roosevelt and I for thirty years, and wholly apart from politics, have been close and most intimate friends. I must continue to oppose the policies which he urged at Columbus, but I cannot personally oppose him who has been my lifelong friend, and for this reason I shall take no part whatever in the campaign for the Presidential nomination.

Mr. Gardner goes further than his father-in-law and declares that his opposition to the initiative and recall is such that if they are included in the platform of the Republican National Convention he will refuse to stand upon them in his candidacy for re-election to Congress. In his statement Mr. Gardner says:

> I had intended to support Roosevelt until I read his Columbus speech. With very real regret I find that his fundamental views are so different from my own that I cannot support him.

Clark Sees Napoleon Analogy.

Speaker Clark, himself a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, had this to say to-day about Col. Roosevelt's candidacy:

"There are some peculiar and interesting facts in the Republican imbroglio. The bigwigs appear to have forgotten historical facts, or to scorn them. Many persons were amazed when the Republican National Committee fixed their convention for June 18, the anniversary of Waterloo. Now comes Col. Roosevelt on Feb. 26, the anniversary of the day when Napoleon escaped from Elba. No doubt the result of the November election will complete the historic parallel by sending not only the Colonel but the whole Republican Party to Helena—a consummation devoutly to be wished. This year all things work together for the success of the Democrats and the good of the country."

Several messages came to the President to-day from Massachusetts announcing that allegiance of the senders to the President. "We are with you, Mr. President," said one of them. Numerous others were of the same tenor. A message from Chicago said: "Stand firm, Mr. President, the country is with you."

In spite of the evident intention of the Progressives to wage a most vigorous contest on behalf of Col. Roosevelt, the President has again emphasized to his managers the importance of avoiding by all means anything in the nature of personal attack upon Col. Roosevelt despite a strong desire on the part of Taft men to assail Mr. Roosevelt. It was understood last week that in his speech at Toledo on March 8 the President would discuss Col. Roosevelt's propositions in a way that would make it clear that he was answering the New York statesman. It was said at the White House to-day that inasmuch as the Toledo speech is to be delivered before the Chamber of Commerce there, it will probably not be of a political character.

The President is also receiving numerous suggestions from various parts of the country to the effect that the Roosevelt speech is its own best answer and that the best policy is to let it alone. Several other Ohio towns besides Toledo are urging the President to stop for a speech on his way to or from Chicago. The President is contemplating a stop at Youngstown.

Forty-four Taft Delegates Now.

The only delegates thus far elected to the Republican Convention are all for the renomination of President Taft. Most of them are under instructions.

Only two State conventions have been held, those of Florida and Georgia. Primaries have been held in the District of Columbia and the convention has been held in the Philippines. Presidential preference primaries are to be held in North Dakota on March 27, in Wisconsin on April 22, in Nebraska and Oregon on April 19, in New Jersey on May 28, and in South Dakota on June 24. California has also adopted the Presidential preference primary law, but the date for holding the primary has not yet been reported here. Efforts are being made in Kansas to have the Republican State Committee provide for the election of delegates to the National Convention at primaries. In several other States progressive Republicans are endeavoring to secure the enactment of a Presidential preference primary law.

Republican Comments.

Among the statements issued by Republicans in Congress to-day concerning the contest for the Presidential nomination were the following:

Senator Townsend of Michigan: "I am disappointed at Col. Roosevelt's published statement this morning. Until his Columbus speech I had not believed he would be a candidate. Believing as I do that Taft is a real progressive and not a reactionary, that his ideals are as high as those of Mr. Roosevelt, I feel that real reform in government would be better served under Taft than Roosevelt, and I am profoundly sorry that his friend feels that it is his duty to be a candidate against Mr. Taft."

Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan: "I am very much surprised that Col. Roosevelt is a candidate for the Presidency. I am for William Howard Taft."

Representative Nye of Minnesota: "Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy is not justified. In fact, it is a disappointment to many of his best friends, while his enemies will say it is evidence that he cares more for popularity than principle."

Representative Burke of South Dakota: "I have always been a loyal supporter of Col. Roosevelt, but I am pledged to President Taft and am supporting him, and shall continue to do so."

Representative Taylor of Ohio: "It puts Mr. Roosevelt in the open. I am glad he made the announcement. I am for Mr. Taft stronger than ever, and consider his election assured."

Representative Howland of Ohio: "I am for Bill Taft, and I don't want to have to say so every day, either."

Representative Martin of South Dakota: "I have always been an ardent Roosevelt man and I was one of those who urged him to accept another term four years ago upon the theory that he had served but one elective term.

"But I cannot join in the movement to displace at the close of his first term the man whom Col. Roosevelt chose from his own Cabinet to become his successor."

Representative Sereno Payne: "I am for President Taft. I believe the Roosevelt announcement will mean the renomination and re-election of the President."

Letter in Senate Records.

In the Senate, over which Col. Roosevelt for a brief period was presiding officer, his declaration brought an announcement from Senator Rayner of Maryland that he would address the Senate at the "earliest possible moment on the charter of the new democracy, as outlined by former President Roosevelt in his speech at Columbus."

Senator Clapp of Minnesota, progressive Republican, succeeded in getting permission to have the Columbus speech printed as a public document, but not before the Senate had indulged in a lively colloquy along political lines. Mr. Clapp had made his request when Senator Bailey leaped to his feet.

"Let it be printed, by all means," shouted the Texas Senator. "Let it be printed in red."

"Printed and read," retorted Mr. Clapp, who a moment later accepted Senator Bailey's suggestion that Col. Roosevelt's letter to the seven Governors announcing his willingness to accept the nomination also be printed.

"WILL BE LICKED TO FRAZZLE."

Charles P. Taft's Newspaper on the Roosevelt Prospects.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 26.—Declaring that Roosevelt would be "licked to a frazzle" in the Chicago Convention, The Cincinnati Times-Star, which is owned by Charles P. Taft, said editorially to-day:

"The career of Theodore Roosevelt during the past few years offers some particularly interesting material to the student of psychology. In many respects he is a remarkable man. It is his utter failure in that poise, that breadth of human feeling, and that lack of personal ambition, that made Lincoln great, that is going to make Theodore Roosevelt, when history finally throws its cold white light on him, not a great but a pathetic figure.

"Mr. Roosevelt in his time rendered a great service to his country. To Mr. Taft he rendered a service of which the latter's friends can never be insensible, even though his later actions seem inexplicable in view of the Roosevelt character and turn of mind as it was half a decade ago.

"It is not the President, but Theodore Roosevelt who has changed since 1908. The latter used to be wholly Republican; he is not much of a Republican now. We believe he is going to be 'licked to a frazzle' at Chicago."

OPEN HEADQUARTERS FOR ROOSEVELT HERE

Oliver Clinton Carpenter in Charge of the Office in the Metropolitan Tower.

MAY BE 300 ON COMMITTEE

Names to be Made Public Probably To-morrow — Spreading the Colonel's Columbus Speech Broadcast.

Roosevelt headquarters were opened yesterday on the twenty-fourth floor of the Metropolitan Life Building, following the Colonel's announcement of his candidacy, and the campaign in this city was started. Four rooms have been furnished, and Oliver Clinton Carpenter, a lawyer, who was one of George B. Cortelyou's lieutenants in the campaign of 1904, said that probably six more rooms would be opened before the end of the week. There was a steady stream of visitors at the headquarters yesterday, and Mr. Carpenter seemed greatly pleased by the activity that marked the first day.

In a statement given to the newspaper men Mr. Carpenter made it known that the headquarters had been opened by the "Roosevelt Committee of the City of New York," which would direct the work of obtaining delegates to the National Convention in favor of Col. Roosevelt. One of the first steps has been to distribute broadcast copies of Col. Roosevelt's speech before the Constitutional Convention at Columbus, Ohio. The headquarters will co-operate with headquarters in other sections of the country.

It was predicted that William L. Ward, Republican National Committeeman and boss of Westchester County, would take charge of the headquarters within a few days, but as to this Mr. Carpenter would make no comment.

"We are just starting in," he said, "and it will take us a few days to get under way. We expect to have from 250 to 300 on the committee, and the names will be made public probably Wednesday. The names of the officers of the committee will be given out at that time, too."

William Halpin, Republican leader of the Seventh Assembly District, and George Manchester, who was formerly Secretary of the Republican County Committee, were among those who appeared at the headquarters. Mr. Manchester was at the offices most of the day helping to direct the work. Mr. Halpin went away after talking things over with Mr. Carpenter and obtaining a Roosevelt campaign button.

There was plenty of enthusiasm at the headquarters despite the fact that a pile of newspapers which Mr. Carpenter was scanning told of interviews with many leaders in Manhattan and Brooklyn who had repudiated the Roosevelt doctrines.

Mr. Carpenter was asked about reports that Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor under Col. Roosevelt; Gifford and Amos Pinchot, and Charles R. Crane were among the financial backers of the Roosevelt boom, and replied that until the committee was organized there would be no announcement. He merely smiled when the names of George W. Perkins and Frank A. Munsey were mentioned.

Mr. Carpenter said he hadn't heard a word from Col. Roosevelt, who is now in Boston, and that he didn't expect to get one, at any rate not until his return.

At the rooms of the Republican County Committee at 43 West Thirty-ninth Street Capt. John Boyle, Jr., the Secretary, said that the announcement which had been made by Col. Roosevelt hadn't caused a ripple of excitement. New York State, it was announced, was "all sewed up for President Taft." It was even hinted that William L. Ward might be back in the fold soon when he realized what a hopeless fight he was making, and a report that William Barnes, Jr., was "on the fence" was ridiculed.

Capt. Boyle said he had heard nothing about any movement to open headquarters in this city for President Taft's campaign.

ROOSEVELT FALSE, SAYS DAY.

Chancellor Sees Peril When Leaders Become Greater Than Principles.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University, who has never hesitated to enter the forensic arena to give battle to Col. Roosevelt, considers that the latter, in declaring willingness to accept nomination for a third term, is false to himself, false to his friend Taft, and false to his country.

In a statement to-night Chancellor Day said:

"In a democratic form of government the only safety is in the Constitution and in such permanent forms as the courts, and fixed and prescribed terms and limits of administration."

"There is always peril when leaders become greater than these formulated foundation principles, when the people are carried off their feet by wild enthusiasm for a champion who urges the injustice and oppression of the Government. That is the peculiar peril of the present Government. We have a large and restless element which did not inherit our institutions, and it is increased by great numbers who are disturbed by changing commercial and social conditions.

"It is an opportune time for an opportunist with the qualities and gifts of a demagogue in a greater degree than they ever have combined in any man the world has known, with consummate ability, daring, and egotism unembarrassed by any sense of justice, patriotism, and conservatism.

"Mr. Roosevelt is peculiarly dangerous because the ambitions and opinions of Mr. Roosevelt are the court of final appeal. He starts into his campaign with the egotism that he is set for the deliverance of the country; that he is the savior of the people, and he begins by declaring himself against all constitutional guidance and restraint. He will be sufficient. Emma Goldman could not make a more violent assault upon our institutions.

"I stated when Roosevelt was President that we had anarchism in the White House. It is now seeking to return to the White House. The man would not hesitate to plunge the country into civil war, and he would appeal to Lincoln, Washington, and Cromwell for his vindication.

"But the American people are not all deceived at the same time. A majority of them will not be deceived at this time. The encouraging feature of the case is that the incident will reduce Mr. Roosevelt to a harmless position from the fact that his election has become so much peril to our country. We shall hear the last of Rooseveltism and of the insurgent issues and other disturbing conditions which he has created will follow him in the descent. The American people will not substitute Mr. Roosevelt for their Constitution."

START TAFT BOOM IN CHICAGO.

McKinley Says Roosevelt Cannot Win —Colonel's Friends Busy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Congressman William B. McKinley, aNtional manager of the Taft campaign, arrived in Chicago to-day and was in conference with David R. Forgan, John V. Farrell, and other prominent Republicans, who advocate the renomination of President Taft. Mr. McKinley predicted the nomination of President Taft without difficulty at the Chicago convention next June.

"The announcement of the candidacy of former President Rosevelt will not make the slightest difference in the campaign that is being carried on for the renomination and re-election of President Taft," said Congressman McKinley. "Mr. Taft will be renominated at the Chicago Convention. Of this there is, to my mind, not the slightest shadow of a doubt.

"We have no quarrel with Mr. Roosevelt. It is his privilege to become a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency if he so desires, and I was not surprised at his announcement."

David R. Forgan, President of the Taft Club of Illinois, declared that he had heard from many former Roosevelt supporters who were no longer with him because of his views on the initiative, the referendum, and the recall.

Now that they are sure that Roosevelt will run, Alexander H. Revell and other leaders of the National Rosevelt Committee began preparations to-day for starting a wide campaign for the capture of delegates to the National Convention. In this city the campaign will be opened Friday night with a meeting in the First Regiment Armory.

Col. Chauncey Depew has issued a letter to members of the State Assembly asking them whether they would join in a request to Gov. Deneen for a special session to make provisions for a Presidential primary.

NEW ENGLAND LEADERS' VIEWS.

Ex-Secretary Long and McCall for Taft—Connecticut Democrats Rejoice.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—Col. Roosevelt's announcement that he is an active candidate for the nomination for President at the Republican National Convention at Chicago on June 18, is causing the regular Republicans of Massachusetts much concern.

Chairman Hatfield, of the Republican State Committee, which is to meet this week to arrange for the National Convention, is afraid an attempt will be made by theProgressives to capture the committee for Roosevelt. Said Mr. Hatfield to-day:

"The old guard is outspoken in its loyalty to President Taft. Ex-Gov. John D. Long, who, as Secretary of the Navy in McKinley's Cabinet, was Roosevelt's superior, said:

"I regret he takes the course he has; I am very heartily for Taft."

Congressman Samuel W. McCall, who appeared at the State House to-day before the Committee on Constitutional Amendments in opposition to the recall and referendum, said afterward:

"If I may paraphrase a declaration made by President Roosevelt, this is what I would say: 'Under no circumstances would I vote to give Mr. Roosevelt another nomination.'"

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 26.—The entry of Col. Roosevelt into the race for the Republican nomination for the Presidency has not disturbed Connecticut politicians, who, Democratic and Republican, predict that the State will send a delegation to the Chicago convention instructed for Taft. State Senator Michael Kenealy, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, said:

"President Taft will receive the Republican votes at the Chicago Convention and will be renominated for the Presidency. I don't think that Roosevelt is going to cut much ice. His campaign won't amount to much."

Vice President H. M. Kochesberger of the New Haven Railroad said:

"Roosevelt's candidacy will lessen the chances of the Republican Party for victory next Fall. I did not think that Roosevelt would do it."

Gov. Baldwin said:

"It will be impossible for Roosevelt to get the votes of Connecticut in the Republican Convention, and if he should be nominated by that convention I think that he will be defeated at the polls."

Col. Isaac Ullman, President of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, said:

"Connecticut will be for Taft at the National Republican Convention."

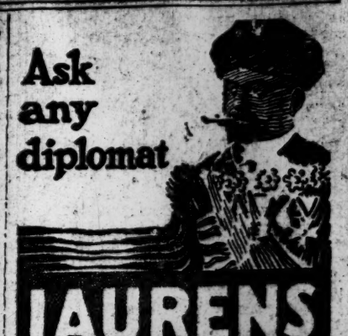
Odell's Paper Against Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The Newburg Journal, ex-Gov. Odell's paper, says to-day:

"Roosevelt's stand may prevent the renomination of Taft, but will not secure it for himself. If a compromise candidate is necessary, let him be a man who is not vainglorious, self-seeking, or a notoriety hunter, but a man who believes in the Constitution, the integrity of the judiciary, the rights of the majority and the minority as well."

Ask any diplomat



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ROOSEVELT ANSWERS CRY OF REVOLUTION

Continued from Page 1.

"I am not advocating the recall of Judges; I am advocating a measure which, if adopted, will prevent the necessity of the recall of Judges. I am not advocating the recall of the Judge; I am advocating the recall of legalism to justice.

"And I would like to ask you, whose memories extend back eighteen months, to remember what was said eighteen months ago by the gentlemen who criticised my criticism of the decision of Judge Baldwin as regards the workingman's compensation law. The same people that are most violent in denouncing the proposal I have now made are those who at that time were most violent in denouncing my criticism of Judge Baldwin and who hailed with delight the proposal that Judge Baldwin should sue me for libel.

"But since that time the Supreme Court of the United States took the same view that I did, and so the libel suit would have to include the Supreme Court as well as myself. And I think that most of my critics of that period have now caught up with me on that issue. Give them a little time, and they will catch up again.

Explains Recall of Decisions.

"Now, the proposal that I make is this: I want you to know just what it is that I advocate. My proposal applies only to the legislative acts which the courts declare unconstitutional. I refer specifically to laws passed in the collective interests of the whole community, passed by the legislative body, your body here, in the exercise of the power to promote the general welfare, in the exercise of the police power which is inherent in the Legislature.

"If such a law duly dealing with the collective interests of the community as a whole, passed by the Legislature, and signed by the Governor, is declared unconstitutional by the court, I ask that the people be given the right, if they choose to exercise that right, themselves to pass final judgment upon the proposition.

"It has been stated that this will substitute popular whim, the whim of a moment, for the decision of the judiciary. Consider my proposition for a moment. In the first place, the house that has to pass the law has to be elected. Then the law is introduced into committee and threshed out before that committee. Then it goes into the house, is argued to and fro, and passed by the house. It then goes up to the Governor, arguments for and against it are put before him, and it receives his signature. It then is tried in the courts, and it cannot possibly come to the final court before six or eight months. It is then argued before that court, the court makes its decision again going over the case in full, and stating the reasons for its decision. By that time over a year will have elapsed.

"My proposal is that then, if the court has decided that the Legislature plus the Executive has exceeded the power granted by the people to them under the Constitution, that the people shall themselves have the right to say whether their representatives in the Legislature and the executive office were right, or whether their representatives on the court were right.

Only a Regular Election Vote.

"Provision should be made that no vote could be had save at a regular election not less than six months distant after the appeal to the people is made. In that case you see that the minimum time would be two years of discussion by the people, two years of discussion which would include the first election, which would include the discussion before the committee, which would include the discussion before the house, which would include the discussion before the Governor, which would include the discussion before the court, which would include the decision of the court, and which then would include the six months' discussion before the people finally and definitely acted.

"There would have been two years' discussion, two years' time for the fullest deliberation and consideration, and that being the case it is an obvious absurdity to say that I am proposing to submit such action to popular whim, to the frenzy of a moment. A moment that lasts two years is a long moment. If in two years the people are not able to make up their minds about a question then I am sorry for the Commonwealth of which they are citizens, and the position I take in these matters is that of your own Massachusetts Justice on the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Holmes, when he says in a recent decision in the Oklahoma bank case—and I quote his words verbatim:

> It may be said in a general way that the police power extends to all the great public needs. It may be put forth in aid of what is sanctioned by usage or held by the prevailing morality or by a strong and preponderant opinion to be greatly and immediately necessary to the public welfare.

"Justice Holmes has put the claim for the exercise of the police power by the State even more strongly than ever I have put it in advocating its exercise, and that opinion of Justice Holmes was given in handing down the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and that opinion is now part of the supreme law of the land.

Criticizes the Courts.

"All I advocate is giving the people of the several States the right to put that opinion into practical effect as part of the law of the State, if the State Court declines to follow the example of the Supreme Court in that matter, declines to adhere to the doctrine thus laid down by Justice Holmes, a doctrine which is now part of the law of the Nation.

"If the State courts, if the Supreme Court of the Nation in its past history, and if the several State courts had lived up to the doctrine which is laid down by Justice Holmes, none of the decisions of which I have complained could have been made, not one of them, and there would have been no need of advocating the measure that I advocate.

"But, taking my own State, the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, in the Workingman's Compensation act, referred in their opinion to this very decision, to the very language I have quoted, and refused to follow it. The Supreme Court held one view, the Court of Appeals of the State took the other view, and all I ask is that the people themselves in such a case shall be given a chance to declare whether they will stand by the Supreme Court of the Nation when it stands for human rights, or by the chief court of their own State when it stands against human rights. If that is a revolution, make the most of it.

"Some people speak as if there were some peculiar sanctity in a judicial opinion in such a matter as this. Very well; in which opinion? Which is the sacred opinion? The decision of the Supreme Court that I have quoted, or the decision of the State court that conflicts with it? They cannot both be sacred, and I hold that the decision that holds for human rights is sacred. In one case, that of the New York bakeshop case, first and last, twenty-two Judges passed upon it.

"That was the case in which the Legislature of the State of New York, because of the peculiar conditions of hardship connected with work in bakeries, limited the hours of work to ten a day. In the interests of the people they passed that law; twenty-two Judges, first and last, passed upon it; twelve decided that the people had the right to have such a law, ten decided that they had not; but the ten included five of the nine judges who guessed last.

Nothing Sacred in Court's View.

"I hold that there was nothing more sacred about the opinion of the ten Judges who decided against the interests of the people than about the opinion of the twelve Judges who decided in favor of the interests of the people. In this particular case, the bakeshop case, my plan would not apply because the decision was that of the Supreme Court. Mr. Justice Holmes dissented. It was before the Supreme Court began to adopt the principle set down by Mr. Justice Holmes in the Oklahoma Bank case, which I have quoted, so that the remedy I have to propose would not meet that case. I have introduced it only to illustrate what I mean.

"Again, to listen to the arguments of certain worthy individuals who denounce the proposed change, you would think that the purpose of the change was to substitute the gusty passion of a mob for the decision of a court. Just across the St. Lawrence and the great lakes from the State of New York lies the great Commonwealth of Ontario, part of Canada, a Commonwealth with essentially precisely the same kind of government as New York, precisely the same kind of population, precisely the same problems to face in that Commonwealth as in every Commonwealth of Australia and Canada, as in Great Britain, as in Germany, as in France, as in practically all other great civilized nations.

"In that Commonwealth, the court has no power whatever to declare a legislative act unconstitutional. Now, I do not want to go as far as that. I think it is better that we should give the courts equal power with the Legislature, but I want to keep the people as the judge between them, when they differ as to whether a given law is within the power and the right of the people to pass. I want to keep the courts and the Legislature as checks upon one another in constitutional matters, but in those same constitutional matters I want to make the people supreme whenever they think it necessary to decide between their two agents, the Legislature and the judiciary. Ordinarily the Massachusetts courts have carefully and wisely kept within their constitutional limitations, and have refrained from interference with the exercise of the legislative power.

For the Purpose, Not the Method.

"Now, understand, I have no pride of opinion in this matter, I am not wedded to any method. I advocate the method I am advocating because it seems to me to offer a better chance of reaching a right solution than any other, but I am wedded to the purpose that I uphold. I wish to put a stop to the courts nullifying laws which the people deem necessary to their general welfare. And this means, gentlemen, that there is a fundamental—I will retract that sentence and come to it later.

"I am perfectly willing to discuss with any man as to what methods are best for achieving the results that I have in view. Differences about methods are mere differences of detail, but the difference is fundamental between me and those men who hold that the people are not, after due thought and deliberation, to find their desire expressed in the law of the land. I stand at opposite poles from those worthy gentlemen, whose conception of the relations between the Constitution and the people is that the Constitution is a straitjacket to control an unruly patient.

"I regard the Constitution as a means for giving the fullest expression to the deliberate and well thought out judgment of the American people, and I feel that any State Constitution which fails to provide a means for giving such full expression to the deliberate and well thought out judgment of the people of the State, falls short of what a Constitution should be under our system of Government.

"It has in the last few days been said that the Constitution was built to be a shield against the passions of the people. If that is all that a man's conception is of the Constitution, he is unfit to understand what American democracy means. The Constitution is, and should be, designed so as to make it necessary for the people to deliberate before they act, and my proposal would make it necessary for them to deliberate at least two years as a minimum before they acted. But the Constitution, if it is to be an instrument for the promotion of justice, must be designed to give effect, practical effect, to their acts, when they have thus deliberately recorded their judgment.

Likens His Attitude to Lincoln's.

"In short, my friends, I hold that the only safe attitude for us here in America to take is the attitude taken by Abraham Lincoln, the attitude of believing that if an issue of wisdom or unwisdom, of right or wrong, is put fairly before the people, that the people can be trusted to make their decision for themselves. If you do not believe in the people, say so and abandon our system of government, but, above all things, do not make believe that you trust the people. Do not in speech claim to trust the people, and then underhandedly endeavor so to frame the Constitution and the laws that you shall trick them out of their right of self-government.

"I hold that no man, whether in executive or legislative or judicial office or in private life, has a right to call himself the servant of the people unless he serves first his own conscience, unless his prime loyalty is to the immutable laws of righteousness, but I hold that it is his duty to endeavor to get the people to act wisely by a frank and honest appeal to them and a readiness to abide by their decision, and not by trying to invent ingenious devices which shall seem to give expression to the popular will while really denying it.

"Our system of Government is a confessed failure unless the people are to be trusted to govern themselves. You trust them to make the Constitution; remember that the power to interpret is really the power to make, and give them, as a matter of right, as a matter of justice, the power to decide what it was that they themselves made. Give them all the advice possible.

"Let the Judge fearlessly do his duty and record his decision, let the executive do his and the legislator do his, and when their several duties have been done, when the several opinions have been expressed, then if you are true to the principles upon which this Republic was founded, you are bound to put the issue before the people, to appeal to their common sense, their spirit of decency and fair dealing and applied honesty in public and private affairs, and abide the result like men."

Sees Many Politicians.

Col. Roosevelt's day in Boston was a busy one. A stream of politicians flowed through his rooms all the forenoon. Among them were Gov. Bass of New Hampshire, Matthew Hale, a Republican progressive leader and former City Councilman; Col. J. J. Wheeler, a Republican leader of Brockton; Russell A. Wood, former Representative of Cambridge; William N. Osgood, a candidate for Attorney General on the Indeperndence League ticket three years ago; Arthur D. Hill, former District Attorney; James P. Magenis, President of the Roosevelt Club of Massachusetts; Charles Baxter, ex-Mayor of Medford and campaign manager for Louis A. Frothingham, who was beaten by Foss for Governor; Senator Arthur L. Nason of Haverhill; Representative George Webster of Boxford; H. S. Underwood, publisher of The Boston Journal; C. E. L. Wingate, business manager of The Journal, and Congressman Nicholas Longworth, Col. Roosevelt's son-in-law of Cincinnati.

Mr. Longworth assured reporters that his call was purely personal, and in no sense political.

At noon Col. Roosevelt was the guest at luncheon of Mrs. Cornelia Wolcott at the Chilton Club, the fashionable women's clubhouse in the Back Bay. Mrs. Margaret Deland, the author, was the only other guest. Both women accompanied him to the State House.

Col. Roosevelt was the guest of Speaker Cushing at dinner this evening. Mr. Cushing extended the invitation before he knew that the Colonel was to be a candidate, and he assured reporters that the affair was entirely social and absolutely devoid of politics. He would not name the members of the dinner party.

To-morrow morning Col. Roosevelt is to confer with Gov. Bass of New Hampshire and his brother, John Bass, of Chicago, and with other progressives. At noon he goes to Cambridge to pass the afternoon with Kermit Roosevelt, and to renew college associations. To-morrow night he is to be the guest of Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow, Senator Lodge's brother-in-law, at his residence on Beacon Street. He has no engagement for the evening.

On Wednesday in the forenoon comes the meeting of the Harvard Overseers, and in the afternoon it is the Colonel's intention to return to New York.

It is understood that Col. Roosevelt has received a great many telegrams of a congratulatory nature, but the senders' names were not given out.

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Real-Admiral, U. S. Navy, writes:
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The eminent novelist-statesman, writes from London:
"Sanatogen is to my mind a true food-tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy and giving fresh vigor to the overworked body and mind."

Prof. C. A. Ewald
of Berlin University, Doctor honoris causa University of Maryland, states in his contribution on "Typhus abdominalis":
"I can say that I have used Sanatogen in a great number of cases (that is, in those disturbances of metabolism which were mainly of a nervous or neurasthenic origin), and have obtained excellent results."

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The prominent social reform advocate, writes:
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NO ROOSEVELT BOOM AT INSURGENT DINNER

Gov. Johnson Is There, Hitting at Taft, but He Fails to Mention the Colonel's Name.

DINERS CAN'T UNDERSTAND IT

Some Thought It Was to be a Sort of Roosevelt Jubilee, but There Wasn't a Sound of It.

The Insurgents' Club, made up of a hundred or so men and women who believe in the progressive wing of the Republican Party, held a dinner at Reisenweber's last night. Although Gov. Hiram W. Johnson of California, one of the seven Western Governors who have declared for the nomination of Col. Roosevelt, and Amos Pinchot, brother of Gifford Pinchot, close friend of the Colonel, were at the guest table, there was only a passing allusion to Col. Roosevelt, and that was received in silence.

Many of those present expected that the dinner would be made an occasion for the indorsement of the Colonel for President, and several of the inquisitive ones, who wanted to know if the Colonel had been wilfully slighted, were told by officers of the club that no slight was intended and that the members had not met "to talk Roosevelt."

The speakers were Gov. Johnson, who told about the fight in his State for the initiative, referendum, and recall and how it was working out; George L. Record, a progressive leader of Hudson County, N. J., and J. Osgood Nichols, a lawyer. Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly, presided, and others at the guest table were Assistant District Attorney James B. Reynolds, Elon H. Hooker, John A. Kingsbury, and Delos F. Willcon.

Mr. Nichols read a copy of a proposed amendment to the election law providing for a Presidential preference ballot, which will be introduced at the present session of the Legislature. This proposed amendment provides that space shall be reserved on the primary ballot in which enrolled voters can express in writing their choice for candidates for President.

Mr. Pinchot could not say if the proposed amendment had the sanction of Col. Roosevelt. Gov. Johnson, in telling of the fight the progressives in California had made for the initiative, referendum, and recall, said that the opposition they had to overcome was even greater than the opposition to the propaganda in this State.

"In the West," he said, "the people have the power of expression; in the East the politicians have the power of suppression. The troubles in the East are not a marker to what we had to surmount in the West. It was not enough that we had the right to initiate laws or check them; we wanted to have a firm hold on those who made the laws, we wanted to check them as well as bad legislation so we made the recall for all officials. We carried the proposition by four to one and I am one of the four-fifths of the people who are afflicted as a neurotic may be."

This brought cheers, as the New York speech of President Taft classifying the reformers as neurotics was in mind.

"Lawyers told us that if we made the recall applicable to the judiciary we would endanger the whole scheme, but some of us believe that the last stand of special privilege in this country is the courts. Some believed that a Judge elected by the people was just the same as any other servant elected by the people. Despite the judicial fetish and the self-constituted keepers of the judicial ermine, the recall won by the biggest majority of all the reforms.

"The recall to be of any value must be applicable to all alike. If the people have the ability, intelligence, and discrimination to elect, they have the ability, intelligence, and discrimination to recall. The same objection that is now being made to the recall was made when the judiciary was made elective. Judges are but men like the rest of us. Sometimes they are as good, but ofttimes they are as bad. I respect and revere the courts just as long as they deserve it and not one minute longer, and this country cannot afford to treat them in any other way.

"The recall will make no Judge weaker or a strong Judge less strong. It is merely a weapon ever held before a Judge, a weapon in the hands of the power that created the Judge. By pointing a pistol you don't make a man a coward; you prove him one. It is the same with the recall. Impeachment is not the same kind of a remedy. It was only in the past few years that this judicial fetish before which all must bow or be called Anarchists and Socialists was erected. That is why it is the last bulwark of special privilege.

"In California it is still merely precautionary and admonitory. Not a single Judge has been recalled as yet, but the people are infinitely better satisfied with their decisions."

Mr. Record advocated the Government ownership of railroads as the best means of carrying on the reforms which would be started by the adoption of the initiative, referendum, and the recall.

A NEW BRUENNHILDE.

Mme. Matzenauer Takes the Part in "Die Walkuere" for First Time Here.

A performance of "Die Walküre" was given for the benefit of the Monday night subscribers at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday, in which they heard a new Brünnhilde. Mme. Matzenauer appeared in that part for the first time in New York, and in many respects was strikingly successful. She has done nothing here, in fact, in which she has not shown herself an artist of exceptional and commanding powers. There might have been properly a question whether a singer whose voice is so nearly a well-defined contralto as Mme. Matzenauer's were able to sing the music of this part, which in certain portions mounts to the range of a true soprano. She made it clear, however, that she could compass the music, albeit not without something of effort.

The crux in this matter, of course, was the electrifying cry of "Ho-jo-to-ho," with which the divine maiden makes her appearance at the beginning of the second act. This Mme. Matzenauer delivered with plenty of power, but with something of heaviness. Nothing could have been finer, however, than her singing of the solemn notification to Siegmund of his approaching death—a passage in which was heard all the nobility and beauty of her voice, all the sustained phrasing, all the eloquence of diction that she commands. She was fine also in the last scene of the third act with Wotan. Such passages showed Mme. Matzenauer's finest powers and most consummate art. Her performance on the whole must be set down as an unusually fine one, one proper to enhance the esteem which the admirable artist has won here this season.

The others concerned in the performance were those who appeared recently in "Die Walküre," except that Mrs. Homer returned to her rôle of Fricka, and sang it with great beauty of tone. Mr. Burrian, who was the Siegmund, was said to be appearing for the last time this season at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mme. Morena as Sieglinde, Mr. Weil as Wotan, (who appeared a little later in the fight between Hunding and Siegmund,) and Mr. Ruysdael as Hunding, were the other chief members of the cast. Mr. Hertz conducted. There was plenty of strenuous energy and vigor in the orchestral performance, but not quite so much beauty of finish as on some previous occasions this season. The audience showed an unusual interest and at the close of the second act great enthusiasm.

CHANGE TO-NIGHT'S OPERA.

Illness of Mario Sammarco Causes Substitution for "Jewels of the Madonna."

Owing to the illness of Mario Sammarco, who sings a leading rôle in the opera, Wolf-Ferrari's "The Jewels of the Madonna" will not be sung at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night by the Chicago-Philadelphia Company. Instead the company will give Wolf-Ferrari's one-act opera, "The Secret of Suzanne," with Mme. Carolina White and Messrs. Costa and Daddi, and "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," with Miss Garden, Messrs. Renaud, Durfranne, Huberdeau, Warnery, Nicolay, Crabbe, Defrere, Meyer, and de Keyser. Mr. Campanini will conduct Massenet's opera, and Mr. Perosio Wolf-Ferrari's.

"The Jewels of the Madonna" will be sung next Tuesday night.

WEEK'S BILLS AT THE THEATRES

"The Deep Purple" was presented by the stock company at the Academy of Music yesterday as the offering for the week.

The week's attraction at the Grand Opera House is Helen Ware in "The Price," opening there last night.

Rowland and Clifford's production of "The Rosary" came to the Manhattan Opera House last night for a week's engagement. The leading roles were played by Harrington Reynolds and Grace E. Reading.

The West End Theatre has a double bill this week, with "Baby Mine" as the play and the Russian dances of Mordkin, Lopoukowa and Pajitzkais, from the Winter Garden, as an added attraction.

Ethel Barrymore and her company, in "Cousin Kate" and "A Slice of Life," moved to the Criterion Theatre last night for a two weeks' engagement, and Louis Mann, in "Elevating a Husband," moved from that theatre to the Garrick for an engagement of the same length.

The bill at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre yesterday included Stella Hammerstein in "The Tyranny of Fate," Ned Wayburn and company, Blossom Seeley, Yorke and Adams, Isabel D'Armond and Frank Carter, "My Lady's Fans," Edwards, Ryan and Tierney, Hickey's Circus, Perry and White, Spissell Brothers and company, the Aerial Buds, Reid Sisters, Burns and Hodgson, Simpson and Lewis, and Frankie Fay.

Mlle. Dazie and Signor Bontiglio, assisted by a corps de ballet, headed the bill at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, and others who appeared were Willa Holt Wakefield, Bedini and Arthur, the Willie Brothers, Stepp, Mehlinger and King, O'Brien & Havel, Zeno, Jordan and Zeno, Rawls and von Kaufman, and the six O'Connor sisters.

Louis Simon and Katheryn Osterman in a one-act musical play called "In a Persian Garden," were the headliners at the Colonial Theatre yesterday and among the others on the programme were Schiller and Kent, Beattie and Babs, Bonita and Lew Hearn, Arthur Deagon, the Great Richards, Morris and Allen, Howard's ponies, and Vittoria and Georgetti.

At the Alhambra the programme included Emma Carus, the Fadette Orchestra of Boston, Tempest and Sunshine, Charlotte Parry and company, the Kaufman troupe, Catherine Hayes, and Sabel Johnson, and Hilda Hawthorne.

Andrew Mack headed the bill at the Bronx Theatre, and others on the list of entertainers were Gus Weinberg and company in "Mein Liebchen," Claude and Fanny Usher, Tom Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Barry, Nonette, Welch, Mealy and Melrose, Hayden, Borden and Hayden, and Mr. and Mrs. Darrow.

SAYS DU PONT BOUGHT ELECTION AS SENATOR

Reed Resolution Charges Fund of $53,000 Was Used in Corrupting Voters.

SENATOR DU PONT IS SILENT

Proposed Investigation Rests on Testimony of Witnesses in the Swain Case, Recently Closed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The first step to unseat Senator du Pont of Delaware on allegations that his election was brought about through corrupt methods was taken to-day when Senator Reed of Missouri offered a resolution to provide for an investigation into the "alleged corrupt practices employed by Senator Henry Algernon du Pont to obtain members of the Legislature who afterward elected him."

Revelations of vote buying revealed in the investigation of Cornelius P. Swain, a lieutenant of du Pont, whose nomination for Marshal was withdrawn, aroused the suspicions of Senator Reed and others. They believed the bribery was more extended than the Swain inquiry had shown. It was the system employed in Lower Sussex in the campaign of 1904, where $8,000 was spent to corrupt voters, whites being paid $10 and negroes $5 for their votes, that brought about the inquiry now proposed by Senator Reed.

Senator du Pont, it was shown in the previous inquiry before the Judiciary Committee, had participated in a conference in the office of Col. T. Coleman du Pont at which $53,000 had been raised for campaign purposes. Swain received $3,000 from this fund.

Just as Willard Saulsbury, who forced the Swain inquiry, was about to involve the principals, Senator du Pont withdrew Swain's name and the investigation ended.

Senator Reed's resolution says:

The testimony of certain witnesses produced before the Senate Judiciary sub-committee, and certain affidavits there read in evidence, tended to prove that at the election in Delaware in 1904 members of the Legislature were being selected who would thereafter have the right to elect a United States Senator and who did, in fact, elect the said Henry Algernon due Pont, Senator from Delaware; that shortly prior to said election a large sum of money, to-wit, a sum in excess of $25,000, and claimed to be in excess of $58,000, was contributed by the said Henry Algernon du Pont; that said sum of money was distributed among various corrupt agents working in the interest of the said Henry Algernon du Pont; that said distribution took place in the office of the said Henry Algernon du Pont, and with his knowledge; that $3,000 of the moneys so contributed was, in the office of the said Henry Algernon du Pont, delivered to be used for the purpose of corrupting the voters of the Second Representative District of Sussex County, Delaware, and was, in fact, so used under the direction of Swain; and it was admitted by the attorneys representing Swain that said $3,000 was so received by him.

The evidence tended further to show that not only at the election held in 1904, but in the elections in 1906, 1908, and 1910, similar corrupt practices were employed; and that said corrupt practices did affect the election of the members of the Legislature who in 1911 re-elected the said Henry Algernon du Pont to a seat in this body.

The Judiciary sub-committe, the resolution adds, construed its duties to be confined to an investigation of the alleged corrupt practices of Swain and therefore did not investigate generally into the conditions surrounding the election of Senator du Pont.

It is believed that Senator Reed will be prepared to discuss his resolution to-morrow, though there has been an attempt to prevent dicussion, and will then furnish some additional information bearing upon the bribery and corruption which has thrived in Delaware since the days Addicks, who introduced the system in that State.

Every attempt will be made by the Republicans to crush debate and compel the resolution to go to the Committee on Privileges and Election.

"TRUTH WAGON" AMUSING.

Newspaper Life and Politics Blended in a Comedy at Daly's.

"The Truth Wagon," an entertaining little comedy of heretofore unseen newspaper life and politics, was presented for the first time in New York at Daly's Theatre last night. The author is Hayden Talbot, a newspaper man who has worked from New York to San Francisco.

The principal character in the piece is John Ross, Jr., a young man with a tendency to tell untruths for the sake of the fun he can get out of it. His father is about to become a candidate for Governor of New York on a reform ticket, which has the support of Tammany Hall—a private and confidential support. Ross, Sr., thinking that his son's reputation will tend to injure his chances for the nomination, persuades the young man to promise to tell nothing but the truth for ninety days. And a few minutes later Ross, Jr., meets a newspaper reporter, intoxicated, and a young newspaper woman, taking care of him. From the woman it is learned that her father was once known as the honest Mayor of New York, and that his paper, The Truth, is on the verge of bankruptcy. Ross, Jr., has been left a legacy of $250,000.

Thereupon he buys The Truth, establishes its former owner, William Dean, as managing editor, and sets out to make it live up to its name. This compels him to fight his father politically, and to make the fight stronger he sets up Dean as a rival candidate. He runs a most unusual journal—from a newspaper viewpoint, but probably common enough in plays—and he turns things topsy-turvy. At the end he is able to persuade his father to renounce his campaign managers, one Drew, a crooked reformer, and one Sullivan, who says he "is Tammany Hall," and to come out for Dean for Governor. Incidentally, he wins Miss Dean as his wife in spite of the undisguised efforts of Miss Drew to "hook him."

But there is some good dialogue and considerable fun in the piece, to say nothing of some situations approaching the thrilling type. And the actors played with much spirit and sincerity.

Max Figman, with a habit of wrinkling his forehead, played Rose, Jr., with a youthful vigor that made his points tell. Edwin Arden had the rôle of the old newspaper owner who wanted to be truthful but could not until some one else bought his paper, and gave a fine impersonation. Muriel Starr was the young newspaper woman, and looked and dressed like a real worker. Harry Mestayer played another reporter, and, in spite of his assumed intoxication, gave the impression of having at some time or other met a real newspaper man and studied him. Frank Sheridan as Sullivan, the politician, gave a characterization of the type he was supposed to represent. Antoinette Walker was seen as Ethel Ross, in love with fat Vincent Drew, played by Wayland Trask. James Wilson was the elder Ross, Charles Dow Clark his campaign manager, Drew; Norma Mitchell Drew's daughter Lillian, and Lucile Watson Mrs. Drew. Georgie Mack made an individual hit as a fresh and impossible office boy.

It was said that Charles F. Murphy had bought seats for the performance, but he could not be discovered in the house. At the end of the play the author was hauled on the stage and compelled to make a speech. He said "Thanks."

THE FLONZALEY QUARTET.

Last In Its Series of Three Chamber Concerts.

The Flonzaley Quartet brought its series of three chamber concerts to a close in the Carnegie Lyceum last evening, where the numbers of the audience again testified to the high appreciation which this admirable organization has won for itself in New York. The programme included Mozart's D major quartet, Beethoven's quartet in F minor, Op. 95, and Glazunow's "Interludium in modo antico" and scherzo from the quartet, Op. 64.

The playing of the quartet had the remarkable finish, precision and unanimity in phrasing and volume and beauty of tone that have always and in increasing measure distinguished their work. They fill their performance with an endless variety of nuance in phrasing, accent, dynamic shading, and give it a peculiar rhythmic vitality. The quartet by Mozart was played with great delicacy and animation and with great beauty. There was poetical feeling united with a strong dramatic quality in the playing of Beethoven's wonderful quartet. Perhaps somewhat less anxiety to make every point in their phrasing count to the utmost would have resulted in more breadth and repose of style in certain passages of this quartet.

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It Will Be a Day of Economies

We canot enumerate the bargains in this announcement, because our space is too limited—but come in and *LOOK FOR THE "ARROW-SALE" CARDS*—they point to the biggest economies.

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Selected French Seal; dyed Raccoon trimming—	$325	$165
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All other Coats at Half and More than Half Off

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Natural Hudson Bay Sable (12 skins)—	$675	$335
Blended Hudson Bay Sable (12 Skins)—	$500	$250
Natural Mink; very dark (18 skins)—	$525	$262
Ermine; large Muff and Scarf—	$450	$225
Silver Cross Fox; dark and rich—	$250	$125
Sitka Fox (Bechoff-David model)—	$350	$150
Chinchilla; Muff and Scarf; fine and clear—	$375	$187

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In the early days, there may have been some little excuse for this reasoning, but with the present-day heating facilities, any need that might ever have existed has passed.

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In their place is found fabrics suitable for service practically the year 'round—finely woven fabrics in medium weights, which give maximum comfort and health protection—to say nothing of the added comfort.

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A SALE OF CHILDREN'S DRESSES AT ESPECIALLY LOW PRICES FOR THIS DAY (TUESDAY)

DRESSES OF GINGHAM AND LAWN, SIZES 4 TO 8 YRS.	$2.25
DRESSES OF GINGHAM, SIZES 10 TO 14 YEARS	2.75
DRESSES OF WHITE PIQUE AND REP, SIZES 10 TO 14 YRS.	4.50
DRESSES OF CHALLIS, SIZES 8 TO 14 YEARS	6.50
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THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

IS PEEVISH OVER WIRELESS SUCCESS

Managing Director of German Cable Company Says "Live" News Comes Only by Cable.

RECORD OF WIRELESS SPEED

Showing That The Times's Dispatches Yesterday Came from London to New York in Average Time of 1h. 56m.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The German Cable Company (Deutsche-Atlantische Telegraphien Gesellschaft) is frankly distressed over the successful employment of wireless telegraphy for the transmission of THE NEW YORK TIMES's German news.

In an official communication reporting the apparent failure of the negotiations with the German Government for a reduced press cable rate to the United States, "which," the company states, "is hardly to be expected for some time to come," Herr Moll, the Managing Director, says:

"We were aware that THE NEW YORK TIMES was intimately allied with the Marconi Company, so we do not wonder at your statement that the wireless system is cheaper for you than to use the German-American cable between Berlin and New York. We would, however, call attention to the following remarks made to us by a well-known newspaper man regarding a certain New York paper:

"'The —— is a member of The Associated Press, and of course gets all its live news through that organization. Without any disparagement of wireless telegraphy, for which I have great respect, it is apparent that the wireless dispatches transmitted in competition with the cable are of a class which may be published whenever received. Age neither improves nor hurts them.'"

The Berlin correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES has taken occasion to inform the German Cable Company, in reply to its left-handed compliment to "wireless," that all the news, "live" and otherwise, which was formerly transmitted by the German cable, has been going by wireless, without delay of any sort, uninterruptedly for the past eight weeks—hinc illae lachrymae.

Speed of the Transatlantic Wireless.

It may interest Herr Moll and others to know the exact facts about the transmission of news from London to THE NEW YORK TIMES by wireless telegraph. Take yesterday's TIMES, for example. It contained 2,450 words of wireless, comprised, as sent from London, in nine separate messages, some of these messages including two or more dispatches from different places in Europe.

The appended table records the time when each of these messages was filed in London, the time when it was received in THE TIMES office, and the entire time occupied in transmission. It is to be remembered that London time is five hours faster than New York time. Thus a message starting from London for THE TIMES at 4 o'clock Monday morning, London time, starts at 11 o'clock Sunday night, New York Time. Considering that each message must be telegraphed over land lines from London to Clifden, Ireland, thence wirelessed to Glacé Bay, Nova Scotia, and thence telegraphed over land lines to THE TIMES, it will be seen that the average time of transmission, one hour and fifty-six minutes, as shown by the table, is remarkably good. It may be added that it is quite as good as the average time made by the cables so far as THE TIMES's experience goes.

Here is the record of THE TIMES's wireless dispatches received between 7 P. M., Feb. 25, and 2 A. M. Feb. 26:

No.	Filed in London.	Rec. by TIMES.	Time of Transmission. H. M.
1	11:40 P. M.	7:52 P. M.	1:12
2	12:00 P. M.	8:02 P. M.	1:02
3	12:20 A. M.	8:58 P. M.	1:38
4	12:20 A. M.	9:10 P. M.	1:50
5	12:40 A. M.	9:36 P. M.	1:56
6	2:00 A. M.	11:40 P. M.	2:40
7	2:50 A. M.	12:05 A. M.	2:15
8	3:35 A. M.	1:00 A. M.	2:25
9	4:00 A. M.	1:30 A. M.	2:30

Average time of transmission, 1:56.

As for Herr Moll's intimation that only such matter is wirelessed as would be as good one day as another, implying that a long time is occupied in transmission, any TIMES reader, who sees not only the events of the day before told in the wireless dispatches, but quotations from the London papers of the same morning, knows that Herr Moll has been sadly misinformed by his "well-known newspaper man."

MISS VIOLA TREE ENGAGED.

Daughter of Sir Beerbohm Tree to Marry a Clergyman's Son.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Miss Viola Tree, daughter of Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, announces her engagement to Allan Leonard Romaine Parsons, son of the Vigar of Tunbridge.

The wedding will take place three months hence. Miss Tree in the meanwhile will not give up her musical studies or her grand opera ambitions.

ADAMLESS BERLIN BALL.

Society Women Say They Enjoyed It —Many in Masculine Dress.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—A fancy dress ball from which men were excluded has just been given under the auspices of the Society of Women Artists. It was a great success.

A helmeted member of the Fire Brigade and a male orchestra were hidden behind palms and shrubbery. They were the only men in the hall.

Many of the leading society women of Berlin attended the ball. It was called a "Porcelain Ball," because those who danced had to wear costumes representing well-known kinds of chinaware. Many of the most graceful figures typified men, and at least two dozen ladies came as "Cavaliers of the Rose," in various representations of the leading character in Strauss's opera. There was a charming quartette in white and blue who called themselves "Wedgewood Girls."

It was 2 A. M. before the ball ended, with the universal verdict that man was not essential to a ball.

LEOPOLD'S DAUGHTERS MEET

The Countess de Lonyay Visits the Princess Napoleon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Tuesday, Feb. 27.—The Comtesse de Lonyay, daughter of the late King Leopold, paid an unexpected visit to her sister, the Princess Napoleon, at her mansion in the Avenue Louise, to-day, journeying from Paris. After a few hours' conversation, she returned to Paris. The object of the visit was to inquire as to the health of the Princess, and for the settlement of certain outstanding questions regarding King Leopold's estate.

New Degree at Paris University.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The Council of the University of Paris has decided to create a new university decree, namely, a Doctorate of the University of Paris for Juridical Science and Political Economic Science. The degree is intended especially for students of foreign nationalities.

FRANCO-AMERICAN GROUP.

Well-Known Men in United States Section of Committee in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The Franco-American Committee, which was organized for the purpose of bringing about closer relations between France and the two Americas, to-day founded a special United States section, which will be devoted to developing intellectual and economical relations between the United States and France.

The meeting for the organization of this section was presided over by ex-Foreign Minister Gabriel Hanotaux, President of the Committee, and lively interest was shown in the plan.

General Brugère, Chief of the General Staff of the French army, was chosen President of the section, while the Vice Presidents are Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, President of the French Parliamentary Group in Favor of International Arbitration; Etienne Emile Boutroux, President of the Academy of Moral and Political Science at Paris; Bernard J. Shoninger, President of the American Chamber of Commerce, and Edward Tuck an American resident of Paris.

Among the members are Paul Auguste Adam, the writer; the Marquis de Chambrun, Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu, Paul W. Bartlett, James Gordon Bennett, Consul General Frank H. Mason, and H. Herman Harjes.

It was decided to invite the Presidents of American colleges and professors attached to those institutions to contribute chapters to a book on American universities which it is proposed to publish. This book will deal with the more important university problems, organization, the general life and interests of the students, and the effect of universities on American life.

The section adopted a report presented by James H. Hyde favoring a series of lectures in French and English, to be given in Paris by prominent men on vital American subjects.

Ambassador Bacon was elected an honorary member. A farewell dinner will be given in his honor on March 15.

ITALIANS CAPTURE ENGLISH STEAMER

Large Quantity of War Material, Including Artillery, Found on Board the Rescuer.

ITALY WANTS INTERVENTION?

A French Explanation of the Shelling of Beirut—Turks Again Declare the City Was Fired At.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 26.—An official message just received from Beirut gives further details of the bombardment, showing clearly that shells were aimed at the town.

The Imperial Bank was struck by five shells, the German Bank by three, and the quay depot by five, while the Municipal Hospital and School of Art were both seriously damaged, the latter being hit by five shells.

Fifty of the crew of the gunboat Avnillah, which was sunk by the Italians, perished.

A large quantity of goods in the Custom House was damaged by fire.

Some projectiles from Italian warships were found three miles beyond the town.

TRAPANI, Sicily, Feb. 26.—The steamer Rescuer was captured by an Italian warship to-day.

A large number of machine guns, field guns, and Mausers and a quantity of shrapnel and grenades were found on board.

[The only steamer given in the official lists under the name "Rescuer" is a British vessel of 718 gross tons. She is owned by W. Grech, London, and was formerly the Norwegian steamer Breidablik.]

BEIRUT, Feb. 26.—Order has been re-established in this city, under the operation of martial law.

Troops patrol the streets. Reinforcements arrived to-day.

ROME, Feb. 26. — Admiral Cattolica, Minister of Marine, amid prolonged cheers in the Senate and Chamber to-day, read dispatches describing the action at Beirut and the sinking of Turkish warships in the harbor by Italian cruisers.

According to the dispatches the operation was difficult, owing to the limited extent of the harbor and the danger of damaging neutral shipping and buildings along the waterfront. It was carried out, however, with moderation, but energetically and resolutely.

The greatest credit, the Minister added, was due to the officers and men for their brilliant conduct.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Although opinion here is almost unanimous that Italy was absolutely within her rights in destroying the two Turkish warships lying in the roadstead of Beirut on Saturday, the continuation of such a programme by Italy is generally regarded with apprehension, as it is thought possible that it may lead to European complications.

In some quarters it is believed that the bombardment was really Italy's warning to the world that the war against Turkey should be brought to an end.

It is understood that the powers are ready to make a proposition for the settlement of the dispute, by which Italy would take merely the coasts of Tripoli and Cyrenaica, leaving the interior in the hands of Turkey. The difficulty in the way of the acceptance of this proposition is that the Italian Parliament has voted the annexation of the whole of Tripoli and Cyrenaica.

The Matin understands that Great Britain, France, and Russia, acting together, are ready to make energetic representations to Turkey to bring the war to an end. It is added that they only await the adhesion of the German and Austrian Governments before taking a decisive step.

TO RECORD DIALECTS.

University of Paris Plans to Get Phonographic Samples of Those in France

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The University of Paris is concerned over the rapidity with which old French dialects are disappearing. It has been discussing the advisability of a collection of phonographic dialect records. Profs. Ferdinand and Brunot of the Faculty of Letters have proposed that an automobile should be sent on a tour of the provinces, carrying a phonograph recorder, and to take two or more records at every village where a dialect is spoken or where some peculiarity of speech prevails.

It is calculated that to collect a complete library of all the dialects spoken in France it would be necessary to take some 50,000 records, which would occupy ten years.

TOKIO LOAN IN LONDON.

Only About Half Subscribed—Underwriters Take the Rest.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—From the moment when it was found that the issue of the English portion of the City of Tokio loan coincided with the acute stage of the coal crisis it was generally surmised in the market that a large proportion of the loan must inevitably fall into the hands of the underwriters.

No surprise was occasioned to-day, therefore, when it was found that about half the loan was covered by subscriptions. The underwriters are taking up something like 52 per cent.

SPILL REAL BLOOD IN A PARIS DUEL

Charles Mauras Wounded in the Arm After Fierce Encounter with Paul de Cassagnac.

BOTH MEN ARE EDITORS

Mauras Had Criticised de Cassagnac In His Paper L'Action Francaise—Must Fight de Cassagnac's Brother Next.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—A duel took place at Neuilly this morning between Paul de Cassagnac, editor of L'Autorité, and Charles Maurras, a member of the staff of L'Action Française, in consequence of an article in which M. Maurras said unkind things about M. de Cassagnac and his brother Guy.

The two principals are first-rate fencers. As soon as the traditional "Allez messieurs" was uttered, Maurras attacked his opponent with remarkable energy, de Cassagnac, who had the advantage of height, replying with equal vigor. The fight was extremely exciting for the onlookers while it lasted. It seemed at one moment as if Maurras had received a thrust in the neck, but fortunately only his beard was touched and this did not prevent him from continuing his offensive tactics, which he did with unabated ardor.

But then it was his adversary's turn to attack. Maurras, however, not to be daunted, dealt a vigorous thrust with his arm extended, but a moment later his sword fell from his grasp.

De Cassagnac had disarmed him this time with a terrible forward movement which could not be checked, and if Maurras's arm had not protected him he would have been wounded very badly in the chest. His arm was seriously injured.

This brought the combat to a close.

Maurras next meets Guy de Cassagnac.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c. —Adv.

ANNUITY FOR CHILD HEROINE.

Melaine Chabrier, Six Years Old, Rescued Baby Sister in Fire.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Melaine Chabrier, aged 6, has received the award of a medal and annuity from the French Hero Fund.

The little girl rushed through flames and smoke and rescued her two-year-old sister, who was in a cradle in an inner room.

Having saved the baby, she also endeavored to pilot her grandfather out of the burning house, but failed. His charred body was found by the firemen on their arrival.

GYPSIES TERRORIZE TOWN.

Commit Three Murders, Then Kill Police Who Try to Capture Them.

FULDA, Germany, Feb. 26.—The district surrounding this city has been in a state of virtual war for a week owing to the presence of a band of gypsies, who after committing three murders, sought refuge in the forests. They have killed or wounded several of the police who have been attempting their arrest.

Due to the closing of the social season a number of

Knabe Pianos

received from rental for a short period have been returned and are now offered at

Unusually Attractive Prices.

Numerous other slightly used high grade pianos, including CHICKERING, STEINWAY, HAINES BROS., WEBER, etc. (taken in exchange as part payment for Knabe-Angelus Player-Pianos), are included in this Sale. The majority are practically perfect. All, however, have been carefully rebuilt by our expert workmen and are fully guaranteed.

GRANDS

KNABE, Baby. A beauty. Was $850. NOW.... $625
KNABE, Mignon. Perfect. Was $750. NOW.... $595
KNABE, Mignonette. Perfect. Was $700. NOW $590
KNABE, Baby. Oak. Was $850. NOW..... $375
CHICKERING, Baby. Mahogany. Perfect. Was $800. NOW $510
CHICKERING, Quarter. Mahogany. Perfect. Was $700. NOW $485
STEINWAY, Rose. Perfect. Was $1,200. NOW... $500
STEINWAY, Ebony finished. Perfect. Was $950. NOW..... $525
EVERETT, Mahogany, Baby. Perfect. Was $700. NOW.... $325
EVERETT, Oak, Baby. Perfect. Was $700. NOW $310
GILDEMEESTER & KROEGER Ebonized. Perfect. Was $900. NOW $175

UPRIGHTS

KNABE; Mahogany, like new. Was $600. NOW $425
KNABE; Mahogany, like new. Was $550. NOW $390
KNABE; Mahogany, like new. Was $500. NOW $375
KNABE; Rose, like new. Was $550. NOW..... $325
CHICKERING; Mahogany, like new. Was $550. NOW..... $350
CHICKERING; Mahogany, like new. Was $500. NOW..... $310
STEINWAY; Rose. Good order. Was $500. NOW.... $275
HAINES BROS.; Mahogany, like new. Was $400. NOW..... $285
HAINES BROS.; Mahogany, like new. Was $350. NOW..... $260
WEBER; Mahogany, like new. Was $500. NOW $325
WEBER; Mahogany, like new. Was $500. NOW $325
MARSHALL & WENDELL; Mahogany, like new. Was $350. NOW $245
HORACE WATERS; Mahogany, like new. Was $350. NOW $195
BRADBURY; Mahogany, like new. Was $350. NOW $175
DECKER BROS.; Rose. Was $300. NOW..... $125
BEHNING; Ebony finish. Was $350. NOW..... $115

PLAYER-PIANOS

KNABE-ANGELUS; like new. Was $1,050. NOW..... $815
KNABE de Luxe, like new. Was $950. NOW.... $800
HAINES BROS. de Luxe. Was $675. NOW only $545
MARSHALL & WENDELL. Was $550. NOW $410

Music rolls free and special library privileges

Some of the above pianos will be sold on TERMS as low as $5 a MONTH.

Liberal Allowance for Old Pianos Taken in Exchange

Knabe Warerooms

5th Ave. —— and —— 39th St.

GIMBELS

The BILL-FOLD BANK is a constant companion and incentive to thrift. See it at the offices of Gimbel Brothers, Bankers (Rear Balcony, Main Floor) or ask to have a Field Teller sent to call at your home.

Only 2 Days More of the HALF-PRICE Furniture And the Rest of the Keenly Interesting Offerings of

The FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE

March 1st will see not one of the purple tags which mark February price-reductions remaining in the Gimbel Furniture Store. The Sale's economies will end with the month.

But these last three days will afford a rich harvest for the housekeeper who has waited. Many a superb piece, that you may have coveted, is now very likely bearing a half-price ticket. For we shall sweep our floor as clean as possible, to have plenty of space for the new Furniture, in Spring and Summer styles, that is to come in.

A good point to remember is that even at its half price you can TRUST this Gimbel Furniture, for none better is made in the United States. Many superb imported pieces are also half price; and there is much other Furniture that bears a final reduction of a third.

Here is merely a partial list of the Sale's closing opportunities:

Bedroom Suites at Half

At $362.50, regularly $725. Cream Enamel Hand-painted Bedroom Suite, consisting of seven pieces; twin beds, bureau, chiffonier, toilet table, chair and bedroom table; all pieces elaborately decorated by hand.

At $575, regularly $1150. Empire Mahogany Suite of ten pieces; twin beds, bureau, chiffonier, dressing table, writing desk, somnoe, two stools and one chair; all elaborately trimmed with brass.

At $370, regularly $740. Walnut Six-piece Bedroom Suite. Bureau, chiffonier, twin beds, dressing table and bedroom table.

At $455, regularly $910. Eleven-piece Mahogany Bedroom Suite, twin beds, bureau, chiffonier, toilet table, writing desk, two chairs stool, somnoe and costumer; all pieces richly decorated.

At $325, regularly $650. Six-piece Light Fumed Oak Bedroom Suite, William and Mary design; twin beds, bureau, chiffonier, toilet table and somnoe.

Side Chairs, Arm Chairs and Arm Rockers

Upholstered in tapestry, plain and figured velour, in green, brown and red colorings.

Side Chairs, spring seat, upholstered in silk velour, mahogany frame, at $12.50, from $25.

Circassian Walnut Arm Chair, shaped back, Colonial design, scroll effect; hair cloth seat, at $9, from $18.

Side Chair to match, at $7.50, from $15.

Mahogany Side Chair, upholstered seat and back, covered in figured cretonne, at $4.50, from $9.

Rocker to match at same price.

Turkish Rocker, all-over upholstered, tufted back and arms, covered in linen velour; at $32.50, from $65.

Club Arm Chair, all-over-upholstered, spring seat and back, covered in velour; at $16, from $32.

Mahogany Frame Rocker, spring seat; seat and back covered in green velour; at $37.50, from $75.

Mahogany Arm Chair, spring seat; seat and back covered in figured tapestry; at $22.50, from $45.

Other Pieces at Half-Price

Gold-leaf Revolving Piano Stool, cane seat and back; double panels in back; at $47.50, from $95.

Circassian Walnut Tea Table, removable tray, ormolu mountings; at $47.50, from $95.

White Enamel and Gold Pedestal, three shelves with marble center pieces; at $80, from $160.

Three-piece Library Suite, consisting of settee and two arm chairs; loose cushion seats; upholstered seat and back, covered in wine-colored damask; at $272.50, from $545.

Empire Mahogany Cabinet, mirror in back, canopy top; at $237.50, from $475.

Sofa and Arm Chair, with antique walnut frame; fireside effect; spring seat; back and seat covered in wool tapestry; at $487.50, from $975.

Three-piece Library Suite, antique oak frame, spring seats; suite consists of settee, arm and side chairs; seat and back covered in figured cretonne; at $75, from $150.

Seventh Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

"The Bottle All New York Is Talking About"

Have you got *your* "number" yet?
It's on the label, and protects both exacting customer and good-service dealer.
To paraphrase another well-known advertiser's slogan:
"We couldn't improve the contents,
So we improved the package."

Carstairs Rye

has been so good—so uniformly dependable—for over 123 years, it's a noteworthy performance simply to *maintain* the standard. But we are doing it, and a sixty per cent. increase in an already large patronage shows that New York (and the country at large) appreciates it.

STEWART DISTILLING CO.

A consolidation of Carstairs, McCall & Co. and Carstairs Bros.
Philadelphia New York Baltimore

Continuation sale starting to-day with Lot No. 301.

R. J. Horner & Co.

having removed from their 23rd St. Store to their New Building, 20 to 26 West 36th St., where they will open, on or about March 4th, with an entirely New Stock,

Jacques Cohen, Auctioneer

has been instructed to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

the entire stock of

High Grade Furniture

of Every Description

For the Drawing Room, Library, Living Room, Boudoir, Dining Room, etc. Also for the office

which was carried in their 23rd St. Store,

TO-DAY AT 11 A. M. AND FOLLOWING DAYS

Sale takes place on the premises,

61-65 West 23rd St., bet. Broadway and 6th Ave.

NOTE—The character, quality and immense variety of this stock, which will be sold at absolute public sale, afford a rare and very unusual opportunity to prospective buyers.

Catalogues on Premises.

LOZIER
TOURING CARS OF QUALITY

Lozier is the car used by the man of affairs, whose time is measured in big money value, by the family with important social engagements which must be met without inconvenience or delay. Owners of the Lozier know they can make the most of a short business or social day. They can be on time not only with certainty, but with luxury and comfort as well.

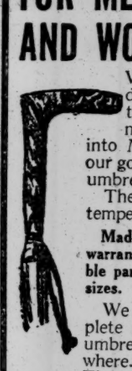
LOZIER
56th and Broadway

NOW ON EXHIBITION
Clarke's Art Rooms,
5 West 44th St.,
(adjoining the Fifth Avenue Bank),
IMPORTANT EXECUTOR'S SALE OF
Valuable Paintings
removed from the city residence, 261 Madison Av., and from "Dunmere," Narragansett Pier,
Estate of the late
Mrs. Mary B. Dun,
widow of the late R. G. DUN, ESQ.; by order of Walter D. Buchanan, Executor.
Also Important Canvases,
by order of the Estate of the late
Paul Morton.
Including
An Important Work by Millet,
"La Blanchisseuse,"
and fine samples by

Fromentin	Daubigny	Worms
Schreyer	Dupre	Delacroix
Troyon	Meissonier	Voltz
Diaz	Ziem	Rico
Teniers	Ernst	

UNRESTRICTED SALE by auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Feb. 29 and March 1.
Each evening at 8:15.
Illustrated Catalogue will be mailed on receipt of 50 cents.
The sale will be conducted by Mr. Augustus W. Clarke.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions are their Low Prices
Macy's
Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.
RAINY DAY UMBRELLAS FOR MEN AND WOMEN
A Macy Specialty
97c



When rain falls suddenly and you are down town and wish for immediate protection, drop into Macy's and get one of our good, sensible, low-priced umbrellas.
They save apparel and tempers, as well as money.
Made of a fine wearing material; warranted fast color; strong, reliable paragon frames. Regulation sizes.
We carry the most complete stocks of all kinds of umbrellas obtainable anywhere. Prices up to $19.89. The celebrated London "Martin" Umbrellas for men cost about $2.00 less at Macy's than elsewhere. [First Floor, B'way.]

MARTHA WASHINGTON CANDY SHOP
84 FLEET ST.
BROOKLYN.
(Opp. Loeser's—Across Street from Dime Savings Bank)
A full, fresh line of old-time Candies—same as on sale at the famous Washington Store.
Everything 50c. per lb. box
Come in and "Have a Grape" and Freely Sample Our Wonderful
MARTHA WASHINGTON CANDIES.
Telephone 4353 Main.
Two pounds upwards delivered free to any part of city.

Eade's GOUT Pills
Promptly Relieves
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, RHEUMATIC GOUT, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and all pains in the head, face and limbs.
At all Druggists or
E. FOUGERA & CO., Sole Agents, N. Y.

FINE DOLLS
Outfits, Shoes, Stockings, Novelties, etc. Heads, Wigs, Limbs, Elastic, Eyes.
C. C. ULMCKE
24 W. 31st St., near 5th Ave.

½ Glass before Breakfast tones up the stomach, clears the head and does you good.
Hunyadi Janos Water
NATURAL LAXATIVE
Quickly Relieves
CONSTIPATION

HAMPTON STUDENTS GIVE ZULU DANCES

Normal Pupils Also Entertain Society Audience at Carnegie with Plantation Songs.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE'S APPEAL

Asks for Funds for Education of Indians and Negroes and Gives $500 —"Still Cloud" Speaks.

Students of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute of Hampton, Va., entertained with plantation songs, Indian and Zulu costume dances, and song at a meeting in behalf of their institution, which filled Carnegie Hall last night. The chief speaker of the evening was Joseph H. Choate, who made a strong appeal for funds which are needed in the work of the school.

Mr. Choate was introduced by Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, President of the Armstrong Association of New York, who presided at the meeting.

After having witnessed the performance of the students, Mr. Choate began by saying that he could better please the audience if he had been provided with an Indian costume and a feathered headgear, or had been allowed to brandish a Zulu spear. Speaking of the work of Hampton Institute, he informed the gathering that he had in former years many times accompanied Gen. Samuel Chapman Armstrong, the founder of the school, to Chickering Hall to make an appeal in its behalf.

"There is nothing which offers such an opportunity to the white man of this country in a beneficent cause as the industrial and agricultural school at Hampton," said Mr. Choate, quoting President Taft, who on a former occasion sent a subscription of $500. He then stated that he would give a like amount, and, pointing to the boxes, declared there were many in the house last night who were able to give a similar donation.

"I have referred to Gen. Armstrong," said Mr. Choate. "It is pathetic to look back and see what courage he must have had to undertake what seemed an impossible task. The negroes had been freed, but they were utterly unable to do anything for themselves. He wore himself out with the work, and died prematurely in his fifty-third year. But under Dr. Frisell, the present Superintendent of the institution, the good work has gone on. Coming into the school as untrained and unskilled men the students have poured out from Hampton at the rate of 200 each year perfectly qualified men and women to become citizens of the United States. It is the centre of light not only to Virginia, but to the entire Southern States."

Mr. Choate said that from 30 to 40 per cent. of the revenue of the Southern States was devoted to educational needs equally among the whites and the blacks, but he declared that the State could not do everything in the support of education.

"This in opportunity for every one of you to-night," he concluded, "and you can do nothing better than empty your pockets and leave the entire contents this side the door as you go out."

Preceding Mr. Choate, Supt. H. B. Frissell, in speaking of the relation of music to the individual and tribal life of the Indian, and the relation of the plantation song to the American negro, said: "Each race of mankind has its peculiar riches, and each must contribute something to the civilization of the world. We do not want to make white men of the Indians and negroes, but we do want to help them rise to the best that is in them."

Robert R. Moton, commandant of the institution, also spoke of the work that is being done at Hampton. Michael V. Wolfe, a Chippewa Indian from Reserve, Wis., otherwise known as "Still Cloud," gave an interesting sketch of the customs of his people, as did likewise Madikane Quandiyane Cele, son of a Zulu Prince, who related some of the traditions of the country from which he came.

Among the boxholders were Mrs. Francis Lynde Stetson, Mrs. Caphas Brainerd, Mrs. John Greenough, Miss Grace M. Dodge, Mrs. H. C. Fahnestock, Mrs. James S. Cushman, Miss Mary Parsons, Mrs. Robert How, Mrs. Minturn, Mrs. William H. Schieffelin, Mrs. E. H. Van Ingen, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. Carnegie.

Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mrs. William Merle Smith, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. Frederick Billings, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Mrs. Gilbert Colgate, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, Miss Marianne Schurz, Mrs. Schuyler Schieffelin, Mrs. Spencer Trask, and Mrs. Frank R. Chambers.

GOV. FOSS TO SPEAK HERE.

He Will Discuss Tariff Reduction at Third Tariff Reform Dinner.

The third tariff reform dinner to be given by the National Democratic Club will be held next Monday evening, March 4, at the clubhouse, 617 Fifth Avenue. Among the speakers will be Gov. Foss of Massachusetts, United States Senator Ollie M. James of Kentucky, Congressman James M. Cox of Ohio, and Congressman Finis J. Garrett of Tennessee. Gov. Foss was elected a member of the club last week. In his speech he will tell his reasons for leaving the Republican Party after a membership of forty years. His topic will be "Constructive Tariff Reduction."

STRAUS APPEAL UPHELD.

Supreme Court Won't Dismiss Their Request for Review of Copyright Decision.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—After eighteen opinions by the New York State courts on the right of Isidor Straus and Nathan Straus, dealing as a firm, to sell copyrighted books at cut prices, the Supreme Court of the United States declined to-day to dismiss as frivolous an appeal from the latest New York decision adverse to them. The case will be heard next year.

FIVE YEARS FOR BROKER.

Mulliken Pleaded Guilty to Larceny of $10,000 from Miss Robinson.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—Alfred A. Mulliken, a stock broker with offices in Boston and New York, was sentenced in the Superior Criminal Court late to-day to three to five years in the State Prison for larceny of nearly $10,000 from Miss Alice E. Robinson of Winthrop.

Mulliken was of the firm of Cram & Mulliken, both members of which were indicted on thirty counts for larceny, conspiracy to steal and keeping a bucket shop. Both defendants pleaded guilty.

EDWARD VAN FLEET DIES.

Engineer Aided in the Electrification of the New Haven Road.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 26.—Edward Van Fleet, member of a Knickerbocker family, graduate of Rutgers College, member of the Holland Club of New York, and one of the engineers who supervised the electrification of the New Haven Road from Stamford to New York, was found dead in his room at No. 284 Sigourney Street, to-day, when a taxicab arrived to take him to Wildwood Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

Mr. Van Fleet was 58 years old. He was high in Masonic circles. The Van Fleets formerly had a Summer home in Somerville, N. J.

Public Is Asked to Aid Search.

Dr. Adolph Kantrovitz of 59 East 117th Street has issued a public appeal for aid in finding his son, Nathan Kantrovitz, who is 39 years old. The son had a stroke of apoplexy last September, and wandered away from his father's home a week ago yesterday. He is five feet six inches high, has light blue eyes, and dark hair, and weighs 130 pounds. He wore a dark suit and a light tan overcoat. He can easily be recognized, according to his father, because his speech is partly paralyzed.

TAXI ROBBERS ARE CAPTURED

Continued from Page 1.

Collins into the case. Matani's remark concerning Collins was dropped inadvertently. Commissioner Dougherty said Matani gave a description of the man, who he said had jumped on the seat beside him when the held-up occurred, and who, placing a pistol against his stomach, compelled him to drive to Park Place and Church Street, where Mantani said the highwaymen made their escape "in a big touring automobile."

Dougherty said last night that the story of the big touring car had been shown to be entirely false.

"In his description of the man who rode beside him," Commissioner Dougherty said, "Mantani told us that he had a black mustache. I know that Collins or Kinsman, take your choice of names, never wore a mustache. In many respects, however, Mantani gave a perfect description of the man. For one thing he said the man who rode beside him had a solid gold tooth in his upper jaw, and Collins has that. He also described perfectly Collins's voice and his eyes. When he saw Collins to-day, Mantani said that he was not the man who rode with him on the machine. Collins, however, says that Mantani was the man who drove the car."

Police Matron Aids the Police.

The police soon located Collins as a young man who was often seen in the Nutshell Café. They also soon found out that the woman known as Annie Hull was his friend. This was in less than forty-eight hours after the hold-up occurred, and here is where Mrs. Goodwin, the police matron, comes into the case. Commissioner Dougherty realized that it was necessary to get some information that was greatly needed to clear up the affair, and the person most likely to supply that information was the woman friend of Collins.

Annie Hull is a chatterer, according to the police. She had gone away on the day of the hold-up, but soon returned, and when she came back she had a new hat. It was necessary to find out where the hat was purchased and also where she got the money for it.

"I knew that hat was bought with money that had been stolen from the East River National Bank messengers," Commissioner Dougherty said last night.

Mrs. Goodwin moved into the neighborhood where Annie Hull spent most of her time. In some manner that the police did not disclose, she gained the friendship of the woman. She gained information that led to the discovery that the "big touring car" story told by Mantani was false and that the highwaymen, after they left the taxicab in which the messengers were assaulted, had gone to an elevated station, probably at Cortlandt or Franklin Street, and gone uptown, where they hired a taxicab in which they were driven to Peekskill. There they got a train that arrived in Albany early that night. Collins was in this taxicab and so was Annie Hull.

Detectives were hurried to Albany. They soon found out that Annie Hall bought her new hat in that city and that it was paid for by Collins. The hat cost $25, and was paid for with five five-dollar bills. But Collins and the man with him did not tarry long in Albany. The next day, the day following the robbery, the police found out that they had bought tickets for Chicago on a train that left Albany at noon. The woman did not accompany them, but returned to New York.

The police learned that Collin's parents lived in Boston and they believed that he would return to that city soon. So Boston was covered as were also five hundred other cities in the United and Canada. Dougherty took no chances and for the last two weeks every train that has arrived at Vancouver, San Francisco, and other big Pacific Coast cities, from the East, has been met by detectives acting for the New York Police Department. Chicago, Omaha, and New Orleans, were also covered. Dougherty has received a report on every Sunset Limited train that has left New Orleans within the last ten days for the West.

Sunday night the Boston police wired Dougherty that Collins had been there and that he was then on a train bound for New York. The train was due at 8 P. M., and in the train, unknown to Collins, was a detective who watched his every move. Arriving at New York detectives assigned to watch the suspect took Collins in hand. Dougherty decided that he would trail him for a while before making the arrest. This explains the hurried visits of Commissioner Dougherty to several police stations Sunday night. He needed some more detectives in addition to the sixty that were at work on the case to watch the railroad stations and ferries.

Collins and Annie Hull Arrested.

For purposes of secrecy the city had been divided into special stations. These stations were numbered, and for purposes of communication a code was used. For instance the Grand Central was "No. 103" and the Pennsylvania Station was "11," and so on. Other "plants" were also numbered, and every direction that Dougherty has sent over the wires or by telephone has been in the code that only the police at work on the case were familiar with.

At noon yesterday Dougherty heard from "Plant 103" and "Plant 21," both in the Grand Central. The information was that Collins and Annie Hull were in the station making inquiries apparently for the purpose of getting out of the city. Their destination was to have been the Far West. This was one of the things that the woman let drop. After receiving this information from the Grand Central "plant" there was a hurried conference between Commissioner Waldo, Inspector Hughes, and Commissioner Dougherty, and the decision was to begin making the arrests in the case. Ten minutes later Collins and the woman were on the way to Police Headquarters in the custody of Detectives Trojan, Barron, Gaynor, and Campbell.

Half an hour later Mantani was brought in, and shortly after 4 o'clock Albrozzi arrived. Later Myrtle Hoyt was brought in, and the prisoners and the two women were taken before Dougherty. The quizzing that followed lasted until after 8 o'clock last night, and then Dougherty sent for the newspaper men and told them the story of the round-up.

The first work for the police after the round-up, Commissioner Dougherty said, was to confront Albrozzi and Mantani and have them identify each other, and then to confront them with Collins and have him identify Albrozzi and Mantani. All of this was done.

"We have recovered some of the money," said Dougherty, "and to-morrow we expect to get several thousands more that is now in a safety deposit box in the Bowery Savings Bank, the key to which we have obtained from Albrozzi. In Boston, at the home of Collins's parents, the police have found $750 of the money in five-dollar bills. Some of the money is still in the original wrappers of the Produce Exchange Bank, from which institution the messengers received it for transfer to the East River National Bank. Collins arrived at his home in Boston from Chicago a few days ago, and when he left for New York last night he left two suit cases behind. In one of these suit cases the money was found.

Collins Bought a New Outfit.

"Both cases were full of new clothes. There were several new suits and several suits of silk underwear. Collins is now wearing a new suit, a new overcoat, a new hat, new silk underwear, and a new solitaire diamond ring. The clothes he has on were made by a tailor in Chicago by whom we are informed that they were bought last week. We also know where he got the ring.

"Now as to the automobile getaway story that was told to me and later in court by Mantani. That was a lie from beginning to end. At no time was an automobile directly used for getaway purposes in this case, although some time after the crime was committed they took a taxicab to make the trip to Peekskill, where Collins, another man, and Annie Hull got a train for Albany.

"Annie Hull's new bonnet was the turning point in this case, and I will always be under obligations to her for buying it. See it there on top of my bookcase, and if you look close you will see a duplicate of the receipt given to her when Collins paid for it with those five-dollar bills.

"I am not in a position to tell you now how I got much of the information we have based this investigation on. Some of it I got from the underworld, but the hat that was bought at Livingston & Nussbaum's in Albany was the first reliable information that came to me, and I had that before the robbery was forty-eight hours old.

"Detective Watson went to Albany, got the numbers of the tickets that the men used when they went to Chicago, and established the fact that when Collins left Annie Hull he gave her $125 of the East River National Bank's money.

"I sent Detectives Daly and Claire to Chicago, and there they located the place where Collins bought his new clothes. A squad of men was detailed to trail the woman. She was soon found, and since that time has never been out of our sight. Last night when Collins arrived he joined her, and the two went to a hotel.

"This morning when Collins and the woman came into the station the men who were waiting for them and those who were doing the shadowing were on the job, and the two squads almost bumped into each other. In connection with the work of trailing Collins and the woman Detectives Trojan, Gaynor, Barron, Campbell, Riley, Boyle, Lennon, and Finan have done splendid work.

"Now, as for Mantani, the owner of taxicabs, whose pitiful story impressed so many people. We have established beyond all doubt the moving picture proposition that needed $12,000 to be realized. We have Collins's statement that he rode on the taxicab with him after the hold-up, we know that he is deeply in debt. We know that he was familiar with every detail of the plan followed by the banks in transferring cash. And then, why did Mantani slow down when the taxicab neared the place where the robbers were waiting?

"Do you think the solution of this case will also solve that of Beckerman, the paymaster, who was held up and robbed of about $1,000?" Commissioner Dougherty was asked.

"Really, I am so busy finishing up the $25,000 hold-up that I have not had time to figure that out as yet. I may be able to get at that part of the investigation to-morrow."

"When was it that Albrozzi tried to get the moving picture theatre for Mantani?"

"Well, they had an appointment on Feb. 12 to look over the place, and that was only three days before the Trinity Place hold-up."

"Do you think you will be able to connect any of the other hold-ups, beside that of Beckerman with this case?"

"I cannot say now, but I may refer to the case of Horace Mann, who, on Jan. 19, came very near losing through a hold-up about $1,500 in cash and checks of $3,500 belonging to Swift & Co., the packers. In that case a policeman caught a man named Malloy in the act of committing that crime, and arrested him as he was about to slug Mann.

"Malloy was arrested and brought to trial, but the jury did not believe the policemen and acquitted him, and the acquittal was the day after the Trinity Place hold-up.

"Now, just one word in reference to Detective Grieco. He is a walking encyclopedia when it comes to matters regarding Italian criminals. His aid has been invaluable to me in this case. Commissioner Waldo has at all times been in personal touch with the situation, and has been kept informed of every move and given splendid help in the running down of the robbers."

The prisoners will be arraigned in the Tombs Court at 9 o'clock this morning.

FOR A NEW TAXICAB LAW.

Bill in State Senate Would Keep Licenses from Ex-Convicts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Senator Bussey, of Wyoming County, introduced a bill in the Senate to-night providing that no license shall be issued by the State to a chauffeur who has been convicted of a crime. It also directs the Secretary of State to revoke any license which has been issued to a convict. Another amendment to the law provides that an applicant for a license who makes a false statement in his application is guilty of a felony.

It is said that more than 200 chauffeurs in New York City who have State licenses have criminal records.

"As it is now a man would not care to have his wife travel alone in New York City," Senator Bussey said. "He would not have her take the chance of riding alone from one station to another in a taxicab. There should be some reasonable assurance that the man who operates the cab or the automobile is of good character. There is no doubt that the crimes in New York are in part due to the character of men who have been able to get State licenses under the present law."

While the applicant for a chauffeur's license under the present act must pass an examination as to his ability to operate a motor car, the question of whether or not he shall have a license is left to the Secretary of State or his authorized agent.

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Availability more than *means* utility; it *is* utility. It more than *means* economy; it *is* economy.

You might have some fine horses in one county, a field of oats in another, the most advanced farming implements in another and a most complete stable in another. With those facilities unavailable, impossible of co-ordination, not capable of being assembled and used in conjunction, of what value would they be to you? Brought not only together but at the place most readily available for your use and enjoyment, would not value have been created? If you could find a spot at which you could assemble some of these possessions, and another at which you could assemble them all, which spot would be the more valuable to you?

If you are a manufacturer, or a wholesaler, or an exporter, and you have a plant in one place, a freight depot in another and a steamship pier in another, would you not consider your property of more value if all of these requisites were in one place?

Scientific management has made it possible for the Bush Terminal Company to assemble and co-ordinate the great number of facilities which are necessary for the successful conduct of the business of the manufacturer, the distributer, the importer and the wholesaler who wants to operate in New York. It has made possible the assembling of these facilities in huge quantity, but in correct proportion. It has made it possible to provide these proportions with the quality of elasticity, so that the growing needs of a rapidly increasing number of tenants may be met without requiring part of them, part of the time, to stand the expense of misadjustment.

In other words, scientific management has given availability at the Bush Terminal to a great number of necessary facilities which no ordinary man could afford to assemble for himself.

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It is doubtful if any private collection has finer specimens of this highly-prized porcelain—small and large pieces. The collection is the result of several years' work. Prices, $125 to $250. Also a number of pieces of the famous "Powder Blue" porcelain, from $50 to $350.

Chinese Cloisonne
Vases and incense pieces from $50 to $175. Other rare cloisonnes up to $500. Smaller pieces of modern Oriental cloisonne, $5 up.

Individual Pieces of Porcelain
Large plates and placques of Imari, with Japanese and Chinese treatment, and other Chinese and Japanese blue porcelains—unequaled for decorative effect—$3 to $75.

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Including the very rare, though new, transluscent cloisonne—the copper back being removed by acid—from $30 up. Other pieces in bronze, ivory, and Satsuma at a wide range of prices—from $2 to $200.

Low Priced Oriental Goods
Wares of the highest decorative value, of modern manufacture, but far different from the "Oriental goods" of other stores. The genuine Eastern atmosphere attaches to all. Draperies and Curtain Stuffs, Soft Spring and Summer Dress Silks, Canton Cane Furniture, Kimonos—a thousand articles at prices unexpectedly reasonable.

Vantine's Oriental Rugs
Every rug selected because of its fitness to be shown in this exclusively Oriental store, in company with the unusual objects of art here shown. Only the weaves and colorings that give the rug exceptional value and a distinct individuality are chosen. Vantine rug prices are lower than the "sale" prices of most other stores, because of the Vantine facilities for securing the choicest rugs produced in the Orient without paying the premium exacted from those whose Eastern connections are less extensive. Some unusually good pieces for large country homes are being shown.

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JAMAICA BANK HEAD AND CASHIER RESIGN

David L. Van Nostrand, President, Leaves Institution, and by Request David B. Mallory Follows.

PARTNERS WITH CASSIDY

Outside Business Interests of Retiring Officials Assigned as Sole Cause for the Disagreement.

The announcement yesterday afternoon by the Directors of the First National Bank of Jamaica that a reorganization of the Board of Officers had been effected, and that two of the former officials had been displaced, created a surprise throughout the Borough of Queens. The two officers who have resigned from the institution are David L. Van Nostrand, President, and David B. Mallory, Cashier.

It was ascertained yesterday that for some time there has been friction among the Directors because of personal business interests represented by the President and Cashier. Mr. Van Nostrand has been for several years a political and business associate of Joseph Cassidy, former President of Queens Borough, and is also senior member of the firm of Van Nostrand, Cassidy & Chapman, which has a real estate business at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Manhattan. Mr. Mallory is the President of the Manhattan Securities Company, in which both Mr. Cassidy and Van Nostrand are interested.

A meeting of the Directors of the bank was held Saturday night, following an examination into the bank's affairs by Col. E. F. Pepper, National Bank Examiner for the district of Long Island. At the meeting the resignation of President Van Nostrand, which has been pending for some time, was accepted, and Mr. Mallory was requested to resign as Cashier. He wielded to the suggestion of the Directors, and Richard Van Siclen, a brother of Supreme Court Justice James A. Van Siclen, who last Fall defeated William Willett, the Cassidy judiciary candidate, was chosen in his place. Starr Brinkerhoff, a wealthy retired business man of Long Island City, succeeded Mr. Van Nostrand as President.

Bank's Affairs in Good Shape.

E. F. Rorebeck, National Bank Examiner for the Metropolitan District, with offices in the headquarters of the Controller of Currency at the Customs House, yesterday verified the statement that the affairs of the bank were in good shape, and that the Federal Banking Department had merely interested itself in order to aid in a reorganization which the Directors felt was necessary.

He said the objection to Mr. Mallory was simply because of his connection with the Manhattan Securities Company and because of the fact that he had given the use of his name to notes which had been discounted by other persons. The total amount of notes held by the bank which bear the signature of Joseph Cassidy, it was learned, would not exceed $5,000. It was Mr. Rorebeck's recollection, he said, that these notes had been indorsed and discounted for persons other than Cassidy. Mr. Mallory's personal loans from the bank, he said, would not exceed $5,000.

"The Manhattan Securities Company," said Mr. Rorebeck, "never owed the bank a cent, so far as I know. At any rate there is none of the company's paper on hand at present, which is all that we have concerned ourselves about. We have not bothered with any past history. The paper in the bank at present is as clean as that held by the average country bank, and there is a surplus on hand of $25,000. The report that there has been a decrease in deposits during the last six months is not true. There has been an apparent decrease owing to the dropping of certain collection accounts, but no significance should be attached to that fact."

It was learned that Col. Pepper, through whom the Directors had interested the Federal banking authorities in the proposed reorganization of the Board of Officers, had examined the bank about six months ago. At the annual meeting of the Directors on Jan. 12, Mr. Mallory succeeded in controling a sufficient number of proxies to oust J. Mainard Kissam and Peter H. Woodward from the board. These two men, it is said, had consistently opposed various projects suggested by Messrs. Mallory and Van Nostrand.

At the National Banking Department in the Customs House Building it was learned that the department had asked Mr. Mallory to retire in order to assist the Directors in their efforts to effect a reorganization. President Van Nostrand it was said had resigned voluntarily, an act which he is said to have been contemplating for a long time.

Mystery About an Office.

At 165 Broadway, at which address the offices of the Manhattan Securities Company are said to be located, the building directory on the ground floor indicated that the company occupied Suite 1,136 on the eleventh floor. The office in question displayed on its door the name of Arthur H. Jones. Mr. Jones appears in the prospectus of the company as Secretary of the Board of Directors. He denied that he was any longer connected with the concern, and declared that the company no longer transacted any business in his office.

At the offices of Rockwood & Haldane, attorneys for the Manhattan Securities Company, Mr. Haldane refused to tell who were the present Directors of the corporation.

"It is and always has been a holding company," explained the attorney, "and I believe that the stocks and bonds which it holds in other corporations are worth fully $1,000,000."

Joseph Cassidy last night denied that the bank held any notes of the Van Nostrand-Cassidy-Chapman Realty Company, or that any notes of the company had ever been negotiated through the bank. He admitted that he had borrowed money from the bank on personal notes, but not to any large amount, and that there were notes now held by the bank against him. These, he declared, were trifling.

When Mr. Mallory was seen at his home in Jamaica last night he reiterated the denials of Mr. Van Nostrand so far as the Manhattan Securities Company and the realty company were concerned. He added:

"I have retained my interests in the First National Bank of Jamaica and will continue to do so. I have brought new business into the bank within the last few days, and will continue to do all in my power to influence new business to it, and to help it in every manner possible. Our relations are entirely pleasant."

A meeting of the new Board of Directors of the bank will be held this morning to complete plans of reorganization. The board at present consists of the following: Starr Brinkerhoff, K. M. Turner, inventor of the dictagraph; Richard Van Siclen, Wyckoff Van Siclen, John Eldert, a contractor of Richmond Hill; William Callister, a manufacturer; Warren B. Ashmead, Postmaster of Jamaica; Jeremiah Robbings, a banker of Babylon; Ludwig Nisson, a wholesale diamond merchant of Manhattan; Herbert A. O'Brien, a real estate dealer of Jamaica, and Francis B. Mullen, an attorney.

SIPPERLEY WINS HIS SUIT.

Court Gives to Him a Larger Share of Tournament Co.'s Prize Fund.

Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum handed down a decision yesterday in the suit of Leslie H. Sipperley against the United Tournament Company, which ran a bowling tournament last Spring in Madison Square Garden. Sipperley was one of the winning competitors, and was dissatisfied with his prize. He sued to enforce the payment of a larger one.

Justice Greenbaum held that Sipperley had a just claim for his proportion of 85 per cent. of the entrance fee receipts. The circular sent out to competitors stated that 85 per cent. of the entry fees would go into a prize fund, to be divided in certain proportions among the winners. Justice Greenbaum held that this 85 per cent. so contributed was a trust fund, and that the Tournament Company was guilty of actionable wrong against the competitors when this money was used for other purposes.

DEFENSE SURPRISES IN CROKER DIVORCE

Young Toronto Woman Named in Application Goes on Witness Stand for Breen.

DISPUTES THE DETECTIVES

Only a "Mild Flirtation" with Riding Groom Who Married Former Tammany Chief's Daughter.

The trial of the suit brought by Mrs. Ethel Croker Breen, daughter of Richard Croker, for divorce from John J. Breen, a riding master, was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Goff. Miss Croker had met Breen frequently in Central Park, where she used to ride, and where Breen, who was a groom at the time, used daily to exercise the horses of his employers. The acquaintance developed rapidly and they were married on April 28, 1910.

The Croker family indignantly opposed the match and induced Mrs. Breen, who was then only 21 years old, to go to Europe. After her husband had lost all hope of a reconciliation in 1911 he brought suit for $100,000 against his father-in-law on the ground of alienation of his wife's affections. The trial of this suit is pending.

The surprise of the trial yesterday came when W. M. K. Olcott, attorney for Breen, announced that Miss Maude Diehl, a telephone girl of Toronto, named in Mrs. Breen's application, would appear as a witness for the defense. Detectives Stanley Gorman and Joseph Lockrie, who had been sent to Canada to collect evidence, testified to three separate instances, which apparently would justify Mrs. Breen in her action. The first two, however, were dismissed on motion of Mr. Olcott, so that the testimony for and against Miss Diehl became the burning point of the situation.

In the early part of the trial, numerous employes of the Grand Union Hotel, Toronto, testified to having seen Miss Diehl enter Breen's room. Detective Gorman said that Miss Diehl and Breen had first had dinner together and had then gone upstairs, he by the staircase and she by the elevator. Gorman testified that an hour and a half later he knocked at Breen's door and that he was not answered for five minutes. Later on the detectives caused Miss Diehl to sign an affidavit as to her conduct.

On the stand yesterday Miss Diehl declared that she had been guilty only of a mild flirtation and that details had been placed in the affidavit of which she was not aware.

Mrs. Helen T. Lockrie, wife of one of the detectives detailed to collect evidence while Breen was exhibiting horses in Toronto, told the court that he had practically admitted his guilt to her.

"It looks pretty bad for me," he is supposed to have said. "I expected to get a bunch of money from these people, but they got me before I got them."

Mrs. Lockrie further testified that Breen had asked the girl whether she would swear that she had not been in his room. "If you do," he is supposed to have said, "I will swear my head off in the trial."

Mr. Olcott forced William Smith, the elevator boy, who swore to having conveyed Miss Diehl to the third floor of the Toronto hotel, to admit that he expected "a good round sum" for his services in testifying. Smith admitted further that all his expenses while in New York were being paid by other persons, and that counsel for the defense "would do what was right by him."

In cross-examining Miss Diehl, Francis M. Wellman, who represented Mrs. Breen, tried to show that the girl had been guilty of more than a "mild flirtation." Miss Diehl, who is 22 and entitled to be called good looking, was accompanied to New York by her fiancé. She left last night for Toronto.

Mr. Wellman attempted in vain to make Miss Diehl admit that she smoked and drank in the company of Breen that evening. He failed also to shake her statement that they had retired to his room merely because the Palm Room was crowded and that Breen had kissed her, without her consent.

Miss Diehl denied that the door was locked when Gorman and Lockrie broke in, and Mr. Olcott succeeded in establishing doubt in the minds of the detectives as to whether Breen had turned the lock or merely the knob of the door, in admitting them.

"What did you do after the detectives had broken in?" asked Mr. Wellman of Miss Diehl.

"I said to Mr. Breen, 'Me for out of this,'" she replied, "and Mr. Breen took me home. That was about 9 o'clock."

The case will probably go to the jury this afternoon.

LIFE CRUSHED OUT IN LIFT.

Chauffeur Seated In Auto Is Caught Between Machine and Floor.

Jean Page, 26 years old of 231 Seventh Avenue, a chauffeur, was instantly killed in the Riverside Garage at 271 West Eighty-seventh Street yesterday afternoon when he was caught and crushed by the auto lift. The chauffeur was seated in the touring car of Claude W. Oppenheim of 131 Riverside Drive, and became wedged between the car and the main floor of the garage.

John Prentice, 45 years old of 100 West 109th Street, was arrested on a charge of criminal negligence and locked up in the West 100th Street Station. Prentice denied that he was the regular operator of the lift, and stated that he knew nothing about how the accident happened.

One of the employes of the garage, in his excitement, sent in an alarm of fire. Upon the arrival of the firemen a section of the flooring was chopped away. The Oppenheim machine, valued at $15,000, was a mass of twisted steel, and the dead body of Page was in the wreckage.

The police are investigating the cause of the accident.

ACCUSES NEPHEW IN WILL.

He Stole This Amount, Brown Wrote Opposite Canceled Bequest.

The will of Edward Bardwell Brown, who died on Feb. 12, was filed for probate yesterday at the office of the Surrogates. The value of the estate is given as more than $10,000 real and personal. When the will was drawn up he bequeathed to his nephew, Frank B. Zahn, $1,000 and all his books, but later changed his mind and scratched out the bequests. He wrote opposite the name, "He stole this amount from his mother. Not one cent to him," and opposite the book bequest "Not one."

The residue of the estate is left to two sisters, Mrs. E. M. B. Zahn of Minneapolis, Minn., and Mrs. Harlan P. Stone of Springfield, Mass. Mrs. Stone, in addition, receives a large number of paintings.

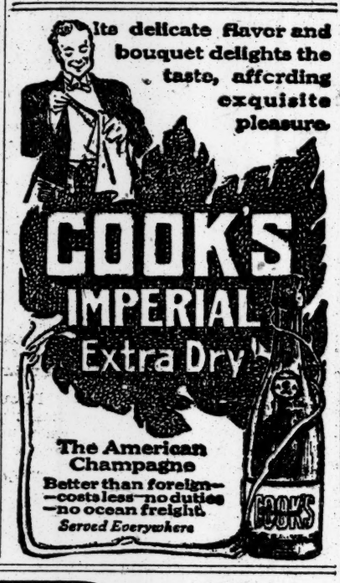
BUTTER INQUIRY GOES ON.

Will Not Stop Pending Decision on Plea for Writ of Prohibition.

The John Doe proceedings against the alleged local butter and egg monopoly before Magistrate Daniel Murphy in the Criminal Courts Building will continue to-day at 2 o'clock in spite of the application for a writ of prohibition which Franklin Taylor, counsel for the New York Mercantile Exchange, made last Friday to Justice Davis.

Briefs as to whether or not the application shall be granted were filed yesterday afternoon with Supreme Court Justice Hendricks by Mr. Taylor and Assistant District Attorney De Ford, who represents the county in the John Doe proceedings.

Justice Hendricks has agreed to allow the investigation to continue while he is considering the briefs.



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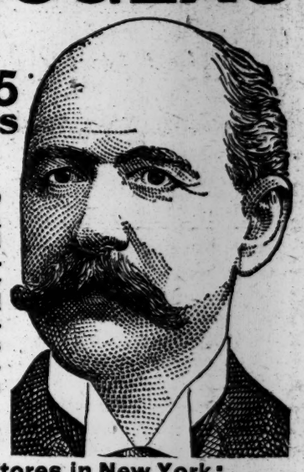

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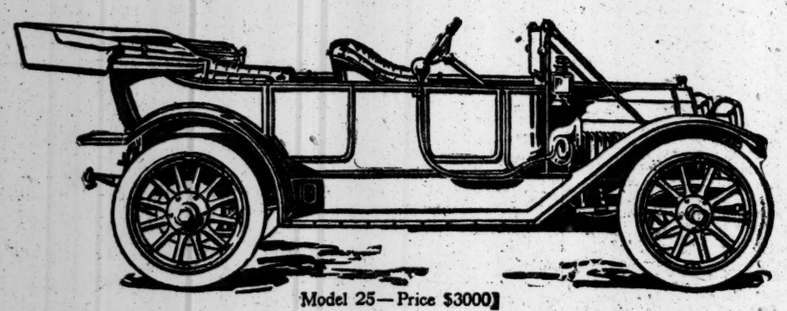

Model 25—Price $3000

THE MARQUETTE COMPANY, Broadway and 59th Street

Mr. Dooley on the Friendship of Col. Roosevelt and President Taft

The most discussed subject in the news of the day is the text for Mr. Dooley's article in NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

Mr. Hennessy Tells Hogan About It Thus:

"HAVE ye been to Mar-rtin Dooley's th' day?" asked Hennessy.

"I have not," said Hogan.

"Go," said Hennessy. "He's outdoin' himsilf. He's makin' th' funiril oration over th' rimains iv th' frindship bitwane Thaydoor Rosenfelt an' Willyum Howard Taft, partners in th' dissolved firm iv Damon & Pythias, Limited, wid th' accint on th' limited.' Mar-rtin's rimarks is most idifyin' an' insthructive. They'll be in th' Noo York Times nixt Sunday. Good-bye."

"Wait a minute!" expostulated Hogan. "Give me an idee iv th't funiril oration. Sure, I don't want to go into Dooley's an' find mysilf cinthrally located in a wake."

"Ye won't," said Hennessy. "Mar-rtin doesn't prache that kind iv funiril oration. Phwat he's sayin' wud make a hearse bust its sides.

"He's thracin' th' hist'ry iv th' Taft-Rosenfelt frindship from its innercent biginnin' in th' nursery to its spictacular ind in th' prize ring. He's tellin' how Tiddy, in 1908, lifted Bill's colossal form by main stringth into th' Prisidintial chair, an' how Bill at wanst tur-rned on Tiddy an' said, with tears iv gratitood sthreamin' fr'm his eyes:

"'Thanks. Ye wud be shplindid as a baggageman. I'll ask Harriman to give ye a job. Run along now. I'm busy. Befoor ye go will ye have a dhrink? No, ye won't. Good-bye.'

"'Bill,' says Tiddy. 'Is me room alred an' th' bed made? I shall make me headquarters in th' White House hinceforth.'

"'Thanks,' says Bill, turnin' his trimindous back on Tiddy. 'I have already picked a sicritary. Won't ye sit down? Ye will not. Th' dure's right behind ye. Close it as ye go out—I'll lock it.' An' he put his feet on th' disk.

"So Tiddy goes out, seethin' wid wrath, an' waits aroun' th' corner wid a blackjack f'r th' Taft boom to come by. An' Bill races all over th' counthry, makin' spaches to this effect: 'Citizens iv th' United States, me mimory f'r American hist'ry is somethin' disgraceful. Will ye plaze tell me—who was me pridicissor?'

"Yis, Hogan, their frindship came to a most horrible ind. Read all about it in nixt Sunday's Times."

"Wan thing befoor ye go, Jawn," said Hogan. "Phwat do ye think will be th' outcome iv th' gr-rand quarrel?"

"Probably some Dimmycrat," said Mr. Hennessy.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 27, 1912.

PROGRESSING BACKWARD.

The best way of testing the doctrines of Mr. ROOSEVELT's Columbus address is to compare them with the Constitution, which their acceptance and application would destroy. The simplest, wisest statement of the purposes and function of a Constitution is contained in the preamble to that of our Republic.

"We, the people of the United States, "in order to form a more perfect "Union, establish justice, insure do- "mestic tranquillity, provide for the "common defense, promote the general "welfare, and secure the blessings of "liberty to ourselves and our posterity, "do ordain and establish this Consti- "tution for the United States of Amer- "ica."

The principles here so plainly and briefly stated are essentially those of every State Constitution. One thing stands out from them. The framers of the Constitution thought more of duties than of rights or privileges.

They wrought a charter of self-government. First, they sought a more perfect Union among jealous, contentious, restless communities, whose quarrels with each other and recklessness of common obligations had brought them to the verge of civic chaos. Then they sought to establish justice, which was at the mercy of the passion and the greed of these communities. Then they sought to insure domestic tranquillity in place of the disorder and confusion that prevailed. Then they sought to knead the States into an organized Union equal to the task of common defense. Finally they sought to promote the general welfare by forging a vital chain of common allegiance between all the citizens of all the States. And thus they aspired to secure the blessings of liberty, menaced as they were by weak State Governments and by the lawlessness which weak Governments produce, to themselves and their posterity. These were the high aims of the framers of the Constitution, acting under commission from their State Legislatures in the name and by the authority of the people, subject to ratification by the people, also through their Legislatures. Thus the Constitution was a striking and splendid example of representative democracy acting upon a lofty plane for purposes of great and lasting importance.

The powers granted by the people in this instrument were of three sorts. The legislative powers were given to Representatives chosen for two years and Senators chosen for six years. The Executive power was given to a President elected every four years. But apart from these, its members appointed and not elected, with a tenure "during good behavior," was placed the Supreme Court, with such inferior courts as Congress should establish. In these "the judicial power of the United States" was "vested." That power "extends to all cases in law and "equity arising under the Constitu- "tion, the laws of the United States "and treaties made or which shall be "made under their authority." Thus was created an institution purely American. Nothing like it existed in the world at the time. Nothing exactly like it exists now. Why was it established? Why, when the people of the United States had selected agents to make their laws and another to execute their laws, did they devise a tribunal, with life tenure, not elected, with such wide jurisdiction? Why especially did they grant to this tribunal the power to decide whether the laws were in harmony with the Constitution?

The answer is simple. They did this in order to assure the essential aims of the Constitution and to protect them from change except by the deliberately formed will of the people. The Constitution itself could be changed in the way it provided, soberly, carefully, on due consideration. There was nothing sacred in its actual provisions. It was an instrument for the use of the Nation and could be modified or replaced when the people really wished. But the framers of the Constitution with the full assent and authority of the people meant that the interpretation of the Constitution should not be left to the wayward disposition of momentary majorities influenced by passing waves of excitement and, possibly, passion or prejudice. Because they meant this they established the Federal Judiciary. They knew the need of it, the sore and urgent need, arising from the terrible conditions which forced the adoption of the Constitution. How completely they expressed the conviction of the people is shown by the fact that every one of the thirty-five States that have since entered the Union has made like provision for the interpretation of its Constitution.

Now it is proposed to change all this. A former President of the United States, aspiring to further honors, has invented a new device for Constitutional interpretation. For the moment he confines it to the States, but if it is fit for them it is equally so for the Nation. He would submit all unpopular decisions as to cases arising under the Constitution for revision at a general or special election. We shall not argue in detail such a wild scheme. To state it is to invite for it amazed contempt. We suggest only one point. He calls this crazy plan "progressive." In reality it is a leap backward toward chaos and black night.

THE PATENT ELEPHANT.

Industries which represent hundreds of millions of capital have been built up on patent rights. The manufacture of patented agricultural implements alone represents a capital investment of nearly $197,000,000, as compared with an investment of but little over $3,500,000 in 1860. The investment in the sewing machine industry in 1860 was but $1,500,000; it is now $21,000,000. In electrical manufactures over $174,000,000 is represented. These and many other big businesses are based upon the present patent law. The fact that the most gifted and influential inventors in the country, men like RALPH D. MERSHON, THOMAS A. EDISON, MICHAEL I. PUPIN, PETER COOPER HEWITT, H. WARD LEONARD, and JOHN F. KELLY, have lent the weight of their names to a denunciation of the patent law, as administered, has been made the justification for introducing a number of radical bills in Congress, aimed at specific abuses, but all of them general and sweeping in their probable effect.

This is no simple matter. The interests of inventors, lawyers, merchants, manufacturers, and the public are all concerned. The inventors complain that the intent of the patent law, to promote the progress of science and useful arts, is nullified by the efforts of the big manufacturing companies to protect their interests by a system of conflicting "protective patents," in themselves worthless, but sufficient to serve as expensive obstacles in litigation. The companies' Directors, on the other hand, assert that they must protect the interests of their stockholders. But now that the cry of the "patent trust" has been raised, it will not be stilled until measures have been taken to assure the Nation that its interests, as distinguished from the interests either of inventors or manufacturers, have been safeguarded.

The old story of the elephant and the blind men, one of whom felt his tail and said he was a rope, another his leg and called him a tree, a third, after feeling his ear, a fan, and so on, is being repeated in the patent controversy. The Inventors' Guild has petitioned President TAFT to ask for a joint committee of both houses of Congress to investigate the whole subject. In the year of a National election a special Congressional committee might use this grave issue for partisan ends. There is no staying the popular demand, but it may be deflected into a safer channel. The controversy about postage on magazines and other second-class mail was nearly as involved as the patent controversy. In that case recourse was had to a non-partisan commission composed of Justice HUGHES of the Federal Supreme Court, A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, President of Harvard, and Mr. H. A. WHEELER. They took testimony about all phases of the second-class postage elephant, and their report, rendered last week, will have the weight of their names, respected for their fairness and eminent abilities, and of the facts which they have ascertained with tolerable completeness. Is not this the kind of committee that would satisfy the country in the patent controversy, and would at the same time deal justly by the private interests concerned?

FLINTLOCKS AND CASH.

As a "practical man," Col. ROOSEVELT knows that cash will be needed for the purposes of his campaign. It is popularly believed that great cash contributions for campaign purposes come only from Wall Street. The Colonel's problem, therefore, is to smite that great rock of cash resources in such a way that abundant streams of revenue should gush forth. No man save one of extraordinary skill could do the two things that in the opinion of many observers he has set out to do—to enlist in his support the Progressives, the initiative referendum and recall men who are all hostile to Wall Street, and at the same time to get the support of Wall Street, which is hostile to the Progressives. It is the opinion of many that he did with calculation and with purpose attempt this double and most delicate task in his Columbus speech.

The Colonel pointed out that "it is "both futile and mischievous to en- "deavor to correct the evils of big "business by an attempt to restore "business conditions as they were in "the middle of the last century." That would be as foolish as it would to "attempt to arm our troops with the "flintlock of WASHINGTON'S Continen- "als instead of the modern weapons "of precision." Laws that seek to prohibit all combinations, good or bad, he said, must fail; that would be "flint- "lock legislation." He did not believe "in making mere size of and by itself criminal." Unfair business methods, of course, should be punished, but when honest men seeking to make necessary trade agreements find themselves in danger of becoming unwitting transgressors of the law, then something is wrong. Men should be told what they may do, as well as what they may not do; that is a better way than to proceed by long-drawn-out lawsuits. Under Federal regulation and control the big corporations might be permitted to exist, indeed, "no ef- "fort should be made to destroy a "big corporation merely because it "is big," and we should all be happy and prosperous.

We do not know whether the Progressives like this kind of talk. They are mostly against big corporations, just as they are against the Money Trust. But those who remember Col. ROOSEVELT'S appeal to Mr. HARRIMAN for funds in 1904 will put their own construction on his present talk about the big business corporations. Some of the chief men of these corporations are for Federal regulation and control, even the control of prices. Will they now under the influence of these soft solicitations open their checkbooks at the coming of the campaign collector, as they did in 1904? Some may, but it is our judgment that most will not. They may have felt that they had an "understanding" when they gave their support to Mr. ROOSEVELT in that campaign year. The language they used about the candidate they helped elect after he had begun to send his alarming messages to Congress indicated that they had lost all faith in "understanding." But it would be the funniest spectacle our politics has ever presented if a clamor for ROOSEVELT should be heard in Wall Street at the same time the Progressives of the West are throwing up their hats for him.

A NEW PROHIBITION "WRINKLE."

Petitions are coming in by basketfuls to the Senate Committee on Judiciary insisting, seemingly without the slightest reference to their constitutionality, on the passage of bills that would forbid the importation of liquors into prohibition territory. Most of the lawyers in Congress prefer not to pass a measure which they believe to be unconstitutional, simply to let the Supreme Court pass upon it. The Congressmen say they have sworn to support the Constitution; they are expressly forbidden to pass bills they believe to be unconstitutional. But one bill introduced by Senator KENYON, and the latest in this series, tries, at least, to overcome the constitutional difficulty. Its object is to penalize contracts for shipments of liquors into "dry" communities, not when intended for use therein, but when intended for sale.

The sale, not the use, of liquors is forbidden by State laws. Senator KENYON argues that, since it is a breach of law to sell liquor thus imported, the contract is to be construed as an agreement to commit an unlawful act; it must be unlawful, and the courts should not have power to entertain suits for its enforcement. Neither the railways nor express companies may acquire a property right in the liquors, nor anybody directly or indirectly interested in the illegal transaction.

Senator KENYON is reported to be a good lawyer, and the advocates of his bill feel that other good lawyers agree as to its constitutionality. If it is favorably reported and passed, it will serve to test the sincerity of States and communities which have resolved to "swear off" selling drinks.

REMEDIES FOR "UNREST."

The Rev. CHRISTIAN F. REISNER did what he could to heighten the present feeling of unrest by his sermon on Sunday, and contributed nothing to allay it. He qualified as a witness before the Committee of Money Trust Hunters by describing the billion dollar combination which Mr. MORGAN has recently formed. Apparently the reverend gentleman thinks that deposits are assets of the banks instead of the depositors. In that case the savings banks of this State are twice as dangerous as Mr. MORGAN'S combination, since they hold about double the deposits in Mr. MORGAN'S banking trust, and are combined in an association much more formidable than Mr. MORGAN'S institutions.

Mr. REISNER further pointed out that the telegraph and telephone companies of the United States "make" $125,000,000 annually, and "in foreign nations "this revenue remains in the hands "of the people." If such revenues could be realized for the United States Americans might put up with the inferior service supplied abroad, but to accept that limitation of their facilities at the expense of a deficit in the Treasury on the foreign scale would be asking too much of our people. Where does Mr. REISNER get his facts, and why does he not blush in communicating them? What sort of a congregation listens to such stuff in silence? Mr. REISNER cannot be deliberately bearing false witness. It must be that he is simply incompetent to speak in public on such affairs.

Father VAUGHAN kept himself out of Mr. REISNER'S company by confining himself to the morals of the agitation now disturbing the community. The Church's function, he said, was to deal with morals, not with economics. There may be a theory of economics for the rich and another for the poor, but there cannot be duplicate morals. For twenty centuries the Church has befriended the poor, so far as it has recognized any distinction between rich and poor, and the Church is against Socialism, which promises a terrestrial Paradise without guarantee of delivery after the ruin of the existing system of society. The abolition of private property lays the foundation of Socialism in injustice, and on such a foundation nothing good can be built.

Father VAUGHAN committed himself to the theory of a living wage, and declared that those under compulsion to accept less than enough to provide decent comfort or starve were victims of force and injustice. But capitalists or society do not impose the alternative. The original condemnation to work contains no promise of a living wage unless it is extorted from the forces of nature, which are more pitiless than any human institution. The doctrine of a living wage is a moral proposition, and is at war with economics unless the laborer is willing to produce more than he receives, since otherwise there will be no fund from which he may receive anything.

The living wage is an aspiration from which none will dissent willingly, but the entire community is more committed to the doctrine of abundance for itself than to the exact standard of comforts demanded by those who seek comfort by closed shop compulsion more brutal than that charged against the capitalists. The unrest which the clergymen are seeking to lessen by concession in the name of humanity is due to the insistence of some to get something at the expense of others. The cave man had to hustle or starve. Life is incomparably easier under the social system which is declared responsible for grievances due to incapacity, or self-indulgence, or worse. The Socialists strike at the root of the system under which the world lives in unprecedented plenty, and promises that distribution shall be increased if production is decreased. It is a counsel of Bedlam, too immoral to be preached, and too stupid to be accepted.

Mr. CHARLES J. BONAPARTE is not happy in historical parallels. He compares President ROOSEVELT'S action in Panama to that of LOUIS XVI. in recognizing and aiding the independence of the United States "for the good of "France, the good of America, and "the good of mankind." The King of France was no altruist. He helped the American Revolution in order to weaken his worst foe, England, and promote the interests of his own dynasty. In that object he failed, started the revolution in which he perished, and cleared the way for the Democrat-despot of Austerlitz, Elba, Waterloo, and St. Helena.

Mr. ROOSEVELT the other day remarked with complacency on the way his "phrases" "went broadcast," and cited one famous in 1910 that he had his opponents "beaten to a frazzle." That was in the nature of a prediction. It failed. So did the one made in 1904: "Under no circumstances will I "be a candidate for or accept another "nomination."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

At Last We Have Some Arrests.

So many days without an arrest had passed since the robbery of the East River National Bank messengers that a large minority, if not a majority, of the public were coming to feel highly skeptical with regard to the daily reports from Police Headquarters that the detectives were hard at work on the case and expected soon to show results of their labors. Indeed, there must have been an almost general fear, if not an almost general belief, that the case would have to be added to the list of unsolved mysteries.

And "fear," in the literal of that word, is what the seeming failure of the police excited, for this crime was of the sort supposed to be possible only in frontier communities where everybody's safety depends upon his own strength or his skill in the use of arms.

It seems, however, that the police really have been hard at work on the case and that there was basis for Deputy Commissioner DOUGHERTY'S prophecies that arrests would soon be made.

Of course, one must carefully keep in mind the presumption of innocence until conviction has been attained, but at least it is not improper to rejoice over the present indications that the mystery is not as dark as the detectives—for their own purposes, no doubt—have allowed us to suspect.

If such a robbery could go unpunished the general sense of insecurity would be painful and humiliating to an almost intolerable degree.

Property and Life Imperiled.

Most of the discussion about the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches has hitherto related to the effects of that substance on the health of the men and women employed in the match factories. That these effects are of a particularly horrible kind, including, as they do, necrosis of the maxillary bones and constitutional disorders often ending in death, is beyond the possibility of denial, for victims showing the dreadful lesions caused by the fumes of white phosphorus are numerous wherever such matches are made. It is perfectly well known, too, that matches as good as these, or better, can be made with a combination of phosphorus and sulphur, commonly called red phosphorus, which is entirely harmless to those engaged in the industry, and that at present only the fact that the manufacturer's profit is a trifle less from the safe than from the dangerous process prevents the complete abandonment of the latter.

For these reasons the use of the white phosphorus in match-making has been made illegal in most European countries, but here the public demand for this much-needed reform has been strangely low, and the selfish influences against it have as yet prevented the passage of prohibitive laws. But while the public has refused to get excited over the miseries of match factory employés suffering from "fossy jaw," it may respond to an appeal based on the fact that the white phosphorus matches are so easily lighted by any one of a dozen kind of accidents that fires are constantly occurring wherever they are kept, either by dealers or by consumers.

In the hope that this may prove true two bills have been introduced at Albany by Assemblyman SHLIVEK, one amending the insurance law and one the penal law. If passed they will forbid the manufacture, storage, or sale of matches anywhere in the State unless a permit has first been obtained from the State Fire Marshal, and it is provided that no such permit shall be issued until after the Marshal has received a written application declaring, among other things, that no white phosphorus is to be used in the manufacture of the matches which it is proposed to make, store, or sell.

There is to be a public hearing on these two bills on March 5, a week from to-day, and it would be well that the committee having the matter under consideration should be left in no doubt as to the opinions and desires of decent people. There is neither need nor excuse for the use in this industry of a substance which is perilous alike to life and property, for it is a substance for which a thoroughly satisfactory substitute, at a cost by no means prohibitive, is available.

Who Wants to Buy St. Thomas?

Even from the apparently explicit statements now at hand as to what the syndicate of Danish financiers purposes to do in the way of improving the Harbor of St. Thomas, those who know something about the history and present state of that island cannot easily make out just why all this money is to be spent.

St. Thomas has, indeed, a good harbor, as harbors go in the Lesser Antilles, for only a few of those islands have any harbors at all. It would be one thing, however, to give the picturesque little town of Charlotte Amalia a port where big steamers could enter and find facilities for making repairs, and quite another to make the big ships go there instead of to places not very far away, like Jamaica and Cuba, that can supply freight and passengers.

St. Thomas once did a considerable business as a port of call and a basis of exchange with the other islands, but this trade has been steadily waning for many years past, and its revival does not seem likely. Of the three islands owned by Denmark, only St. Croix produces anything, and that not much, nowadays. St. John is next to worthless for any purpose, and St. Thomas would be even worse were it not for the harbor. That, once about the worst fever hole in the tropics, is now healthy enough, thanks to the cutting of a canal that let a current of clean sea water sweep away the accumulated filth of centuries, but the island itself is of the kind called dry in that region, and only very little of it is under cultivation. Practically all of its inhabitants live in the one town.

As a naval station for a foreign power with an eye on the Panama Canal, St. Thomas would have some value—after millions had been spent in fortifying its low, barren mountains. Even for that, however, it would not be really good, for every ship in the harbor would be in plain sight from the open sea, and therefore would be as open to attack as if outside. Once the United States wanted St. Thomas, but with Guantanamo, a much better naval base, in our possession, it would hardly be worth buying at any price. To Denmark it has long been a source, not of profit, but of expense. The number of Danes among the islanders is very small, and most of them are officials, whose salaries the other whites pay with some reluctance.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

He Will Come Into His Own Again Within a Generation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No one applauds more sincerely than I much of what Dr. William H. Welch writes in The Survey. The other side should also be heard. The rank and file of the profession, who practice among the people, must be all-around practitioners, so far as may be. Above everything this is desirable; indeed, it is essential that these physicians should have the best available working knowledge of their art. I claim now, as frequently heretofore, that this information can only be acquired through general practice outside hospitals, in which all sorts and conditions of patients are taken care of, provided the original groundwork such men have had is that of best hospital training. No mere science, no matter how perfected, ever taught the sort of medical insight and usefulness which results ultimately from lifelong service against disease, as it manifests itself to the eye of devotion in daily watching and doing for private patients, and often, also, friends.

In Boston, a few days since, the Nestor of our profession, Dr. A. Jacobi, spoke as follows: "There are few left of the species called family physician. Mind what I say: In twenty-five years he will recover the place of honor which was his fifty years ago. He will again be the general adviser, having learned from the laboratory men and the specialists, who are the modern handmaids of practical medicine; knowing the history of his trusting friends and taking an interest in their wholeness and wholesomeness." (1.)

(1) Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Feb. 17, 1912, Page 273.

The editor of the journal from which my quotation is taken writes: "His words [Jacobi's] have in them much that may be pondered to advantage by the laity, by social workers, and by physicians as well."

BEVERLEY ROBINSON, M. D.
New York, Feb. 19, 1912.

A Card from Dr. F. A. Lucas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will THE TIMES kindly publish the statement that Dr. Lucas did not say that male seals should be killed to preserve the fur seal herd? I have never said or written anything to that effect, and I should be glad to have this matter corrected in advance of any more detailed statement which I trust THE TIMES will allow me to make. F. A. LUCAS.

New York City, Feb. 26, 1912.

If Dr. Lucas, in his three-quarter-column letter, was not arguing in support of the killing of the surplus males of the seal herds, then we are quite unable to understand why his letter was written.—Editor THE TIMES.

Fallen Sword of Roosevelt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The announcement in your issue of to-day of the acceptance of Mr. T. Roosevelt, while not unexpected, yet strikes terror to the heart of every intelligent man and woman in the land. The "sword of Damocles" may hang long suspended in air, but when it falls, havoc and destruction are the results.

A. G. HALLECK.
Brooklyn, Feb. 26, 1912.

Able-Bodied Beggars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the many "hold-ups" reported from various parts of the city, I wish to call attention to the fact that the city seems to be overrun with beggars. I have been accosted as far down town as Beaver Street and Broadway, and as far up as 118th Street, West. These beggars are able-bodied, alert men who follow you for a block, refusing to take "No" for an answer. M.
New York, Feb. 26, 1912.

THE COLUMBUS SPEECH.

Amazed Admirer of Col. Roosevelt Asks What It Can Mean.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following extract is from THE TIMES'S report of ex-President Roosevelt's Columbus speech:

But most emphatically I do wish that the people should have the right to recall the decision itself, and authoritatively to stamp with disapproval what cannot but seem to the ordinary plain citizen a monstrous misconstruction of the Constitution, a monstrous perversion of the Constitution into an instrument for the perpetuation of social and industrial wrong and for the oppression of the weak and helpless.

If there must be decision by a close majority, then let the people step in and let it be their majority that decides.

The decision here referred to is that of no less authority than the Court of Appeals of one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of our States. When I read Col. Roosevelt's words I was painfully perplexed. Having always been a great admirer of the ex-President's character, I was compelled to ask myself whether the words just quoted could really mean what they seem to mean. Can it be possible that he would have a majority of the voters of the United States recognized as the "United States Supreme Court"?

As I understand matters, a true and authoritative interpretation of the Constitution of the United States, pronounced by William E. Gladstone to be the "finest thing of the kind ever struck off from the brain of man," (or something to that effect,) requires the ability and the equipment of the most highly gifted and specially trained minds in the Republic. Did Col. Roosevelt intend to recommend an attempt on the part of the masses to sit in judgment, or rather rush into judgment in regard to what constitutes a violation of the Constitution? If so would not that be an unheard of and unthought of suspension of the Constitution in every case, no matter how momentous, in which "the people," in the exercise of their "sovereign authority," should see fit to do it? For does it not expressly take out of the hands of the "sovereign," by the sovereign's own volition, this very power by making a few selected men the sole Judges?

Could the people know what they were doing when they were judging? If they knew would they do it? I am inclined to believe that the "ordinary plain citizen" of whom the Colonel speaks would prefer the decision of a New York Court of Appeals before his own. It is, of course, to be taken for granted that the ex-President would not think of trying to brush aside the fundamental law or have it dangerously outraged by every breath of popular passion or prejudice. "To your tents, O Israel," is a good cry when a nation faces the peril of immediate extinction, but "to your ballot boxes, O my followers!" is not a very wise cry when some popular demagogue wants a law trampled upon or a judgment reversed by a mere "show of hands" through some disgruntled persons, be they many or few, who are in a mood to be humbugged by being used. INQUIRER.

Nutley, N. J., Feb. 22, 1912.

A SUFFRAGIST'S REPLY.

Applies Arguments of the Antis to the "Disfranchised Drummers."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in to-day's issue of your paper the complaint of "the disfranchised drummers," who, like "the disfranchised showmen," are so often compelled to be away from home on election day and thereby deprived of the privilege of voting. The writer of the letter asks whether some plan could not be devised whereby these worthy and intelligent American citizens could cast their votes, and he suggests that credentials should be furnished them by the authorities in their home towns, which would entitle them to vote on election day anywhere on American soil!

But why are these men so eager to vote? Do they not know that their indirect influence is vastly more valuable and efficacious than direct influence would be? Do they not realize that they are represented at the polls by their fathers, brothers, and sons, and that to add their votes would only increase the labor of counting the ballots? Do they not appreciate the fact that the disfranchised gain more by being non-partisan than by being enrolled in either political party, and that the exercise of the franchise can really accomplish nothing? If they do not understand this, then they should seek enlightenment at the office of the Association Opposed to the Further Extension of the Franchise. MAUD NATHAN,
Vice President Equal Franchise Society.
New York City, Feb. 19, 1912.

Aehrenthal and the Serbs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just a few lines of your space, please, for an answer to the letter of Feb. 22 of Mr. Tomo. Sargentich, in your issue of the 24th, regarding Aloys Lexa von Aehrenthal. Mr. Gladstone said, "No man is as strong as a people." Gortschakoff wrote, "The tomb of Austria is in the Balkans." We Serbs have a proverb, "No bird flies into the sun."

If Count von Aehrenthal was stronger than the Serb Nation, he did not show it by anything during his long political life. The weakest act of that life was the theft of Bosnia and Herzegovina—the worst political move Austria has yet made; for it rendered every Serb an implacable foe and transgressed the dictum of Bismarck, "Never make your enemy so angry he cannot get over it." It shapes into an immediate fact the Gortschakoff statement.

While "No bird flies into the sun," if Mr. Tomo. Sargentich will have patience, keeping on himself and urging others to work intelligently for Serb unity, it will come, even as a bird can fly toward the sun. All that is needed is the man. The time is almost here. And I predict the man, too, is here, ready to meet the time. SAVA PUSHTICH.

Amagansett, L. I., Feb. 25, 1912.

Brandt and the Bar.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your Brookline correspondent, "W. C. T.," in to-day's TIMES is justly indignant at the disgusting public exhibitions of sympathy for a confessed criminal in the Brandt case, but he is mistaken in accusing the New York Bar of delinquency in this matter. The bar is not in fault; it does not desire to see Brandt or any other criminal who has pleaded guilty escape upon a narrow technical ground; nor is there any proof that the public at large desires such a result; but all this fuss over this convict has been made by certain sensational and unscrupulous newspapers with the unfortunate acquiescence of elective public officials who imagine that they will thus win newspaper support. The bar and the public are alike powerless to stop these antics. It is not the first time that the people have been disappointed in their representatives.

MEMBER OF THE BAR.
New York, Feb. 26, 1912.

Brandt and Lawyer Harlequin.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Couture's picture of "The Trial of Pierrot" is the inscription:

The rascal poses as an ill-used person.
Lawyer Harlequin makes us see all colors at once, while as in good old La Fontaine's day, the man that has been robbed lives on the shell of the oyster.

Is not this an apt description of the Brandt case? ARTIST.

New York, Feb. 25, 1912.

Planets and Plants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would be difficult for him (a French botanist named Perrier) to explain what he is doing in Prof. Lowell's private gallery. What does a botanist know about planets?—Times Editorial, Friday.

Aren't you a bit rash, TIMES? The difference between planets and plants is so trifling.
Landing, N. J., Feb. 26, 1912. DAVE KING.

FIGHT BEGINS OVER J. E. ACKLEY'S ESTATE

Widow Estimates Its Value at $100,000, and His Sister at Nearly a Million.

ORDER TO FILE ACCOUNTING

Surrogate Has Declined to Accept One Filed by Administratrix in Connecticut.

Surrogate Fowler signed an order yesterday directing Mrs. Miriam Ackley, administratrix of the estate of her husband, J. Edward Ackley, to file an accounting within ten days. She failed to file an accounting at the expiration of the statutory period.

The application for the accounting was made by Mrs. Martha Donoho, sister of Ackley and wife of Gaines Rugar Donoho, the artist. Ackley died without leaving a will.

"Reckless" is one of the adjectives applied to an accounting filed by Mrs. Ackley in Connecticut, and which she attempted to have accepted recently in this county. Mrs. Donoho, through her lawyers, Wood, Cooke & Seitz of 63 Wall Street, also charges that there has been a large shrinkage in the estate.

In one of the papers submitted to the Surrogate Mrs. Donoho's lawyers allege that the Ackley estate is more nearly $1,000,000 than it is the $100,000 named by the widow. They could give no statement yesterday as to what they believed had become of the $900,000 they said was unaccounted for. Some of this, however, estimated at $600,000, is said to be face value in worthless securities.

Ackley, who was a lawyer in this city, but who claimed Sharon, Conn., as his residence, died suddenly on Aug. 17, 1909, in Philadelphia. He was then a guest in the Majestic Hotel, of which Adolph Segal was the proprietor. An unexplained claim of about $18,000 against Segal figures in Mrs. Ackley's accounts. She also says that she expects to collect $10,000 from John Sparrowhawk, Jr., a business associate of Segal. At the time of his death Ackley, who was 56 years old, was in Philadelphia to see Segal on behalf of Levett & Grant, brokers of this city.

Segal was the promoter of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company and a number of other concerns which went into bankruptcy. He brought a suit for $30,000,000 for conspiracy against the American Sugar Refining Company, alleging that the trust had tried to ruin his company by methods illegal under the Sherman law. Frank K. Hipple, President of the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia, in which Segal was an important factor, committed suicide in the Summer of 1908, following the failure of the trust company.

Mrs. Ackley fought the proceedings to compel her to give an accounting supplementary to that which she filed in Connecticut. Her attorney, Thomas M. Rowlette, held that she was primarily responsible to the Connecticut courts, which first issued to her letters of administration, under which she was appointed administratrix of the estate in New York. She could not be held, he insisted, for accountings of affairs in Philadelphia and Connecticut.

Mrs. Donoho expects to show that Rowlette got, on behalf of Mrs. Ackley, keys to her brother's safe deposit box in Philadelphia and that no proper inventory of its contents has ever been made.

53 YEARS A PARK KEEPER.

Holmes Was a Water Boy When Central Park Was Surveyed.

Phillip Holmes celebrated yesterday the anniversary of his fifty-third year in the employ of the city as a keeper in Central Park. Appointed to the Park forces when Andrew H. Green, father of the Greater New York idea, was a Park Commissioner, he has ever since remained on a salary of $1,000 a year. A short time ago he put in an application for retirement on half pay under the thirty-year retirement law, and he is now daily expecting the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Holmes is now an old man. He was a water boy when the Park was surveyed in the early fifties, and he worked in that capacity when the workmen started to get the Park into some sort of shape.

Holmes was the first keeper when the menagerie was started with one bear, a black one presented by some citizen, and when the camel was purchased he took great delight in dressing as an Arab and giving the children a ride on the beast. He also cared for the first two lions, Lincoln and Jennie Lind, that were bought soon after the camel made its appearance.

During all these years Phil Holmes always has been on the job, and incidentally he has found time to raise a family. He now seeks the quiet of a life free from routine of the Park.

FOR MORE SUMMER HOLIDAYS

Scientific Management, Says R. H. Weevil, Needed in Recreation.

R. H. Weevil, in an article in The Survey, proposes that scientific management be applied to holidays. He points out that of the nine legal holidays generally observed in this country, four come within nine weeks of each other in mid-winter when they are of least value, because of weather preventing trips and outdoor sports.

These four are Christmas, New Year, Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays. In Summer, when holidays mean most, the long hot spell from Decoration Day on May 30 to Labor Day in September is unbroken except for the Fourth of July.

Mr. Weevil wants all holidays to fall on Monday. That would give the workers—which means practically all the people in this country, he says—two days or two and a half days free, which is almost as good as a vacation. He believes it would be a good thing for employers, also. A holiday falling in the middle of the week breaks up the week's work and often seriously handicaps the employer in getting out his work, he says.

GAYNOR AT CITY HALL.

Mayor, Fully Recovered from Grip, Is Back at Work.

Mayor Gaynor returned to the City Hall yesterday after an absence of about two weeks, part of which time he was laid up with the grip. He said he had fully recovered.

As he entered the Hall a man who seemed to be under the influence of liquor wanted to shake the Mayor's hand and congratulate him upon his return. Lieut. Kennel and Patrolman Harney hustled the intruder to the door.

"Deal gently with that fellow, he means no harm," advised the Mayor.

A Problem for the Colonel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Suppose North Carolina and South Carolina both enact the same law. Suppose the courts of both States declare this law unconstitutional on the ground that it violates that provision of the National Constitution which forbids a State to impair the obligation of contracts. Suppose that in each State the question of Constitutionality is submitted to popular vote in the way proposed by Col. Roosevelt, and suppose that in North Carolina the majority votes yes and that in South Carolina the majority votes no. Will the aforesaid provision of the National Constitution thenceforth have a different force in North Carolina and in South Carolina, forbidding the one State to do what it does not forbid the other to do? If not, what will the effect of the supposed state of facts be? Or does the Colonel think that this identical state of facts will be unlikely to come up in some two States of the Union?

STEVEN T. BYINGTON.
New York, Feb. 23, 1912.

The Times's School News.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to express my appreciation of your school news that appears daily on the last page but one. Its compact form, its independent spirit, and its unbiased manner are points particularly commendable.

New York, Feb. 24, 1912. L. BOOK.

SUPERB ACTING IN DICKENS REVIVAL

Nat Goodwin, Constance Collier, and Lyn Harding Give New Life to "Oliver Twist."

LOW-LIFE SCENES ARE BEST

Marie Doro a Lovely Oliver—Fine Scene of London Bridge—Very Good Version by J. Comyns Carr.

OLIVER TWIST, a play in five acts, adapted from Charles Dickens's novel by J. Comyns Carr. New Amsterdam Theatre.

Mr. Brownlow	Charles Harbury
Dr. Sime	Robert Vivian
Mrs. Bedwin	Jane Wilson
Harry Maylie	Courtenay Foote
Oliver Twist	Marie Doro
Maid	Ada Gifford
Mr. Grimwig	Fuller Mellish
Mr. Bumble	Frank A. Lyons
Mrs. Bumble	Alice Belmore
Tom Chitling	Perceval Clark
The Artful Dodger	Charles Rogers
Charme Bates	Percival Vivian
Betsy	Gertrude Boswell
Fagin	Nat C. Goodwin
Barney	Alfred Grey
Bill Sikes	Lyn Harding
Nancy	Constance Collier
Monks	Howard Gould
Mrs. Maylie	Suzanne Sheldon
Giles	Alfred Hudson
Brittles	Frederick Smyth
Rose	Olive Wyndham
Toby Crackit	Joseph Valtin
Servant at the Hotel	Godfrey Knowles
Warder	George Walter
Jailor	Vernon Steele

Acting of a highly imaginative sort was shown at the New Amsterdam Theatre last night in J. Comyns Carr's very excellent dramatization of "Oliver Twist." It was, in fact, a sort of histrionic carnival, in addition to a Dickens centenary. Whether the conveyance of these highly colored Dickens figures represents a higher or a lower form of the art does not really matter much. The ract is that the peculiar sympathy and training which makes satisfactory exposition of them possible is unusual at the present time.

There is cause for congratulation, therefore, on a cast which contains such unusual players as Mr. Goodwin, Miss Collier, and Mr. Harding to bring the figures from the printed page and give them life, and on the presence of Miss Doro, a lovely and highly sympathetic little Oliver.

Dickens's books have seldom if ever made good plays, or, shall one say, plays that satisfied an informed idea of what a good play is. But Dickens's characters, whatever they may not be, are in the essence theatrical figures, broadly drawn, highly colored, and postured in circumstances which are apt to be strange or exciting, or both together. Also there is in Dickens a good deal of sentiment, and in Dickens on the stage as in the book, much of it appears cloying to our modern taste. So it is no wonder that in a dramatization of "Oliver Twist" those portions are the most interesting and appealing in which Fagin and Nancy Sikes and the Dodger fill the eye, rehearsing for their trade of thieving or carrying on their dirty sort of business. It has always been so.

And so if Mr. Comyns Carr has not succeeded in making his goody-goody people nearly so interesting as the bad ones he has at least the consolation of knowing that that is often the way of life. As dramatizations go, this one is exceptionally good. It ought to be lucid even to those who do not know their Dickens. And it will be less disappointing to those who do than such things usually are. Also, as it is not only remarkably well acted, but remarkably well staged,, it has an atmosphere and flavor truly Dickensonian.

Last night's performance was much too slow. It began late for one thing and the waits were long. Moreover the principal players, as is not unusual under such conditions, made much more of their individual points than was good for the general representation. But these are things to be expected on opening nights and doubtless will be amended.

Time could be saved, too, by some judicious pruning of the scenes in which Fagin and his crew do not appear. There is something too much of these. And, besides, the acting of Mr. Goodwin, Miss Collier, and Mr. Harding is so very fine that it is the greatest sort of a pity that there should be any deterrent on general appreciation in the presence of material which makes the action drag.

It is not in fact until the second scene, showing Fagin's den, that the interest begins to be acute. Previously you have seen Oliver at Mr. Brownlow's, had a brief glimpse of Grimwig, who, by the way, is over loud; met the Beadle and his wife, and seen the young hero sent on his errand with the money and the books. And now you are to see him brought in by Nancy, protected by her against Fagin's wrath, and ultimately drugged and put to bed before the treacherous Monks appears to make his bargain with the Jew.

All this is highly entertaining, and carried forward with a fine insistence upon its seriousness, but, yet, with inimitable touches of humor to humanize the Fagin crew and keep them from being merely bugaboos. Monks, it must be admitted, never does seem human. But that is not altogether Monks's fault so much as the method of the actor.

Mr. Goodwin's Fagin is a gorgeously composed character, splendidly made up to satisfy a general ideal of what the figure ought to be, and decked out with a dozen and one little peculiarities of speech and movement and gesture that define the racial peculiarities and the environment and ambition of the horrid creature. The blend of cruelty and whimsical humor, the sharpness and craftiness, and again the unrelenting vengefulness of the old man are superbly shown in Mr. Goodwin's figure. Never once is there a suggestion of caricature.

It is not until a little later that Miss Collier's Nancy has opportunities for rounding out. Here it is very properly a subdued note. But presently in the scene of confession of Oliver's danger, Miss Collier gave a splendidly nevrous, vibrant suggestion of present fear and impending danger. She was most appealing.

And from the beginning to the end Mr. Harding's Sikes is a masterly thing as a picture of the man and a study of moroseness, crass hard-headedness, and animal brutality.

One recalls with especial satisfaction in the earlier scenes the picture of the Jew crooning a lullaby by the boy's cot, and there is a capital touch in half light and shadow as Bill Sikes's face appears at the opening of the panel in Chertsey Hall, when Oliver is sent through to open the door, gives the alarm, is shot for his pains, and ultimately has the reward of meeting the adorable Rose, from whom he is to hear of his mother. Miss Olive Wyndham is the Rose, and a very charming one indeed, though the sketchy rôle gives her little to do.

From this point on "the plot thickens." The den is shown again, with more of Monks and more of Bill and Fagin, and then comes the scene in which Nancy begs Rose to keep a watchful eye on Oliver. Presently on London Bridge, a magnificent picture—huge, impressive, grim, and forbidding—Nancy meets Mr. Brownlow and Rose, and her talk is overheard by Fagin and his henchman Barney. And shortly thereafter is the revelation of Nancy's alleged treachery, with Bill Sikes, wildly excited and on murder bent, sending Nancy from the room, to follow her presently and beat out her brains, (off stage, fortunately,) with the Jew's baleful figure slowly disappearing in the gloom. Then, of course, on to the end of the story, with the flight over the housetops and the end of Fagin.

It is an interesting revival and of course a timely one. And it has been done liberally and generally in good taste. Not all the acting is as fine as that of the three people principally engaged, in addition to those already mentioned, but there are good figures by Suzanne Sheldon, Courtenay Foote, Fuller Mellish, and Alfred Hudson. And Charles Rodgers as the Artful Dodger and Percival Vivian as Charlie Bates are especially good. Also, Bill Sikes's dog deserves a line to himself.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew, Mrs. Harry W. McVickar, J. Clinton Gray, and Dr. James I. Russell, who were the guests of L. F. H. Betts in North Carolina last week, have returned to New York.

Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine will give a bridge to-morrow at ner home, 5 East Sixty-seventh Street.

Sir William Bull, M. P., of London is at the Belmont for a visit, and will shortly go to San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scott Gerrish of 19 East Seventy-sixth Street are booked to sail for Europe on the Cedric on March 6. After spending a month in Rome they plan to motor through Italy, Austria, and France, reaching London at the end of May, where they will remain at the Carlton during June. They expect to return here at the end of August.

Mr. and Mrs. William Watson, who have been visiting Niagara Falls and in Canada, are at the Hotel Gotham for an extended visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin P. Duryea entertained at bridge last night at Delmonico's.

The engagement has been announced of Arthur W. Page, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hines Page of this city, to Miss Mary Hall of Boston.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Rothas and the Hon. Bernard Howard, who arrived here from England on Sunday, and who stayed at the Ritz-Carlton, left yesterday for a tour through California.

Mr. and Mrs. Jules S. Bache are at the Château Frontenac, Quebec, for a visit.

Miss Sarah Cooper Hewitt is giving a dinner to-night at her home, 9 Lexington Avenue, to be followed by motion pictures.

Mrs. George N. Paul will read the annual report of the New York Branch of the New York Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild at the annual meeting to-day at the residence of Mrs. James Roosevelt, 47 East Sixty-fifth Street. Addresses will be given and an election of officers held.

The Lenten Sewing Class in aid of the Fresh Air Association of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine will meet to-day at the home of Mrs. John H. Iselin, 59 East Seventy-ninth Street.

The local alumni of the American College for Girls at Constantinople will give an entertainment to-night in aid of the alumni contribution to the endowment fund at St. Michael's Parish House, 225 West Ninety-ninth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Rutherford (Miss Helen Smyth) are occupying an apartment at the Granada Hotel, San Francisco, pending the purchase of a ranch in California.

Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand L. Taylor are leaving town next week for Watertown, to look over their country estate there.

Mrs. Charles R. Locke and Mrs. Lowry Gillett have gone to Atlantic City for a few days and are at the St. Denis.

Charles D. Stickney and his mother, Mrs. Stickney, are also at Atlantic City, at the Marlborough-Blenheim, for several weeks.

Sewing Class in Aid of Seamen.

The Entertainment Committee of the Colonial Dames of America have organized a Lenten sewing class for the benefit of the Seamen's Institute, the meetings to be held on Wednesday mornings from 11 to 1 o'clock. The first meeting will be held to-morrow at the residence of Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, 177 Madison Avenue, and the Rev. Mr. Mansfield will give a brief address on the work of the institute.

The four meetings following to-morrow's will be held as follows: On March 6 at the residence of Mrs. David H. Greer, 7 Gramercy Park; March 13, at Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield's, 20 West Fifty-eighth Street; March 20, at Miss Beekman's, 35 East Thirty-eighth Street, and on March 27 at the home of Miss Byrd, 69 Park Avenue.

Kitty Cheatham's Recital To-day.

Kitty Cheatham will give a recital this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Waldorf-Astoria in aid of the home for aged British men and women. The entertainment is being given under the auspices of the New York State Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire.

ZIMMER—OPPENHEIM.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Zimmer of 220 West Ninety-eighth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice Zimmer, to Ernest Oppenheim. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Nicoll's Condition Critical.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—The condition of Miss Josephine Nicoll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll of New York, who is ill with pneumonia at the St. James Hotel here, is critical. Her condition became worse shortly after noon yesterday, and she has been delirious almost constantly since. Dr. Ely of New York has been called into consultation, and Mr. Nicoll is commuting between this city and New York while his daughter's condition is so serious.

ERNST THALMANN DEAD.

Prominent International Banker and Director in Many Concerns.

Ernst Thalmann, senior member of the firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., one of the leading international banking houses of this city, died yesterday morning at his residence, 150 West Fifty-ninth Street. He had been ill for some time.

Mr. Thalmann was born at Mannheim, Germany, June 9, 1851, and came to the United States in 1867, at the age of 16. His father was a well-known merchant of Mannheim and had given his son a start in commercial training. Immediately after his arrival he entered business in New York, and after being connected with several banking and export houses he organized his own firm in 1876.

Shortly after that the firm became connected with S. Bleichroeder, one of Berlin's important banking houses, and that firm retained a special partnership in Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. until 1907. Almost from the beginning the New York house assumed an important position in international banking affairs, particularly in Germany. Mr. Thalmann was decorated by the German Emperor and was associated with a number of Germany's leading financiers.

He became a member of the Stock Exchange Dec. 11, 1879, and was as well a member of the Cotton and Produce Exchanges in this city, of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade. He was a Director of the Alliance Realty Co., Lawyers' Mortgage Co., Mortgage Bond Co., New York Trust Co., National Railways of Mexico, the Seaboard Air Line Railway, United Railways Investment Co., United States & Hayti Telegraph & Cable Co., Utah Copper Co., Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Co., and Bavarian Mortgage & Exchange Bank.

Mr. Thalmann was a liberal contributor to charities and was a Trustee of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

The firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. will be continued by the surviving partners, the capital of the late senior partner remaining in the business. The firm as now constituted comprises Benjamin S. Guinness, Walter T. Rosen, Edward E. Thalmann and Moritz Rosenthal.

DIAMONDS
The finer grades only.
NECKLACES
$375.00 to $20,000.00
Theodore A. Kohn & Son
JEWELLERS
321 Fifth Avenue
at 32nd Street

MRS. FISKE ACTS LADY PATRICIA

In Besier's Poetic Comedy of Languor and Lilies She Delights Her Audience.

PLAY A MODERN "PATIENCE"

Star Strums Lutes and Wears Mediaeval Fabrics and Waving Veils—Temperaments in Love Affairs.

LADY PATRICIA, a comedy, in three acts, by Rudolph Besier. The Empire Theatre.

Dean Lesley	Henry Stephenson
Michael Cosway	Leslie Faber
Bill O'Farrell	Shelley Hull
Baldwin	Ernest Stallard
Ellis	Lewis Howard
John	Cyril Young
Robert	Frederick Roland
Lady Patricia Cosway	Mrs. Fiske
Mrs. O'Farrell	Emily Fitzroy
Clare Lesley	Maud Gilbert

When "Lady Patricia," Rudolph Besier's play which was seen at the Empire Theatre last evening for the first time in America, was produced in London, everybody wondered how the dramatist had dared take off the foibles of Mrs. Patrick Campbell so obviously, especially as that languid actress herself assumed the title part. When the play was announced for America it was by no means certain who could be found to enact Mrs. Campbell enacting herself.

For "Lady Patricia" is a comedy of languor and lilies, with beefsteak and milk and gardeners coming by way of contrast. It is the modern "Patience" with a female Bunthorne, and by way of good measure there is a male Bunthorne also, for Lady Patricia's husband has a good many of his wife's characteristics. He, too, listens to the nightingale and believes in poetic and spiritual love. As Lady Patricia would say, it is too-TOO beautiful.

Lady Patricia is found in a sort of a Summer house she has had erected in the top of a tree, as the curtain rises on the first act. She is reading poetry to herself until she is interrupted by the gardener, who plays an important part in subsequent events, and who, Lady Patricia almost decides, has adopted "futility as a conscious pose." Into this pretty sunset picture a bit later comes Bill O'Farrell, a young English chap, just back from America. Bill says "ripping" and "corking." He thinks he is in love with Lady Patricia, and she fancies herself in love with him, and they kiss each other.

Later we learn of her husband's, Michael's, infatuation for the Dean's sensible daughter, Clare Lesley. And in a delicious second act we have the play of the two temperaments upon each other and upon everybody else. Lady Patricia, moving about like some Princesse Lointaine, swathed in mediaeval fabrics of pale colors, strumming picturesque lutes and humming "Bill" in the soft moonlight, or again comparing roses to pearls, or pearls to roses, a picture which outBunthorne's Bunthorne and which becomes more and more absurd, culminating in an embrace which last night completely took the audience off its feet.

Michael in the meantime has been pursuing Clare in much the same manner, although minus the lute and the roses. Of course the two young people grow thoroughly tired of this sort of thing and long for a little healthy lovemaking of the usual kind. When an opportunity affords itself they seize it.

Patricia all the time has never let Michael know that she does not love him, feeling that it might kill him, and, curiously enough, Michael has felt the same way about Patricia's knowing of his love for Clare, and so at the close of the second act, when everybody else about understands the situation thoroughly and the two young lovers have almost come into their own love affair, we find Patricia and Michael in each other's arms listening to the nightingale. It is really sweet, again as Patricia would say.

All these scenes take place in the delightful tree-top house, but in the last act we are lead into the Dean's Garden, and the Dean and Bill's mother run the young people into each other's arms, and then let Patricia understand that she must tell Michael of her deceit. This she refuses to do in a scene which has scarcely its equal in modern comedy for fun, but finally when threatened, she agrees. Michel arrives and the two are left alone, Patricia a weeping, ("combination of nun and courtisan.") It is only then that she discovers that Michael, too, has done something. For he is convinced by her attitude that the Dean has told her all about himself and Claire.

When she learns the truth she cries that now she can go to Bill, but the young couple come in to announce their engagement, and the play ends with Patricia and Michel going out into the light together much as Mr. and Mrs. Hyphenbrown did in the play which just preceded "Lady Patricia" at the Empire.

To quote many of Lady Patricia's speeches would be profitable if an adequate idea of the play were desired, but one of them will give its flavor. "I am going," she says, "to do something very wicked and decadent. Do you see this pale virginal lily? I am going to put it in a glass of wine and get it tipsy!"

At another time she compares her love for Bill with the other great loves of history. "Paolo and Francesca; Lancelot and Guenevere; Bill and Patricia!"

Mrs. Fiske acted the role of Lady Patricia, the sort of a part of which she has never seen the like before, with pre-Raphaelite head-dresses, lutes, roses, lilies, and waving veils. In the last act she has a speech which is almost as long as that of Lewis Waller in "The Garden of Allah," which culminates in her dropping to the ground and lying flat on her back. The audience, which was in a state of mild hysteria during most of the last act, dropped wholly into that condition at this point.

The play as a whole was well acted, but to Ernest Stallard as Baldwin, the gardener, a great deal of credit should go for what success it may achieve. Maud Gilbert was very real in the part of a sort of English tomboy, and the others may be generally commended.

Theodore B. Booraem.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Feb. 26.—Theodore Burges Booraem, Prosecutor of the Pleas and former Judge of Middlesex County, died early this morning at his home here, after ten days' illness, from pneumonia. Mr. Booraem was born on April 30, 1861, and was graduated from Rutgers College and was admitted to the bar in 1884.

Mr. Booraem was treasurer of the Rutgers Alumni Association, a member of the Delta Epsilon Fraternity of Rutgers, and of the Holland Society of New York City. In 1903 he was made Assistant United States District Attorney under John V. Vreeland. He was appointed County Judge in 1906, and in April, 1909, Gov. Fort appointed him Prosecutor.

Mrs. Mary Clinton Le Duc.

Mrs. Mary Clinton Le Duc, widow of Janvier Le Duc and a descendant of one of the oldest New York families, died yesday, after two years of illness, at her residence, 120 West Fifty-seventh Street. She was a great-great-granddaughter of Gen. James Clinton, one of Washington's aids during the Revolutionary War. Her grandfather, Robert Burage Norton, was a large New York landholder, after whom Norton's Point was named.

DUKE OF LUXEMBURG DEAD.

William Alexander to be Succeeded as Ruler by His Eldest Daughter.

William Alexander, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, died on Sunday in Luxemburg. The ruler of this little principality also held the titles of Duke of Nassau and Count Palatine of the Rhine.

Luxemburg is a State of 993 square miles in an angle where Germany, France, and Belgium meet. It has about 250,000 population.

The Grand Duke William Alexander, handed over the authority to his wife, the Grand Duchess Marie Anne, on Nov. 19, 1908. By a law passed in 1907, provision was made for the succession of the title in the female line of the house of Nassau, as the Grand Duke had six daughters and no sons.

William Alexander succeeded his father in 1905. He was born at Biebrich in 1852. His father was the Grand Duke Adolph, who died at the age of 88 years. He was married in 1893 to Marie Anne, the Infanta of Portugal. His eldest daughter, who will succeed as the ruler of Luxemburg, is the Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide, born June 14, 1894.

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg was declared neutral by the powers of Europe at a convention in London, May 11, 1867. The constitution dates back to 1848, with modifications enacted in 1856 and 1868. There was no other change until 1907, when provision was made for the succession in the female line.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. JOHN HENRY BAKER DENTON, a well-known physician of Freeport, L. I., died early yesterday morning in St. Petersburg, Fla. Dr. Denton was 61 years old and had gone to Florida in search of health. He had practiced medicine since 1871.

JOHANNA S. RESSLER of Highland Park died on Sunday at the Lutheran Hospital, Brooklyn. She was the wife of Emil Ressler of 3 Miller Place, Highland Park.

JEANIE BROWN McCALLUM, wife of Lee McCallum, President of the New York Metal Ceiling Company, died Saturday at her home, 154 Penn Street, Brooklyn, where she was born 43 years ago.

BENJAMIN C. SMITH died on Saturday at his home, 120 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, in the house where he had lived for thirty-three years. He was born in New York in 1845 and was once connected with the firm of John Adee & Co. of this city.

Dr. LEON MILLARD FLEMING, brother of Dr. James W. Fleming of Brooklyn, died on Friday at Chicago. Dr. Fleming was a well-known practitioner in Brooklyn until eight years ago. He was the head of the medical department of the Pullman Car Company.

J. WILLARD MORGAN, former State Controller of New Jersey and a former United States Commissioner, died on Saturday at his home in Camden. Mr. Morgan was a prominent lawyer and a political worker in the Republican Party. He was elected Controller in 1902 and re-elected in 1906.

JOHN T. PLATT, President of the Orange (N. J.) Board of Health for twenty years, died of cancer at his home on Saturday. He had been in the plumbing business in Orange for thirty-two years.

WILLIAM W. GARTH, a former Congressman from the Eighth District of Alabama, died on Sunday at his home in Huntsville, Ala. He was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Confederate Army and served on the staff of Gen. Longstreet.

The Rev. Mr. BOEGNER, Director of the French Protestant Missions and a frequent visitor to the United States, died on Sunday morning while preaching at La Rochelle, France. The cause of his death was apoplexy.

Mrs. ZULA B. ESTEY, the mother of Janet Dunbar, leading woman with David Warfield in "The Return of Peter Grimm," died on Sunday night at the home of her daughter at 802 West Seventy-ninth Street. Mrs. Estey came to New York from her former home in Kansas City last Spring. She was born in Leavenworth, Kan., forty years ago.

MOSES H. PRAGER, connected with the Department of Bridges, died on Sunday at his home, 486 Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn. He is survived by a widow and a daughter.

JOHN HENRY WHITENACK, a contractor and builder, and for a long time in charge of the Amos R. Eno estate, died late Saturday night at St. Elizabeth Hospital, Brooklyn, following an operation. He was born in Somerville, N. J., in 1841.

Miss VIRGINIA MOREHOUSE, who was born in Columbia County, N. Y., in 1836, died on Saturday at her home, 150 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn. She had been active in the work of the Union Congregational Church for many years.

Mrs. KATE ANNA HASSELL, the eldest daughter of Gen. James C. Lane, died on Sunday at her home, 853 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn. Her father commanded the 102d Regiment during the civil war. Mrs. Hassell leaves three children.

HERBERT GRIGGS, an organist, who came to Brooklyn eight years ago from Denver, Col., died on Saturday at his home, 881 Flatbush Avenue. He was formerly supervisor of music in the Denver Public Schools.

Mrs. LAURA ELIZABETH LYMAN, the widow of Joseph Bardwell Lyman, at one time on the editorial staff of The New York Tribune, died yesterday at the home of her son in Orono, Me. Mrs. Lyman was 80 years old. She was the author of several stories and edited the column known as "Home Interests" in The Tribune.

Mrs. JULIA A. BALDWIN RITNER, the oldest resident of New Haven, Conn., died on Saturday at the age of 103 years. For a number of years she had been an inmate of St. Paul's Church Home.

Major R. BAXTER, head of the importing house of Bingeman & Baxter of Rochester, N. Y., died on Saturday at a sanitarium in this city. He was forty-three years old and was born in Canada. His home was at the Hotel Windemere, Chicago.

WILLIAM J. SUTTON, one of the old residents of White Plains, died on Sunday at his home at the age of 80 years. He came of an old Quaker family and knew Horace Greeley many years ago.

JOHN B. MURPHY, for twenty years in the jewelry business in this city, died on Sunday at his home, 94 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. His place of business was at 37 Maiden Lane. He is survived by a widow and two children.

BERNARD ROTHENBERG, 64 years old, and for forty-two years Treasurer of the Fechheimer-Fischel Company, died on Sunday at his home, 20 East Ninetieth Street. Mr. Rothenberg came to this country from Bavaria in 1865.

EDWARD B. STERN, who was for many years connected with the old dry goods firm of Erich Brothers in this city, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday as he was hurrying to catch a train at New Rochelle, where he has lived since his retirement from business ten years ago. He was coming to New York with his wife to attend the funeral of a relative. Mr. Stern was 59 years old.

Dr. JOSEPH LAWRENCE NEVIN, a physician of Jersey City, died yesterday in a private hospital in this city. He was born 59 years ago in Beaver County, Penn. Dr. Nevin was a graduate of the New York Homeopathic Medical College, class of 1878, and was in active practice in Jersey City for thirty-five years. A widow, daughter, and son, also a physician, survive.

WILLIAM V. PARKER of the firm of Charles Chipman's Sons of 88 Leonard Street, died yesterday at the age of 46 years. Mr. Parker was born at Germantown, Penn., and was graduated at the Germantown Academy. He married Elizabeth V. Chipman, the daughter of Charles Chipman.

Dr. NATHAN M. DRAKE, a veterinarian, died yesterday at the home of his brother, Mayhal W. Drake,, 1308 Morris Street, Philadelphia.

H. L. MARTIN, Superintendent of Warehouses in the Customs Service, died yesterday of heart disease at his home, 4908 Cedar Avenue, Philadelphia. He was 67 years old.

Capt. PRIOR WICKS, a master navigator and for many years a resident of Babylon, L. I., died suddenly in that place yesterday from heart disease.

Col. ANDREW STAUF, a civil war veteran, who served in the Sixth Regiment and afterward was Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment from New York, died on Sunday at his home, 4,003 Lowerre Place, Williamsbridge. Col. Stauf took an active part in the suppression of the Orange riot. He is survived by a daughter and a son, Henry Stauf.

Mrs. ANNA F. LANSDALE, widow of the late Fletcher U. Landsale of Montgomery County, Md., and mother of Mrs. Baxeres de Alzugaray of 324 West Eighty-third Street, New York City, died on Feb. 22 at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Hollander, in Washington, D. C., in her 75th year. She was born in Montgomery County, Md., where she spent the greater part of her life.

WILLIAM A. COVERT, for more than half a century a resident of Flushing, L. I., died at his home there on Sunday, aged 88 years.

Swift & Company's Sales of Fresh Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 24, averaged 9.04 cents per pound.—Adv.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

WADHAMS.—Feb. 23, Bethel, Conn., to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wadhams, a son.

Married.

GOLDMAN—MAYHEW.—Feb. 23, Harriet B. Mayhew to Louis F. Goldman.

Brooklyn.

MONTGOMERY—VISEL.—Feb. 20, Bessie W. Visel to Clarence H. Montgomery.

New Jersey.

DERRING—SCHUYLER.—Feb. 22, Elizabeth Lulu Schuyler to William J. Derring.

DILTS—KOHLER—Feb. 21, Trenton, Caroline L. Kohler to Ernest L. Dilts.

Died.

BABER.—On Feb. 26, in New York City, Mary A. Baber, beloved wife of John F. Baber. Funeral from Clay Street Methodist Church of Richmond, Va., Feb. 28.

BAMBACH.—On Monday, Feb. 26, at his late residence, 117 Wadsworth Av., John H. Bambach, beloved husband of Laura V. Bambach. Funeral notice hereafter.

BOGERT.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, at her residence, 39 West 75th St., Caroline Jessup, widow of the late Stephen G. Bogert. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BREEZE.—In Newport, R. I., Feb. 26, Francis Malbone Breeze, son of the late Purser Thomas Breeze, U. S. N., and Lucy M. Randolph Breeze, aged 74. Funeral service at Trinity Church, Newport, Thursday, 29th inst., at 1:30 P. M.

CARDOZO.—On Sunday, Feb. 25, 1912, at 18 East 88th St., New York City, Adeline Cardozo, daughter of the late Michael Hart and Helen Cardozo, aged 79. Funeral will be held at her late residence, Tuesday morning, Feb. 27, 1912, at 9:30 o'clock.

CARPENTER.—Feb. 25, Benjamin F. Carpenter. Funeral, Chapel Stephen Merritt and Cremation Co., 8th Av., 19th St., Wednesday, half-past 10.

CHITRY.—On Feb. 26, Jane, widow of Alexander Chitry, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. J. Lucking. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

COMES.—On Monday, Feb. 26, 1912, William Comes, in his 76th year. Services at his late home, Pearl River, N. Y., at 12 noon, Wednesday, Feb. 28. Train leaves Chambers St., Erie Railroad, at 10:30 A. M. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery at convenience of family.

COVERT.—Feb. 25, 1912, William A. Covert, in the 88th year of his age. Funeral service at his late residence, 118 South Parsons Av., Flushing, L. I., Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

FAGAN.—Margaret O. Donnell, widow of Charles Fagan and beloved mother of Mary A. Fagan. Funeral from her late residence, 175 West 10th St., on Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Joseph's Church, 6th Av. and Washington Place.

FREEMAN.—At Orange, N. J., Feb. 25, 1912, Katharine Myers Freeman, widow of Wilberforce Freeman, in the 69th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her home, 437 Main St., Orange, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.

GOSLINE.—Feb. 26, Mrs. Frances P. Gosline. Born at Pontiac, Mich., in 1823. Funeral Wednesday, 2 P. M., from residence Mrs. C. W. Hunt, Grymes Hill, Stapleton, S. I.

HALL.—Feb. 26, Mary Wylie, wife of Robert M. Hall, aged 31, at her residence, 157 Edgecombe Av. Interment, Norwich, N. Y.

HANNA.—Suddenly, on Feb. 24, W. C., beloved husband of Elizabeth F. Funeral from his late residence, 3,343 Sedgwick Av., Kingsbridge, Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

HASSELL.—Mrs. Kate Anna Hassell died Sunday morning, Feb. 25, 1912, after a lingering illness. Funeral at her late residence, 853 Marcy Av., Brooklyn, at 4 P. M. on Tuesday, Feb. 27.

HILLIARD.—Feb. 26, Mary E. Hilliard, aged 66 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 190 Wadsworth Av., Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Paterson, N. J.

HIMMEL.—On Monday, Feb. 26, Frank J., beloved brother of Isaac P. Himmel. Funeral from his late residence, 1,316 2d Av., Thursday, Feb. 29, at 9:45 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at St. Catherine of Sienna's Church, East 69th St.

HITCHCOCK.—Sunday, Feb. 25, 1912, Dr. William R. Hitchcock. Funeral service at late residence, 254 West 135th St., Tuesday, 8 P. M.; also at the M. E. Church, Deposit, N. Y., on Wednesday, at 3 P. M.

HOTCHKISS.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 25, Helen, daughter of Lucius W. Hotchkiss, M. D., and Alice Hartley Hotchkiss. Funeral services from the residence, 59 West 48th St., Wednesday, Feb. 28, at 10 A. M.

KALISKI.—Feb. 21, Lewis Kaliski, aged 65, Chapel Stephen Merrit Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av. and 19th St.

KELLEY.—Edward Kelley, Feb. 26. Refer to FRANK E. CAMPBELL, 241-243 West 23d St.

LANSDALE.—Entered into rest, Feb. 22, at the home of her daughter at Washington, D. C., after a long illness, Anna F. Lansdale, widow of the late Fletcher U. Lansdale. She is survived by a son and two daughters, William F. Lansdale and Mrs. J. B. Hollander of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Baxeres de Alzugaray of this city.

LE DUC.—On Monday, Feb. 26, 1912, at her home, 120 West 57th St., Mary Clinton Le Duc, widow of Janvier Le Duc. Funeral service at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 28, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Milwaukee, Wis. Milwaukee (Wis.) papers please copy.

LESSER.—Blanche Lesser, (nee Jacobi,) after a lingering illness, on Feb. 26, beloved wife of Ben Lesser, mother of Leonore, and beloved daughter of Sam and Carrie Jacobi. Funeral services from late residence, 523 West 143d St., Wednesday, 10:30 A. M. Chicago and Kansas City papers please copy.

LLOYD.—After a lingering illness, on Sunday, Feb. 25, at West Summit, N. J., Lizzie Warner Lloyd, beloved wife of Frank S. Lloyd, and mother of Harold W., F. Seymour and Helen M. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her sister, Mrs. James Guire, West End, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 28, at 2 P. M.

NEVIN.—Entered into rest Feb. 26, Joseph Lawrence Nevin, M. D. Funeral services at late residence, 158 Bowers St., Jersey City, Wednesday evening, Feb. 28, at 8 o'clock. Interment private. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

PARKER.—On Monday, Feb. 26, William V. Parker of the firm of Charles Chipman's Sons, 88 Leonard St. Friends are invited on Tuesday P. M. at his late residence, 251 West 81st St. Interment private in Philadelphia on Thursday.

PITCHER.—Suddenly, at Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 23, Marrietta De Bevoise Pitcher, the beloved wife of Lucius Allen Pitcher.

PORTER.—At Summit, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 26, William Dodge Porter, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 342 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 29, on arrival of train leaving Barclay and Christopher Sts., D., L. & W. R. R., at 2 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

ROLLINS.—On Sunday, February 25th, 1912, at his residence, 2 East 45th Street, in the City of New York, JORDAN JACKSON ROLLINS, in the 43d year of his age. Services will be held at the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Av. and 37th Street, on Tuesday afternoon, February 27, at half-past four o'clock. Burial service at Somersworth, New Hampshire, on Wednesday.

SIMONS.—On Feb. 25, at Dallas, Texas, of pneumonia, Arthur St. Julien Simons, formerly of Charleston, S. C.

SPEAR.—On Sunday, Feb. 25, 1912, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, 2,008 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Penn., Louise Mueller, widow of James Spear. Services and interment private.

STAUF.—On Sunday, Feb. 25, 1912, Col. Andrew Stauf, in his 84th year, at his late residence, 4,003 Lowerre Place, Bronx, beloved father of George, William, Katie, and Henry Stauf. Relatives and friends, also members of Zschokke Lodge 202, F. & A. M.; Steinwehr Post 192, and members of the late Ninety-sixth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., are invited to attend the funeral services at the German Masonic Temple, 220 East 15th St., on Wednesday, Feb. 28, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at Evergreens Cemetery, Brooklyn.

THALMANN.—Ernst, after a short illness, at his home, 150 West 59th St., at 8 o'clock Monday morning, Feb. 26, 1912, in his sixty-first year. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery. Special train will leave Grand Central Terminal, Lexington Av. and 44th St., on Wednesday, Feb. 28, at 3 P. M.

THALMANN.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, at which the announcement of the death of their colleague, Mr. Ernst Thalmann, was made, the following resolutions were passed and ordered to be spread upon the minutes of the Board:

The life just ended has been eventful. Arriving in this country in his early manhood with the thorough training which he possessed, supplemented by untiring industry, and distinguished as he was for unusual ability both in the conception and in the administration of affairs of large importance, it was safe to predict that the establishment of the banking house organized by him would result in pre-eminent success. Recognizing the value of his citizenship, he assumed in the broadest sense its responsibilities and became marked for his devotion to the performance of his civic duties.

But to us, with whom he was in close affiliation as a Director of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum for more than eight years, his unostentatious charity, his ready response to the wants of the needy and oppressed, the watchful care and personal interest manifested by him in the many hundred waifs maintained under the guardianship of this institution, in the performance of whose functions he was so vitally interested, were most noteworthy, and we feel keenly this loss of this adviser and co-laborer.

It is further resolved that a copy of this minute be sent to the bereaved family.

LOUIS STERN, President.
THEO. OBERMEYER, Honorary Secretary.

THALMANN.—The Board of Trustees and members of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum are hereby notified of the death of our late colleague, Mr. Ernst Thalmann, for many years a valued Trustee of the institution. The interment will be at Woodlawn Cemetery, where funeral services will be held. A special train will leave Grand Central Depot Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1912, at 3 P. M.

LOUIS STERN, President.
THEO. OBERMEYER, Honorary Secretary.

TORRANCE.—At her residence, 379 Fifth Avenue, on Saturday, the twenty-fourth of February, 1912, Sophia Johnson, widow of Daniel Torrance. Funeral private.

VAN NESS.—Feb. 25, Bertha G. Van Ness, aged 39. Funeral Stephen Merritt's New Chapel, 8th Av., near 21st St. Funeral Tuesday at 3 o'clock.

WHITENACK.—The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York. Executive Office, 20 West 44th St. Brothers: Sorrowful announcement is made of the death of Brother John Henry Whitenack, for 18 years a member of the society.

ALEXANDER WALKER, President.
RICHARD T. DAVIES, Secretary.

WHITTLESEY.—Sunday, Feb. 25, Ann Eliza, widow of Ebenezer Russell Whittlesey. Services at residence, Danbury, Conn., Tuesday, Feb. 27, 2:30 P. M.

WINSTON.—On Saturday, Feb. 24, in the 49th year of his age, at his residence, Des Moines, Iowa, Henry Seymour, husband of Jane Beckwith Winston, and grandson of the late Frederick S. Winston of New York.

WOOD.—On Sunday, Feb. 25, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Duncan, son of John and Mary Eleanor Wood and grandson of the late Capt. Jonathan Dayton Wilson. Funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., Wednesday, Feb. 28, at 9:30 A. M.

ANGIER—Christina H., 339 West 26th St., Feb. 25. Funeral to-day 2 P. M.
BACH—William, 435 East 82d St., Feb. 25, aged 57. Funeral to-morrow 2 P. M.
BUTTNER—Johanna, 55 Bond St., Feb. 24, aged 83. Funeral to-day 2 P. M.
CANTWELL—Thomas, 377 2d Av., Feb. 24. Funeral to-day 2 P. M.
CANTY—Michael J., 344 West 17th St., Feb. 24. Funeral to-day 2 P. M.
CARSON—Alice, 1,659 Monroe Av., Feb. 25. Funeral to-morrow.
DEANE—Edgar D., 3,706 White Plains Av., Bronx, Feb. 24. Funeral service to-day.
FARRELL—Catherine, 425 East 142d St., Feb. 25, aged 9 months. Funeral to-day 1 P. M.
FITZPATRICK—George T., 322 West 11th St., Feb. 25. Funeral to-day 9:30 A. M.
FLYNN—Annie E., 429 East 148th St., Feb. 25, aged 50. Funeral to-morrow 9 A. M.
FROHLICH—Benjamin, 325 East 89th St., Feb. 25. Funeral to-day 10 A. M.
GEBHARDT—William E., 154 West 90th St., Feb. 25, aged 64. Funeral to-day 1:30 P. M.
GLARSBERGER—Engelbert, 330 E. 6th St., Feb. 24, aged 49. Funeral to-morrow 9:30 A. M.
GUGGENHEIM—Manko, 1,054 Lowell St., Bronx, Feb. 25, aged 37. Funeral to-day 11 A. M.
HACKETT—Nellie J., 1,052 Fox St., Bronx, Feb. 25, aged 52.
HAGEN—Emil, 335 East 100th St., Feb. 25. Funeral to-morrow 2 P. M.
HARRIS—Jacob, 518 West 148th St., Feb. 24, aged 59. Funeral to-day 10 A. M.
JAY—Thomas F., Westerleigh, S. I., Feb. 24. Funeral to-day 10 A. M.
KELLY—Katie, 506 West 51st St., Feb. 25. Funeral to-day 9:30 A. M.
MULLANEY—James A., 71 Charlton St., Feb. 24. Funeral to-morrow.
O'BRIEN—Minnie A., 340 West 18th St., Feb. 24. Funeral to-morrow 10 A. M.
ROBINSON—Catherine, Feb. 24. Funeral 6th Av. and 36th St.
ROCKWELL—Nathan M., 422 Mott Av., Bronx, Feb. 25, aged 82. Funeral private.
ROTHENBERG—Bernard, 20 East 90th St., Feb. 25. Funeral notice later.
STAFFORD—Cornelia M., Feb. 23. Funeral 6th Av. and 36th St.
TOURTOIS—Honora, 444 West 51st St., Feb. 24.

Died.

Brooklyn.

CENTER.—Helen C., 399 Flatbush Av., Feb. 25. Funeral to-day.
COMMERFORD.—Ruth, 208 14th St., Feb. 24. Funeral to-day.
CUNNINGHAM.—Katherine, 93 Atlantic Av., Feb. 25. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
DEVLIN.—John E., Jr., 751 Bergen St., Feb. 24. Funeral to-morrow.
DIVENDORF.—Charles, 1,148 Decatur St., Feb. 23, aged 56. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
FOLEY.—Dennis 331 Nostrand Av., Feb. 25. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.
FREED.—John, 242 53d St., Feb. 25, aged 71. Funeral to-morrow.
GRADY.—Elizabeth, Atlantic and Brooklyn Avs., Feb. 25. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
GREEN.—Catherine, 112 Verona St., Feb. 25. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.
GRIGGS.—Herbert, 881 Flatbush Av., Feb. 24.
HODUM.—Frederick, 195 Park Av., Feb. 24, aged 73.
JOBSON.—Robert, 132 11th St., Feb. 25, aged 92. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.
KELLY.—Mary, 113 Bedford Av., Feb. 25, aged 86. Funeral to-day.
KENNEDY.—Margaret E., 1,419 60th St., Feb. 24. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.
KESSEL.—Myra, 1,000 Park Place, Feb. 26. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.
KOHLER.—Otto, Kings County Hospital, Feb. 24, aged 55.
LYNAGH.—Ellen, 520 Elton St., Feb. 24. Funeral to-morrow.
McGLOINE.—Catherine, St. Peter's Hospital, Feb. 23.
MAHER.—Catharine, 281 Nassau Av., Feb. 25. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.
MALONEY.—James E., St. Mary's Hospital, Feb. 24. Funeral to-day, 8 A. M.
MILLER.—Sophia, 106 Scholes St., Feb. 24.
MOORE.—Hannah, 327 Lexington Av., Feb. 25, aged 22. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.
MURPHY.—John B., 94 Quincy St., Feb. 26, aged 56. Funeral notice later.
O'REILLY.—Lawrence, 39 Buffalo Av., Feb. 25, aged 75. Funeral service to-day.
POIT.—Jacob M., 5,016 19th Av., Feb. 25, aged 55. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.
PRAGER.—Moses H., 486 13th St., Feb. 25, aged 47. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
SCHALL.—Mary, 1,053 Jefferson Av., Feb. 24, aged 54. Funeral to-day.
SCHIELE.—John, 146 Hull St., Feb. 24, aged 56. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
SPINNING.—Edwin G., 463 72d St., Feb. 24, aged 35.
WADE.—Margaret, 595 Clinton St., Feb. 25, aged 40.
WHALEN.—Winifred, 94 Wythe Av., Feb. 25, aged 48. Funeral to-morrow.

Connecticut.

CHIDSEY.—John H., New Haven, Feb. 24, aged 70.
CHUDOBA.—Ethel L., Hartford, Feb. 25, aged 25. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
COUNAHAN.—Mary M., Hartford, Feb. 24. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.
DAYTON.—Willis M., New Haven, Feb. 23, aged 29.
DE WOLF.—Kate M., New Haven, Feb. 23.
DUNCAN.—Henry A., New Haven, Feb. 23, aged 60.
GRISWOLD.—Walter, Poquonock, Feb. 25, aged 55. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.
HAYCRAFT.—Edith L., Danbury, Feb. 24, aged 1 month.
McGARRY.—Mary A., New Haven, Feb. 24.
RITNER.—Julia A., New Haven, Feb. 24. Funeral to-day, 8:30 A. M.
SHOVE.—Sarah M., Danbury, Feb. 24, aged 67.
SMITH.—Caroline, Bridgeport, Feb. 23.
STEVENS.—Walter M., New Haven, Feb. 24, aged 14.
SULLIVAN.—Jane, New Haven, Feb. 23. Funeral service to-day.
WARNER.—Eliza C., New Haven, Feb. 24, aged 80.
WHITE.—Joseph A., Bridgeport, Feb. 24, aged 39.
WILCOX.—Martha A., Rocky Hill, Feb. 25, aged 80.

Long Island.

GUTKOWSKI.—Walanby, Brooklyn Hills, Feb. 23, aged 63.
McSHANE.—Mary H., 280 State St., Flushing, Feb. 23, aged 82.
MITCHELL.—James T., Locust Valley, Feb. 24, aged 87. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.
STRAVINO.—Maria, 52 Wall St., Jamaica, Feb. 23, aged 4 months.
STUMPP.—Mary, Flushing, Feb. 25.
WINSLOW.—Sarah P., Rockaway Beach, Feb. 25. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

New Jersey.

BADGLEY.—Mary A., Green Village, Feb. 25, aged 76. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.
BARRETT.—Jennie, 572 Jersey Av., Jersey City, Feb. 26.
COOK.—Sarah K., East Orange, Feb. 25, aged 63. Funeral to-morrow, 11:45 A. M.
CROOKALL.—Thomas, Kearny, Feb. 25, aged 67. Funeral to-morrow, 2:30 P. M.
EDGAR.—Frances F., 40 8th Av., Newark, Feb. 25, aged 80.
EGAN.—Michael, East Newark, Feb. 24. Funeral to-day, 8 A. M.
FARLEY.—Margaret, 337 Bank St., Newark, Feb. 24. Funeral to-day.
FRANKLIN.—Richard H., 122 St. Paul's Av., Jersey City, Feb. 25.
FARRINGTON.—Allen, 253 Parker St., Newark, Feb. 24. Funeral to-morrow.
GALLIVAN.—Catherine T., Harrison, Feb. 24. Funeral to-day, 9.45 A. M.
GOEPEL.—Geoffrey E., Fort Lee, Feb. 25, aged 3½.
HENN.—Karolina, Homestead, Feb. 25. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.
HIGGINS.—William, Elizabeth, Feb. 24, aged 78.
HILL.—Catherine, Newark, Feb. 25, aged 72. Funeral to-day, 3:15 P. M.
HOSBACH.—Martha E., 644 Newark Av., Jersey City, Feb. 25, aged 62.
JACKSON.—W. H. C., New Brunswick, Feb. 25. Funeral to-day, 2:45 P. M.
JAEGER.—George, 410 Central Av., Jersey City, Feb. 25, aged 49.
KIERNAN.—Edward A., 43 Goble St., Newark, Feb. 25, aged 6.
LIPTER.—Wilhelm, Newark, Feb. 25, aged 60. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
LOCKE.—Eliza P., 146 Chestnut Av., Jersey City, Feb. 25, aged 53. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.
LONG.—Jacob, 36 Stirling St., Newark, Feb. 25, aged 60. Funeral to-day.
NEAD.—Annie, 9 North Willow St., Newark, Feb. 25. Funeral to-morrow, 8:15 A. M.
PLATT.—John T., Orange, Feb. 24. Funeral to-day, 8:30 A. M.
QUINDLESS.—Charles J., 18 Ferry St., Newark, Feb. 25, aged 11.
REEVE.—Erminie B., Westfield, Feb. 24, aged 31. Funeral to-day, 3 P. M.
RIETH.—Edward C., 939 South 19th St., Feb. 25, aged 62.
ROCK.—Ann, 25 Bergen St., Newark, Feb. 25.
ROGERS.—Henry E., Newark, Feb. 24, aged 20. Funeral to-morrow.
SHIPMAN.—Elizabeth, Newark, Feb. 24, aged 84. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.
SHRIEK.—John W., 71 Jabez St., Newark, Feb. 24. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
SIMMONS.—Catherine J., Montclair, Feb. 25. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.
SMITH.—Marion L., Orange, Feb. 25, aged 75. Funeral to-day, 11 A. M.
TURNER.—Jane, 653 Ferry St., Newark, Feb. 26. Funeral to-morrow, 2:30 P. M.
WILLOUGHBY.—Henry, Arlington, Feb. 25, aged 40. Funeral service to-day.
ZBORAY.—Franz, 26 Montgomery St., Newark, Feb. 24, aged 58.

New York State.

BRINK.—George E., 69 Linden St., Yonkers, Feb. 24. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.
CODINGTON.—Margery, Newburg, Feb. 25, aged 17. Funeral to-morrow, 3 P. M.
DROBNER.—Daniel, Greenport, Feb. 24.
HESTER.—Henry B., Hudson, Feb. 23, aged 2.
KEARNEY.—Ellen, North Tarrytown, Feb. 25, aged 80.
McCURDY.—Benjamin L., Poughkeepsie, Feb. 23, aged 47.
McMEEKIN.—Elizabeth G., Newburg, Feb. 24. Funeral notice later.
MILLER.—Almon, Philmont, Feb. 25, aged 76. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.
MOREE.—Emmalyn M., Yonkers, Feb. 23.
NEUWIRTH.—Nellie, Poughkeepsie, Feb. 24, aged 25. Funeral to-day.
PEGG.—John, 38 Garfield St., Yonkers, Feb. 24, aged 64.
POWERS.—Martin, 37 Edgewood Av., Yonkers, Feb. 23.
SCOLES.—Catharine, Rhinebeck, Feb. 24, aged 86.
SHEERAN.—James T., Jr., Poughkeepsie, Feb. 24.
STERN.—Edward B., New Rochelle, Feb. 25, aged 60. Funeral notice later.
SUTTON.—William J., 76 Waller Av., White Plains, Feb. 25. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.
TOLE.—Alice, 129 Clinton Place, Yonkers, Feb. 23.
WINTER.—Emma L., Kingston, Feb. 25, aged 77. Funeral to-day.

In Memoriam.

BROTHERTON.—Alma, in memory of, died Feb. 27, 1911.
DOTY.—William G., mass St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, N. J., to-day, 8 A. M.
KIELY.—Lucinda, mass St. John's Church, Orange, N. J., to-day, 8 A. M.

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YANKEES START FOR ATLANTA SATURDAY

Hilltoppers' New Uniforms to be Like Those Worn by Giants and Cubs Last Year.

When Manager Harry Wolverton's Yankees trot out from their clubhouse on April 11 to open the season with Boston, Hilltop fans will see their favorites togged out in uniforms closely resembling those worn by the Giants last season. The fad for the pin stripe in baseball toggery, introduced by the Cubs a few years ago, has reached the Hilltop, and the home uniforms of the Yankees this year will be of that design. The home uniform will consist of white shirt and pants, with black pin stripe and "N. Y." on the left breast; a white cap with a blue monogram, and blue stockings with maroon stripes. The uniforms to be worn while the team is on the road will be plain gray, with "N. Y." in blue letters on the left side of the shirt. A gray cap with a blue monogram and blue stockings with maroon stripes will complete the outfit. The sweater coat for both uniforms will be of navy blue with maroon trimmings.

The signed contract of Pitcher Jack Quinn was received yesterday at the American League club office, and Quinn will join the Yankee squad at Philadelphia on Saturday, en route to Atlanta. The signing of Quinn leaves Jim Vaughn the only pitcher not signed. Ed Sweeney, Birdie Cree, and Earl Gardner are the other players who have not signed. Quinn's work last year was so disappointing that waivers were asked on him, but Manager Wolverton is confident that Quinn can regain his old form, and will give him a thorough tryout.

The Yankees' start for the training camp at Atlanta has been officially set for Saturday next, when six players depart from this city. This squad will be made up of Hal Chase, Bert Daniels, George Simmons, the infielder obtained from Rochester; Pitcher Hoff, who worked a few games on the Hilltop last years; Bergin, and Erhart. At Philadelphia the squad will be augmented by Quinn, Curry, and Mulcahy. Manager Wolverton is undecided whether he will leave Philadelphia on Saturday with this squad or go to Atlanta on Thursday. Stump and Appleby will be picked up at Baltimore, and at Washington Priest and Street will join the party. All the other players have been ordered to report at Atlanta next Monday, and will go direct from their homes.

Secretary John Heydler of the National League will leave to-day for Jacksonville for his annual vacation before the opening of the league season. He expects to visit some of the clubs at their training camps before returning to his work here.

Old Cy Young has arrived at Hot Springs to get in condition for his twenty-third season as a big league pitcher. This is Cy's seventeenth annual visit to the Springs, but the veteran is not a bit backward in telling friends that he expects a successful season.

"I got away badly with Cleveland last year," is the way Cy explains it, "but after I went to Boston I rounded into shape, and, if I do say it myself, I think I pitched some good ball for Tenney's team. At any rate, I am feeling very good now, and I venture to say that I will win more games than I will lose this season. When am I going to retire? Say, boy, ask me something easy. I haven't begun to think of quitting. Why should I when the old whip is so good?"

Frank Chance is quoted as severely scoring Heinie Zimmerman of the Bronx in an interview at Glendora, Cal., last week. Chance puts Heinie in the habitual holdout column, and says the value of such a player to a big league club is greatly lessened. Chance said:

"It is bad enough for a player to hold out once in a while when he actually has reason for so doing, but the habitual offender causes more injury to a club than he knows. Take Zimmerman's case. Here is a fellow who has been making good money with the Cubs, yet he thinks that he has to hold out each year, just to keep in practice. He is liable to start other players on the same road. Moreover, other clubs look askance at such a player when it comes to a trade, and his chances of landing a good berth when Chicago is through with him or has a desire to trade him are slim. You won't find New York or Pittsburgh grabbing up a player who is a confirmed holdout. Then, too, the fact that he continually sends back his contracts unsigned has a tendency to make the club look bad. For many uninformed fans will say that Chicago is trying to hold him up. At times it is right to defer signing up, as when a fine business opportunity presents itself, but I have no use for the confirmed holdout."

The official schedule of the International League, which will be given out officially for publication to-day, appeared several days ago in a Montreal paper, and as a result the Montreal Club has been fined $200. President Sol Lichtenheim of the Montreal Club received a copy of the tentative schedule from President Barrow, and he will be asked to explain how the document reached the paper. The fine is levied in accordance with the league constitution, which prescribes such a penalty for giving out the schedule in advance.

The first squad of Cleveland players will leave the Forest City at noon Thursday and arrive in New Orleans on Friday night. The first practice will be held Saturday, thus allowing the sore-arm brigade a day of rest before the next workout. Cleveland furnishes a striking example of the changes in the personnel of a major league team. Only four players now with the team trained at Mobile in the Spring of 1909, the year after the Naps were counted out of the pennant fight by half a game. The four survivors are Lajoie, Turner, Birmingham, and Easterly.

PRINCETON "NINE" OUT.

Coach Clark Engages Fifty Candidates In First Baseball Training.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 26.—Princeton's baseball candidates, to the number of fifty, reported for their first practice in the 'Varsity cage this afternoon. Bill Clark, ex-manager of the Albany Club of the New York State League and former catcher of the New York Giants, directed some limbering-up stunts of a very rudimentary nature and looked over the material. Capt. Sterritt and Worthington were the only men of last year's nine to report to-day, but Sam White and Pendleton, who won distinction on the Princeton gridiron last Fall; Parker, and Carter, the remaining regulars, will be out before the end of the week.

The pitching staff is weakened by the loss of Woodle and Steve White, who shouldered the brunt of the work last season. Greenbaum, for two years a Tiger substitute, is looked upon as a promising man for the box. The Tigers open the season here with Ursinus on March 23.

No Bar to Giants-Athletics Games.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 26.—Speaking unofficially, Chairman August Herrmann of the National Baseball Commission said today that while there was nothing in the rules of organized baseball that would prevent ante-season exhibition games between the Philadelphia world champions and the New York National League team, yet he did not believe Connie Mack was contemplating such a series.

"I do not believe Mack will take the chance of being defeated," said Herrmann. "Why should he, even though the games would be purely exhibitions? However, if he is seriously thinking of such a thing I cannot see why the National Commission should even be consulted."

Pat Dougherty Quits Baseball.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Pat Dougherty, for seven years left fielder for the Chicago American League baseball club, to-day voluntarily quits baseball. In a letter to President Comiskey, Dougherty declares his reason for retiring is that he has all the money he needs and does not care to play ball any longer.

"If my services are needed to help out the Sox, call on me," he said in his letter, which was sent from his home at Bolivar, N. Y. Before coming to Chicago Dougherty played with Boston and New York Ameri-[illegible]

WIND BOTHERS GIANTS.

Batting and Sliding Practice Resumed at Marlin Spring Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, Feb. 26.—Manager McGray did not get back to Marlin from his visit to San Antonio until 6 o'clock this morning, but was on the field at 9:30 ready to lead the New York team through their regular batting and fielding practice. There was a stiff wind blowing directly into the faces of the pitchers, giving many queer kinks and bends to their deliveries, but Arthur Shafer caught one and hit it on a line to the right field fence. Not fifteen minutes later Harry McCormick lifted one over the same boundary, and Arthur Bues, the next man up, drove a fly so far over the heads of three youngsters in centre field that he had little trouble circling the bases before the ball could be relayed back to the plate. McCormick's hit was the hardest of the season to date.

The wind was still so high after luncheon that the morning practice was repeated in the afternoon, with sliding practice added. Arthur Shafer again acted as McGraw's chief assistant. Harry Devore again made three or four slides that would have resulted in broken legs on hard ground, but improved rapidly, and toward the end of the session was doing the fallaway fairly well. Johnston, Groh, Stock, Jacobson, and Bues continue the most adept at this writing. McGraw paid particular attention to big Jacobson and Devore, coaching the former because he seems to have caught the managerial eye by his general all-around excellence of play and willingness to learn, and the latter because he is fast enough to be developed into a good base runner if he ever learns to slide.

While the afternoon batting practice was going on Wilbert Robinson took Pitchers Jeff Tesreau and Emmet Munsell over into a corner and coached them for half an hour. Munsell was a trifle wild, but had his curves breaking nicely over an imaginary plate toward the finish. Tesreau showed a curve fully 100 per cent. better than that with which he experimented last Spring, and had good control as well.

SULLIVAN AT DESK AGAIN.

Athletic Authority Visits Headquarters After a Long, Serious Illness.

After an illness contracted shortly after the indoor championships of the Amateur Athletic Union in Madison Square Garden during the latter part of December last year, James E. Sullivan, Secretary Treasurer of the A. A. U. surprised the members of his staff yesterday by paying them a visit for a brief time, admitting that he would no longer defer the visit to the scene of his former activities.

While asserting that he would like to get back into harness and help forward the work in connection with the coming invasion of the American athletes to Sweden, Mr. Sullivan admitted that he would go slowly for the time being, and not permit his enthusiasm to run away with what strength he was still in possession of after his long siege at his home. He confessed that his enforced layoff had rather put him out of touch with those matters he is usually so well versed in, but that he hoped within a week or so to continue the work he enjoys so much.

COLUMBIA TEAM ENTERED.

Bernie Wefers After New Honors at Spanish War Veterans' Games.

The entire track team of Columbia University has been entered in the games of the Spanish War Veterans on Thursday night in the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, on which occasion the men will be split up in the various events against the pick of the athletic clubmen hereabouts. The Blue and White relay quartet trained by Bernie Wefers will be at teh mark when the call is made for the 400 meters race, in which those "king-pins" at the distance, "Mel" Sheppard and "Jim" Rosenberger, accept their scratch allotments as placed by the official purveyor of handicaps, Herman Obertubbesing.

These men will fight it out in a special trial to create new figures at the distance 437.4 yards. That everything points to their successful essay is attested by the recent work of the men, who are now at the top of their form. Sheppard asserts that he is out to wipe out his defeat by Rosenberger in the Suburban quarter mile. The Olympic hero has been doing trials close to 50 seconds for the distance, and it seems certain that followers of the game will see one of the fastest races ever run indoors.

MOTOR BOAT'S FAST TIME.

Oregon Wolf, a Hydroplane, Does 30 Miles in 42:14 2-5 on 5-Mile Course.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 26.—The Oregon Wolf, a nine-cylinder hydroplane, in a sanctioned race here yesterday broke the world's motor boat record on a five-mile course for all distances up to thirty miles. The Oregon Wolf's time for the thirty miles was 42 minutes 14 2-5 seconds. The best previous record over a six-lap course was 44 minutes 83 1-5 seconds, made by the Dixie IV. in 1911.

The Oregon Wolf was driven by John E. Wolf of this city, her owner and builder. The best lap to-day was the last one, the time being 6 minutes 56 4-5 seconds, or an average of a mile in 1:23 2-5.

Mohawk Games Attract Stars.

Officials of the Mohawk Athletic Club of the Bronx are planning to make the club's annual indoor games, which will be held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on March 9, one of the greatest set of games of the season.

All the athletic stars of the metropolitan district have signified their intention of starting in the numerous events which will cater to almost every type of field and track athletes. The sixty-meter dash, 3,500-meter walk, and the five-mile run are all limited handicap events, and such star performers as Meyer, Heiland, Clarke, Keating, Rosenberger, Dorland, Lohse, Kiviat, and others will toe the marks in their respective events. Members of the Long Island A. C. have reserved an entire section of seats so that they can be on hand to root for their favorite, Billy Kramer, who will make an effort to establish a new mark for the five miles, now held by George Bonhag. The list of events are as follows: Sixty-meter novice dash; sixty-meter dash, open; 300-meter dash; 500-meter run, novice; 1,200-meter run; 3,500-meter walk; five-mile run, standing all-around jumping contest, and 1,600-meter relay race, open to all clubs except the New York and Irish-American teams.

Vaughan Wins Long Island Run.

T. Vaughan, starting with a handicap of forty-five seconds, captured first place in the weekly cross-country run of the Long Island A. C., a series of runs being contested for a point trophy. The winner's time for the four miles was 20:53, while Jim Plant, the back marker, finished second in 20:14. The limit men were placed on the three-minute marks, but none figured prominently, as the first section checked in were all low markers. Plant ran a good race and was gradually cutting down the advantage gained by the handicap men, and had succeeded in overhauling all except Vaughan before the tape was crossed. The order of finish follows: T. Vaughan (0:45,) 20:53; J. Plant (scratch,) 20:14; H. Bowman (0:45,) 21:11; E. McCarthy (1:00,) 21:32; W. Leslie (1:00,) 22:08; H. Wald (1:45,) 22:42; E. Dieckerman (2:00,) 23:12; A. Richmond (0:15,) 21:49; J. Bordeau (2:00,) 23:35; A. Kuck (2:00,) 23:40; E. A. Haselmeyer (1:45,) 24:05; F. McCormick (1:15,) 23:36; F. Dun (1:15,) 23:37; T. Martin (1:45,) 24:15.

Dominican Lyceum Games.

Catholic Athletic League enthusiasts will see an interesting relay battle next Saturday evening at the games of the Dominican Lyceum in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Nine teams have entered the race, which will be run five men to a team. McLoughlin of the Knights of St. Antony, Gilmore of Dominican, and Buckley of Loughlin will run in the anchor relay. The appearance of Arquette from Carlisle Indian School will add interest to the 5,000 metre run, scratch. The Indian will oppose Bellars, Kramer, Ryan, Collins, Huysman, and others.

Queal to Race Smallwood.

Reports from William Queal and Percy Smallwood indicate that both these athletes are in first-class condition for their ten-mile match race scheduled for this evening at the Metropolitan Roller Rink. Smallwood put the finishing touches to his training on Monday evening at the Metropolitan Rink, when he went the ten miles in a trifle under fifty-two minutes. In former races at the local rink, Queal's best time for the same distance was hardly as good as Smallwood's time in his practice spin, so that a gruelling contest is expected when the two meet.

AMERICAN ATHLETES TO TRAIN ON SHIP

Olympic Team Will Make Steamer Finland Their Home During Trip to Stockholm.

With the purpose in view of continuing the success achieved by former teams in Olympiads, the Executive Committee of the American Olympic Committee proposes to make the participation of the United States athletes in this year's world's championships at Stockholm the most remarkable in so far as it pertains to international sport.

To this end the committee has been holding weekly meetings at the New York Athletic Club, at which nearly all the members of the Executive Committee have been present, and every phase of ways and means for the furtherance of the success of the team was canvassed.

With the signing of the contracts for the use of the Finland, the steamship of the Red Star Line which is to be used for carrying the American team to Stockholm, the great trouble usually experienced in getting the team to the scene of action seems to have been entirely eliminated.

The proposition for the leasing of the steamer was advanced by Col. Robert M. Thompson, President of the American Olympic Committee, and Allison V. Armour, who felt that it would be a dignified proceeding, and one in line with the American way of doing things this year.

The committee plans to take at least 100 athletes, house, and take care of them; keep them on board the steamer in the harbor at Stockholm, give them the regular training table diet, and take the best care of them, so that there will be no excuse for anything going wrong.

In arranging for the charter of the steamer the committee, consisting of Col. Thompson, Allison V. Armour, Bartow S. Weeks, and Gustavus T. Kirby, found after consultation that 250 persons could be taken care of in addition to the American team, and it is the intention of the committee to give preference to the members of the different athletic clubs belonging to the Amateur Athletic Union and the colleges that are interested in this participation of Americans in the games and want to go along with the teams to see them train and encourage them, and it now looks as though the reservations would be snapped up by the 1st of April.

The proposition as presented by the committee is an attractive one, and it is conceded that the rates agreed upon are far below those of any first-class steamer when it is considered that the outing will be of over six weeks' duration.

The Finland is one of the few transatlantic steamers flying the American flag. She is of 12,000 tons register, and is admirably adapted for the purpose for which she has been engaged. The team will sail on June 14, and arrive at Antwerp June 23, where a stop of two days will be made, during which time the passengers will have an opportunity of visiting Brussels and other places in interest in Belgium.

The voyage will then be resumed for the three days' trip necessary to land at Stockholm June 29, where the Finland will be anchored in the harbor, at the eastern end of the Stadtgarten, opposite Tegalviken.

The boat will remain there until all the athletic events are finished, leaving on July 17. During all this time the passengers will retain their accommodations and have their meals aboard the ship. Access to the shore will be obtained by private tender or by pontoon bridge.

On the return trip Antwerp will be reached July 20. Arrangements can be made to have return transportation made good until Aug. 10 on any of the lines of the International Mercantile and Marine Company from either Antwerp, Cherbourg, Dover, Southampton, Queenstown, Liverpool, Genoa, or Naples, thus giving an opportunity to tour the Continent or England for three weeks before returning to the States.

OLYMPIC RULES DEFINED.

Secretary of Swedish Committee Answers Questions of American Leaders.

In answer to the inquiry by the American Olympic Committee as to just what some of the involved rules received in regard to the regulations which are to govern the world's championships at Stockholm during the fifth Olympiad in July, James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the American committee, has just received the explanation to all the questions asked from Kristian Hellstrom of the Swedish committee. The answers are expected to clarify the situation and be of benefit to all the athletes who may take the trip.

Chief among the excerpts taken from the communication of the Swedish Secretary are those in relation to the important ones that "there will be no penalty for a false start," and that "in the shot-put and toeboard will be used."

There seems little doubt as to these two phases of the rule working hardship on the American athletes who will take part in these events, and it is the general opinion among close followers of the games that they will work for contention. Both rules are directly opposed to those which govern these events in this country, but it is conceded that until the International Sports Federation is formed, with uniform rules to govern each Olympiad held, each country holding the sports will always inflict a "rule" hardship on some of the nations contesting.

It is further contended that the rule in relation to no penalty for false starting in the running races will put a premium on "beating the pistol," while it will be "up to the judges" solely when the question of fouls is concerned in the shot put.

In England the custom of "no penalty" has been the vogue, while on the other hand they have no shot-putters in the British Isles who could hope for success against the American contingent if a toeboard were used.

The Swedish Secretary further asserts that his committee intends to make provision to see that the best men from each country will be kept apart in their heats, and that the second men will have an opportunity to run over again. This is a concession which favors no one, and much better than the scheme which obtained in the London Olympic, where the remarkable coincidence of having two of the best men on the American team in the 800 meters and 1,500 meters drawn in the same heat, with only the winner to run in the final heat.

Answers to some of the other queries are as follows:

The competitor will have to ask permission himself from the judges in order to have an attendant in a distance race.

The Marathon course will be rather a hilly one. No attendants will be allowed to accompany the competitors. Arrangements will be made all along the course for the purpose of giving the competitors any assistance or information they may require.

For the broad jump we shall use a take-off joist at least thirteen centimeters in width and thickness, and at least one meter in length.

Throwing, only implements furnished by the Swedish Olympic Committee will be allowed. As to the hammer, it will have piano wire of exactly the same kind as used in America. An iron shot will be used.

The competitor must stay in the circle until his throw has been marked, not measured. The quotation "Or with anw part of his body passes over the take-off limit." means that the competitor must not touch the ground outside of the take-off limit with any part of his body. If a man in putting the shot has his hand a foot or two outside the circle his throw will be allowed.

The contestants in jumping competitions will be allowed to measure in advance and also put a mark at the distance they have measured.

In the standing high jump a competitor may rock forward and backward, lifting heels and toes alternately from the ground, but may not lift either foot clear from the ground or slide it along the ground in any direction.

The competitors will not be allowed any practice jumps, puts, or throws. In the high jump and pole vault the men will land on turned ground. In the pole vault a bamboo pole may be used, but only poles with one spike may be used. The length of the spike shall be eight centimeters maximum. In the 200 meters Pentathlon race the time of each competitor will be taken.

Bermuda Cricketers Win Match.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 26.—The third match between the Philadelphia Cricket Club and the Bermuda eleven, which was concluded to-day, was won by the home players. Philadelphia scored 66 in the first innings and 135 in the second innings. Bermuda scored 88 in the first innings and 116 for 8 wickets in the second.

CROSS DEFEATS BEECHER.

Leach Makes Strong Finish Against East Sider at Olympic A. C.

Leach Cross and Willie Beecher furnished an exciting ten-round bout at the Olympic A. C. last night, Cross taking the honors through his superior work from the fifth round to the finish. Up to that stage of the battle Beecher held is opponent even, and it did not appear that Cross was trying his best. In the fifth Round Leach cut loose, and although Beecher rallied at times and fought back strong, he was unable to cope with the superior cleverness of his opponent.

Beecher was badly marked up when he left the ring, while Cross bore no marks of the battle. Leach's hard punches raised lumps under both of Beecher's eyes, cut him near the right eye and had blood flowing from his nose and mouth. Cross did most of the forcing in the latter rounds, and several times he drove in punches so fast that Beecher was compelled to hold on in order to save himself from punishment. In the eighth round Cross hooked a left swing to Beecher's jaw and almost succeeded in flooring the latter. He staggered an instant, then fell into a clinch, and in this way saved himself from going down. This was the nearest to a knockdown that either scored during the ten rounds.

When the pair entered the ring it was announced that Cross weighed 137½ pounds, while Beecher tipped the beam at 135½ pounds. The opening bell had hardly finished sounding when Cross hooked Beecher with a left to the eye and followed with a left to the jaw, staggering Willie. The latter came back a minute later and shook Cross up with a left to the head. Leach did not appear to be working up to top speed and several times Beecher handed back all he received in the way of punishment. The close of the fourth round showed the pair on about even terms.

From the fifth round, when Cross cut loose, until the final bell, Cross held the upper hand. Several times Beecher came back strong and mixed with Cross, twice staggering him with hard rights, but they were only flashes and generally Leach held the upper hand. At the finish the pace showed plainly on Beecher and he was holding on.

In the semi-final of six rounds Jimmy Forsane outpointed Joe Farmer, gaining the advantage in four of the six rounds.

BILLY LEWIS QUITS.

Mike Cashman Easily the Master of Newark Boxer at Fordon A. C.

Young "Mike" Cashman of the Hamilton A. C., who recently experienced his first defeat by being knocked out in four rounds by Mike Gibbons, re-entered the ring last night at the Fordon A. C. and stopped Billy Lewis of Newark in the seventh round, after Lewis had by mistake swallowed smelling salts for water.

Although the untimely ending did not give Cashman a clean victory, he outclassed his man in every round and should have won in the second session, when he had Lewis nearly out when the bell sounded. The men weighed within a half pound of each other. Lewis scaling 150 pounds and Cashman 150½.

Judging from the work of the Hamilton A. C. favorite last night he has profited from the defeat by Gibbons and his work was the best he has shown since he jumped into prominence a short time ago. He was cool and collected at all times and exhibited far better judgment.

There was, however, no excuse for Cashman in not stopping his opponent by a clean knockout after the second round, as during that session he got to Lewis and after putting him through the ropes had him in bad shape as the bell rang.

As soon as the men came together at the opening of the contest Cashman staggered his man with a right to the jaw as Lewis missed the lead. After that Cashman played carefully and placed every blow. In the clinches that were brought about by Lewis he ripped both hands hard to the body.

At the opening of the second round Lewis started in to display some fancy tactics, and his actions immediately aroused the Hamilton A. C. boxer, who set sail, and after catching Lewis on a rush began a fusillade of body punching that kept up until the bell rang. Cashman hooked and swung everything he had, and pounded the Jerseyite all over the ring, finally knocking him through the ropes and having him almost out as the bell rang.

In the following rounds, with the exception of a few flashes, Cashman either did not or would not do his best, allowing his opponent to hang on in each round.

COSTER BEATS K. O. BROWN.

East Sider Outpointed by Brooklyn Boy at Irving A. C.

Joe Coster, the Brooklyn featherweight boxer, outpointed "Knockout" Brown, the east side favorite, in the main bout of ten rounds at the stag of the Irving Athletic Club in Brooklyn last night. The Brooklyn lad was the aggressor in the early rounds, while Brown seemed unable to avoid Coster's clever blows, but in the latter part of the bout Brown was the stronger of the two and appeared to be going faster as the bout proceeded. Coster gained the honors on his cleverness and his ability to block Brown's blows at close quarters.

Neither boxer did much work in the first round, both being anxious to find out what the other possessed. Coster displayed unusual cleverness in the next four sessions and easily carried off the honors for these rounds. The sixth round was Brown's by a large margin, in which he did his best work.

He opened the round with a left to Coster's ear, and soon changed his attack to the Brooklyn lad's body. Toward the end of the round Coster displayed signs of weakness from the constant body punching of Brown, and at the bell he was holding on to the east side boy. He came up for the seventh session apparently fully recovered from the beating he received in the preceding round, and held Brown even. The eighth and ninth rounds were also even.

The tenth round opened with both boxers trying hard for a knockout. Before the round had gone one minute Brown forced his opponent to the ropes and began a heavy attack on the body. Coster managed to extricate himself from the entanglement, and near the end he evened up whatever advantage Brown had gained by his early work. Coster's best blows were a right jab to the face and a right to the stomach, which he used frequently and with damaging effect. He scored the only knockdown of the bout in the second round with a right to the jaw which sent Brown to his knees. The latter got up groggy and was wild for the remainder of the round. The weights were announced from the ring as Brown 134, Coster 126½ pounds.

In the semi-final bout of six rounds Willie Warren of Brooklyn easily outpointed and outfought Young Lawrence, a local boy.

Perron vs. Hicks To-night.

Frank Perron of Providence and Freddie Hicks of Detroit will furnish the feature bout at the Fairmont A. C. to-night. Perron has long been regarded as the champion of New England at 150 pounds, and combines cleverness, punching power, and a desire to mix. He has not appeared before any of the local clubs, but his reputation is known here. Hicks, although badly beaten by Mike Gibbons, is an interesting performer against a boxer whose specialty is mixing matters. Hicks proved himself a good mixer in his recent victory over Walter Coffey. The usual number of preliminaries will precede the star bout.

Bat Nelson and Japanese Draw.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Feb. 26.—Battling Nelson, former lightweight champion boxer, and Young Togo, the Japanese boxer, fought to a draw here to-night. Nelson lost his end of the purse, which he had agreed to forfeit unless he stopped the Japanese in six rounds.

Arthur J. Shafer Reinstated.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 26.—The National Baseball Commission to-day reinstated player A. J. Shafer, of the New York National League Club in the good graces of organized baseball. Shafer had failed to report to the New York Club, to whom he was under contract during the season of 1911. Owing to his not having played with ineligible teams or players during the time of his suspension, no penalty was imposed upon him.

WEATHER DOES NOT STOP AUTO CROWD

New Features Added to Brooklyn Armory Exhibit — Dealers Report Many Sales.

In spite of the rain, snow, and hail yesterday, crowds flocked to the Brooklyn automobile show in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory. Not only more men attended, but hundreds of women as well. The members of the Brooklyn Motor Vehicle Dealers' Association, which association is holding the show, are gratified with the way the exposition has made a hit with the public. Bona-fide sales became more numerous yesterday, and many prospective buyers attended. Sunday's Spring-like motoring weather doubtless inspired many to visit the show.

New features were added to the display yesterday, among them being the Silent Knight sliding sleeve motor, which is cut out sectionally, showing all of the moving parts in operation. Many have not yet seen how the sleeve valves work, but can obtain a thorough understanding of them by an examination at the Stearns booth. The motor is on an elevated platform, railed off so as to be plainly visible to a large number.

One of the novel displays at the show is the Paige-Detroit Colonial coupé, which causes many to smile at its quaint array. Two children, Wilbur and Helen Lowell, the son and daughter of J. W. Lowell, are in costume as George and Martha Washington. Helen makes a pretty Colonial dame in her white powdered wig, while Wilbur looks much the same as the Father of His Country.

Several makes of cars have been added to the show since the list of exhibitors at the opening was announced. The Lion, displayed by the Lion Auto Sales Company; the K-R-I-T, shown by E. F. Rau, and the Cino, offered by the Grant Square Auto Company, are included among these.

There are new ideas to be noted at the show that were not seen at either of the New York automobile shows. For instance, bumpers on trucks, similar to those employed on touring cars, are a new departure. Self-starters and other devices among the accessories exhibit are shown publicly for the first time.

Some of the exhibitors display pleasure and commercial models in the same booth, while others have separate booths for each style. The Peerless, Ford, Pope-Hartford each have two distinct displays, one in charge of truck and delivery wagon experts and the other with pleasure car salesmen in attendance.

To-night is designated as Long Island Automobile Club night. The Long Island Automobile Club is well known as one of the most active automobile organizations in the country and counts in its membership many persons who are intensely interested in the development of the modern car, as is demonstrated by the numerous lectures and demonstrations held at the club's home, in addition to the numerous contests it promotes. They will be enabled to make their meeting at the show to-night quite a social occasion.

OPPOSE CHANGE OF LIGHTS.

Autoists Protest Against Bill Which Will Cost Them $2,000,000.

Motorists throughout the State are opposed to the Senate bill No. 352, which refers to the new style of tail light to be used on automobiles. The bill, which was introduced by Senator Stilwell, passed the third reading last Friday, and if it becomes law will cost automobile owners in New York State in the neighborhood of $2,000,000, as it necessitates throwing aside all tail lights now used on automobiles. With over 65,000 automobiles in actual use in the State, and the cost of the proposed change of lights approximately totaling $30 each, the aggregate amount means an outlay of $2,000,000. The bill will come up before the lower house this week, and, led by the New York State Automobile Association, protests are being sent to Albany from every section of the State.

A request for a public hearing on the bill passed unheeded, and a strong fight will be waged in order to kill the bill. A general campaign has been started in this city by the Automobile Dealers' Association and other motor organizations, including the Long Island Automobile Club.

President A. J. Deer of the New York State Automobile Association yesterday sent the following protest to every automobile organization in the State:

"No doubt your club has received a telegram from our Secretary referring to Senate Bill No. 352, introduced in the Senate by Senator Stilwell and already passed the third reading last Friday. This bill refers to the new style of tail light to be used on automobiles.

"I have carefully gone over this bill and have arrived at the following conclusion: If this bill becomes a law, it will necessitate the throwing aside of all tail lights now used on automobiles within New York State and the replacing of same with lighting signal which will show one color of light when car is traveling, and have to show another color of light when car is slowing down, and will have to show a third color of light when the car intends to stop. There is a device on the market that will do this—it is a patented device and costs somewhere around $20. It would also cost possibly $10 more to install it on a car, so you can see what this bill means to the automobilists of New York State if it becomes a law.

"The bill was introduced the forepart of last week and amends the Penal Code. Senator Stilwell is Chairman of the Codes Committee, and the bill was referred to his committee. I understand it was reported out of committee and passed the third reading last Friday morning with very few Senators in their chairs. The New York State Automobile Association had already made application for a hearing on this bill, but the application was ignored. This looks to me like one of the most unreasonable pieces of legislation that has ever been inaugurated against automobilists, not only in New York State, but it would apply to every automobilist who came into our State from the outside, and places us at the mercy of the owners and manufacturers of the patented light above described."

Whitney Names Ten Two-Year-Olds.

Harry Payne Whitney has named ten American two-year-olds, colts and fillies, with the English Jockey Club that are now in training at Newmarket in charge of A. J. Joyner. Seven of this collection were foaled at James R. Keene's Castleton Stud, and the others were bred at Mr. Whitney's Brookdale establishment in New Jersey. Their names and breeding are:

Mix Up, chestnut gelding, by Broomstick-Hurly Burly.

Dandy Brush, chestnut colt, by Broomstick-Daisy F.

Brush By, chestnut colt, by Broomstick-Blue Girl.

Double Six, chestnut colt, by Delhi-Dominoes.

Stung Again, bay colt, by Voter-Mosquito.

Maramichi, chestnut colt, by Voter-Running Stream.

Jocasta, chestnut filly, by Voter-Pope Joan.

Swing Clear, bay colt, by Ben Brush-Gingham.

Harmonicon, chestnut colt, by Disguise-Harpischord.

Six Hills, black colt, by Disguise-Meggs Hill.

Hitchcock Horses in Foreign Races.

American horses entered for the $30,000 Grand Paris Steeplechase, to be run early in June, are Thomas Hitchcock's Mellowmint and Patriotism, (by Yankee-Fondness;) for the $20,000 hurdle race, run a week later, the same horses are entered, as well as Frank Jay Gould's Cavero, and Harry La Montagne's Gauntlet.

Hoge School Wins by Big Score.

Hoge School defeated Friend's Seminary in a hard-fought basket ball game yesterday afternoon at the Savage Gymnasium by a score of 48 to 18. The line-up:

Hoge.	Position.	Friends.
Ryan	Left forward	Butler
Shirley	Right forward	Berger
Zabriskie	Centre	Walker
Storm	Left guard	Seacord
McKean	Right guard	Milne

Goals from field—Shirley (12,) Walker (4,) Storm (3,) McKean (3,) Ryan (3,) Berger (2,) Butler (2,) Zabriskie (2.) Goals from foul line—Shirley, Butler, Walker.

Rockville Centre Team Defeated.

The Rockville Centre Club basket ball team was defeated on Saturday evening by the Twenty-sixth Ward Y. M. C. A. by a score of [illegible]

RAIN STOPS CRICKET.

Australia Will Be Handicapped on Heavy Wicket.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—No play was possible to-day in the fifth and last of the test cricket matches between the representative elevens of England and Australia at Sydney, Australia, owing to heavy rains. If play is possible tomorrow the Australians will be handicapped, as they will be compelled to bat on a heavy wicket. In the first day's play England scored 324 runs in the first innings. Australia lost 5 wickets for 133 runs when the stumps were drawn for the day, and is 191 runs behind, with 5 wickets to fall.

BILLIARDS AND POOL.

In last night's game of the Harlem Class A amateur 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy, Mark Muldauer defeated George P. B. Clark, the National Class B champion, by the score of 200 to 178 in thirty-two innings. The winner made high runs of 28, 24, and 23, and had an average of 6 8-32. Clark's high runs were 28, 16, and 15, and his average 5 18-32. This evening M. Isaacs will oppose Clark.

J. H. Shoemaker defeated Harry Schwartz last night in the game of the Class A amatuer pool tournament, at Doyle's Academy, by the score of 85 to 56. This evening Charles McCafferty and William Dowling will be the contestants.

H. Millwood, handicapped at 30 points, defeated W. Price (32) in the opening game of the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at Keeney's Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, in Brooklyn, last night by the score of 30 to 24. The contest required seventy-six innings before the winning point had been tallied. Both contestants made the high run of 3 points. There are ten of the best amateur billiardists in Brooklyn entered in the tournament. Including the contestants in last night's game, they are, with their respective handicaps: John Huking, (37,) E. Milkman, (31,) Charles Otis, (40,) G. Beavens, (37,) F. Estabrook, (37,) H. Sheppard, (30,) M. Sanchar, (32,) and I. Ellis, (31.) Huking and Milkman will be the contestants in the game this evening.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—Willie Hoppe tonight defeated Harry P. Cline of this city in their first block of 400 points, in a 2,000-point 18.1 billiard match, by the score of 400 to 197. Hoppe's high run was 84, and his average 21 1-19. Cline made a high run of 46 and an average of 10 17-18.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 26.—Brooklyn defeated Kansas City in to-night's three-cushion game in the National amateur three-cushion billiard league, 50 to 37, in eighty-four innings. Arthur Davenport, playing for Kansas City, scored a high run of 8, and Charles Otis of Brooklyn 5.

St. Paul Wins Western Shoot.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—St Paul took the championship of the Western Division of the Interclub Indoor Rifle Shooting League by winning its match last week, the official score for which was given out here to-day. In this last match, which was with Adrian, the champions also made the high score of 988, the largest team total that has been made during the entire series. Adrian's score was 969. St. Paul did not lose a match throughout the Western division season.

It now will be necessary for St Paul to shoot off with the winning team of the eastern division for the United States championship. The New Haven and Bridgeport clubs are tied for the leadership of the Eastern division.

Portland Takes Revolver Title.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 26.—The final matches in the indoor league race of the United States Revolver Association were shot last week. Portland, Ore., maintained its clean slate by defeating Manhattan of New York, and won the championship for 1911-12. It is the first season since the league was formed that Springfield failed to land in front. Springfield finished second. Several ties for division championships exist, and shoot-offs will be held as soon as arrangements can be made.

Amateur League Hockey To-night.

The New York Athletic Club and Hockey Club teams will play their final game in the amateur championship series to-night at the St. Nicholas Rink. This will be the only preliminary to the great game between the Crescent and Wanderer teams on Friday night, which will decide the championship. Both are now tied in the lead, and a victory for the Crescents will give them permanent possession of the Championship Trophy, they having won it in two previous tournaments.

Club Night at Long Island A. C.

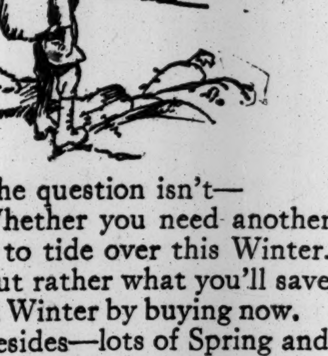
The regular meeting of the Long Island Automobile Club will be held to-morrow evening at the clubhouse. The Technical Committee of the club has arranged to give a demonstration of a new system of tire construction. Members of the club are urged to turn out in force for the Club Night at the Brooklyn Automobile Show to-night. The club booth has been installed for the distribution of application blanks for membership.

Western Tennis Team Coming East.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 26.—Joseph J. Armstrong, Western intercollegiate tennis champion, has decided on the Eastern colleges to be played by him and his University of Minnesota teammate this Spring. Armstrong will attempt to wrest the National intercollegiate championship from Whitney of Harvard. The man who will accompany Armstrong has not been chosen. They have arranged to play Oberlin, University of Pittsburg, University of Pennsylvania, Princeton, the College of the City of New York, Brown, Harvard, Dartmouth, and Amherst.

Loaded Bowling Ball Doomed.

William Kirk, President of the National Bowling Association, issued a call yesterday for the annual convention of the organization in Paterson, N. J., on March 23. There will be several important changes in the rules to be considered, one being the abolishment of the loaded ball, already forbidden by several local associations, but still permitted in the National tournament. Arrangements for the tournament, to be held in Paterson March 9 to 30, are under way, fifty experts being at work transforming the large auditorium into an academy of fourteen new alleys, and a carload of new pine has arrived. The closing of the entry list, which was to be to-night, has been postponed until Saturday. The officials report the prospects of nearly 2,500 bowlers participating.



The question isn't—
Whether you need another suit to tide over this Winter.
But rather what you'll save next Winter by buying now.
Besides—lots of Spring and Summer weights among the markdowns.
$15 and $20 are the prices.

Special bargains in youths' suits—32 to 35 chest: $10.

Right now!
Spring overcoats.
Spring hats.
Spring neckwear.

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY,
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

SCHOOL HOCKEY DECIDED.

Manual Training Defeats Curtis in Final Game, 2 Points to 1.

The hockey team of Manual Training High School defeated the Curtis High School seven in an exciting game at the St. Nicholas Rink last night by the score of 2 to 1, and thereby clinched first place in the Interscholastic League race. The game was the result of a protest of the match played on Jan. 13, which was ordered replayed by the league officials. The teams were about evenly matched, and the result was in doubt to the final whistle. In the first half neither team scored. Seaver of Manual scored after five minutes of play in the second half, and Harmon of the same team repeated in 7 minutes and 30 seconds. Mildrun scored Curtis's only goal in 11 minutes and 15 seconds. The line-up:

Manual.	Position.	Curtis.
Higgins	Goal	Keppler
Reichardt	Point	Latz
Burns	Cover point	Solomon
Seaver	Rover	Sherwood
Harmon	Centre	Doyle
Titus	Left wing	Bleeker
Thomas	Right wing	Mildrun

Referee—Harry McKay, Wanderers. Timer—J. W. James, Wanderers. Time off halves—Fifteen minutes.

Yale Freshmen's Football Dates.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 26.—The Yale freshman football schedule, announced today, contains eight games, including the following: Oct. 12, Pennsylvania 1916, at New Haven; 19, Exeter, at Exeter; Nov. 2, Andover at New Haven; 9, Princeton 1916, at Princeton; 16, Harvard, 1916, at New Haven.

Automobile Exchange

The car you are looking for and automobile accessories advertised in this column. Unreliable advertisements rejected.

ADVERTISING RATES per agate line: One insertion, 25c.; three insertions a week, including one on Sunday, 60c.; seven consecutive insertions, $1.05.

USED CARS FOR SALE.

We have a number of cars left here on sale by our patrons, and among them some 1911 and 1912 cars; rare bargains; it will pay you to investigate.
USED CAR DEPARTMENT,
STODDARD MOTOR CO.,
225 West 57th St., near Broadway.

BARGAINS-Before deciding confer with us It will pay you.
AUTOMOBILES—High-grade used cars. Large stock of standard makes. Cash or terms to suit. We buy, sell, and exchange. Cars taken on commission. No storage charges.
BODIES, TOPS, WINDSHIELDS.
TIRES to reduce your tire cost by from 30% to 50%. Send for our "TIRE PRICE WRECKER."
RUMBLE & RACING SEATS very cheap.
TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO., 1,710 Broadway, Near 54th St. 'Phone 7360 Col.

Bodies All Makes All Styles "Headquarters"
New or used and open or closed.
Right in stock, can fit any chassis,
And the whole job finished to suit.
PRICES LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE!
Fifty Business Bodies at HALF Value.
Tops, Seats, Windshields, etc., at ¼ price.
"ARENA," 124 to 130 West 56th.
Body Department of Broadway Auto Exchange.

AUTOMOBILE OUTLET CO.
THE LIGHT EXPENSE BARGAIN HOUSE.
Over 100 high grade cars, all makes; touring $225 to $3,000; runabouts and roadsters, $175 to $600; as you cannot judge the value of a used car by printed prices, come and inspect; we are two blocks west of costly Broadway, and can save you one-third on prices prevailing elsewhere; easy payments arranged. 334 West 44th St., between 8th and 9th Avs. 'Phone 5738 Bryant.

USED PEERLESS CARS.
The time to buy a USED CAR is now before the Spring opens. If you want a bargain call and inspect our list of used cars. ALL MODELS OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED
Peerless Motor Car Co. of N. Y.,
1,760 B'way, N. Y. C.

FOR SALE.
Simplex, 7-passenger Touring Limousine, 50 H. P. Chassis, 1911 Model. Completely equipped. Just overhauled by the Simplex Company and repainted by Holbrook. Price $4,000. 'Phone 6694 Morningside. Apartment 117.

CORREJA USED CARS.
3 1911 Runabouts; 1 4-passenger Touring Car, all overhauled and carry factory guarantee.
VAN DEWATER & CO., LTD.,
250 W. 54th St. Tel. 7449 Col.

Tires & Tubes 50%-70% Discount
Magnetos, Lamps, Windshields, Tops, Seats, Half Price!
Broadway Auto Exchange, 1,761 Broadway, (56th-57th.)

Autos at "Headquarters"
New York's Automobile Bargain Establishment "Par Excellence."
Every Make and Style, $150 to $3,500.
Broadway Auto Exchange, 1761 Broadway.

Big bargains in slightly used cars, Chalmers, Peerless, Simplex, six-cylinder Stevens-Duryea, Fiat, Rambler; all fore door, fully equipped, and excellent condition; will sell quickly; need cash. Astor, 1,606 Broadway.

Renault, Itala, Isotta, and Locomobile limousine cars, late models, and in perfect condition; great opportunity to quick buyers. Astor, 1,606 Broadway.

Buick, 4-passenger, 30 H. P., 1911; fully equipped; bargain; owner going abroad. Apply Garage Manager, 70th St. and West End Av.

Matheson limousine, 4-cylinder, 7-passenger; accessories; A1 condition; price reasonable. S 263 Times Downtown.

Stevens-Duryea, little six, fore door; fully equipped; perfect condition; bargain. Astor, 1,606 Broadway.

A fine Chalmers limousine, 1911, 30 h. p., slightly used; guaranteed. K. C. Darling, 208 West 50th St.

Spot cash paid for all makes of automobiles. Astor Automobile Exchange, 732 7th Av.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS.

AUTOMOBILES OVERHAULED
and repaired. First-class work guaranteed. Charles Griffiths, 238 East 20th St. Tel. 5344 Gram.

AUTOMOBILES OVERHAULED AS THEY SHOULD BE. WORK GUARANTEED. High Grade Auto Repair, 36 West 60th St.

AUTOMOBILES FOR RENT.

Packards, open, closed, elegant 7-passengers, regular customers, $2.00-$4.50 hour; monthly, $200-$500; theatre, $4.00-$10.00. Murray Hill 91.

Automobiles
Ready Reference for Buyers

ABBOTT-DETROIT MOTOR COMPANY, 1670 Broadway, cor. 52d St. Telephone 7166-7167 Columbus.

All Makes Bought, Sold and Exchanged. Times Sq. Auto Co., 1710 Broadway.

BENZ Auto Import Co. of America, 244-6-8, West 54th St., N. Y.

BOSCH MAGNETOS INSTALLED scientifically and reasonably. B. M. Co., 223 West 46th St.

BUICK Motor Co., B'way, bet. 55th & 56th St. 'Phone 4040 Columbus.

CADILLAC Cars, Parts, Repairs, Garage. Columbus Circle. Tel. 7700 Col.

EVERITT Self-starting cars. Shepherd Motor Car Co., B'way, near 51st St.

FIAT "THE MASTER CAR." Fiat Automobile Co., 1,776 Broadway. 'Phone 6445 Col.

KNOX Knox Automobile Company, 1966-1968 Broadway. 'Phone 4336 Col.

NATIONAL Poertner Motor Car Co., 1,932 B'way, cor. 64th St. 'Phone 3166-7 Col.

"SIMPLEX" "Made in N. Y. City." 240 West 59th St. Tel. 1155 Col.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.

AUTOCAR. Autocar Sales Co., 435 West 19th St. Tel. Chelsea 6060.

Accom. commercial vehicles. No posts, no elevators. HILLTOP GARAGE 447 to 453 West 151st.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Individual road work. Small Shop Classes. Booklet, 302 West 57th St.

COAL STRIKE PERIL; CONFERENCE HERE

Anthracite Miners Meet Operators To-day to Discuss Working Terms.

MEN WANT 20% INCREASE

British Strike May Be Averted—Dispute at a Crisis—Thousands of Miners Have Already Quit.

With the situation more complicated than it was before the strike of 1903, the anthracite miners' delegates and the operators' representatives will get together this afternoon at 143 Liberty Street for their first conference to discuss the terms of a new working agreement. The present agreement expires on March 31. It is expected that the meeting of to-day will be a preliminary one, and that the real business in the conference between the mine workers and the operators will begin to-morrow.

Before the 1903 strike there was a surplus of anthracite coal, and there was no trouble between the bituminous miners and their employers. At present there are three elements in the situation that are disquieting. The first is a possible strike of the anthracite mine workers on or about April 1, the second a possible strike of the bituminous miners, whose agreement expires at the same time as the agreement of the anthracite miners, and the third a threatened strike of the British miners.

The anthracite operators will be represented at the conference by George F. Baer, President of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway; E. B. Thomas, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad; J. F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad; T. P. Fowler, President of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad; Morris Williams, President of the Susquehanna Coal Company, and Joseph L. Coke, an independent coal operator.

These seven men who will represent the operators are the same men who signed the agreement between the anthracite mine workers and the anthracite operators on April 29, 1909. Mr. Baer will probably be Chairman.

Miners' Delegates Meet.

The Conference Committee of the mine workers consists of John P. White, President of the United Mine Workers of America, which takes in both the hard and soft coal districts; the Presidents of the three anthracite districts of the United Mine Workers and their Executive Committees. The Presidents of these districts, 1, 7, and 9, are J. T. Dempsey, T. Kennedy, and John Fahy. In all there are thirty-two members on the mine workers' committee.

The miners' representatives held a brief conference yesterday afternoon in their quarters at the Hotel Victoria, but at its conclusion it was announced that there was no statement to be given out.

Reports that John Mitchell would be called into the conference because of his experience in former strikes were denied yesterday by President White, who, referring to the demands to be made, said:

"Our demand for 20 per cent. increase in wages we consider reasonable on account of the high cost of living. Recognition of the union and the other demands we will insist on."

Won't Predict Outcome.

He declared that the prospects of a strike of the coal miners in Great Britain and bituminous workers' unrest may make it easier for the anthracite miners to reach a settlement with the employers.

In 1910 there were mined in this country 80,000,000 tons of anthracite, an increase of 3,444,887 over the preceding year. There were mined last year 37,336,887 tons of bituminous coal in excess of the quantity mined in 1909. In all, including anthracite and bituminous coal, 501,596,378 tons were mined, being 40,781,762 tons over 1909. He would make no predictions as to the result of the conference.

The demands of the miners, according to the operators, are as follows:

First—That the new contract be for a period of one year, commencing April 1, 1912, and ending March 31, 1913.

Second—A workday of not more than eight hours for all inside and outside day labor, with no reduction in wages.

Third—Recognition of the United Mine Workers of Districts Nos. 1, 7, and 9, as a party to negotiate a wage contract, and the right to provide a method for the collection of revenue for the organization.

Fourth—A more convenient and uniform system of adjusting local grievances within a reasonable time limit.

Fifth—An advance of 20 per cent. on the rates of wages for all employes over and above the rates awarded in 1903.

Sixth—A minimum rate of $3.60 per day for miners and $2.75 for laborers for consideration work.

Seventh—That the system whereby a contract miner has more than one working place or employs more than two laborers shall be abolished.

Eighth—That the rights of the check weighman and chief docking bosses shall be recognized, and that they shall not be interfered with in the proper performance of their work.

Ninth—That all coal shall be mined and paid for by the ton of 2,240 pounds wherever practicable.

The operators declare that the Miners' Union is not in a very strong position to attempt to force their demands at this time.

MAY AVERT ENGLISH STRIKE.

Asquith Said to Have Persuaded Owners to Agree to Minimum Wage.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 27.—Reports were current yesterday that the coal strike had practically been settled. So far as the greater features of the dispute are concerned the reports were too optimistic. There is no official announcement to support the hopes these reports held out to the anxious country, but much importance is attached to a statement made by a member of the committee of mine owners, who, after yesterday's conference with Premier Asquith, said "The situation is decidedly easier and more hopeful."

To-day the executive of the Miners' Federation will wait upon the Prime Minister and his colleagues, and upon the ensuing negotiations depends the issue of a truce or an immediate devastating industrial war.

The miners' delegates are for the most part instructed not to consent to any truce or postponement of the strike until the demand for a minimum wage is granted. Nevertheless, a more hopeful feeling prevailed on both sides last night, and the belief was held that at any rate a few days' grace would be obtained.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 27.—On the eve of the resumption of the conference between Premier Asquith and other Cabinet Ministers and the miners' representatives, which marks the most critical stage of the Government's efforts to avert a coal strike throughout the United Kingdom, the nation is kept actually in the dark as to what has been accomplished in in the direction of obtaining peace since the negotiations opened on Feb. 22. On that date the miners' delegates informed the Premier that they were powerless to agree to anything, or to assume any responsibility, until authorization had been obtained from the Miners' Federation, which meets to-day in London. As a consequence, the subsequent conferences have been with the coal owners alone.

It was announced last night, however, that the executive of the Miners' Federation had decided to recommend to the conference the acceptance of the Premier's invitation to meet him and his colleagues in order to discuss the situation. This invitaton was extended to the mners' representatives on Feb. 22 by the Premier, who asked that a committee be appointed from the National Federation to consider with the Cabinet Ministers the whole subject of the controversy.

The conference yesterday lasted two hours, but, conforming to the rule which had been rigidly observed with respect to all previous meetings, the official report given out contained not the slightest hint as to what transpired.

In the meantime the strike was actually begun. A few thousand miners employed in the Derbyshire district ceased work at noon. To-day several thousand more notices expire, and it is not likely that the miners will consent to work until Thursday night, the date fixed for the general strike. To-morrow 100,000 miners can desert the pits on notices already handed in.

One hopeful feature of the crisis is the absence of incitement to violence on the part of the responsible leaders of the men. No objections have been raised to the obtaining by the employers of the necessary labor to keep the pits open during the strike. Even in South Wales, where the controversy has been bitterest, this arrangement has been made, and the South Wales Miners' Federation issued an appeal last night to the men not to go on the colliery premises, and to abstain from doing damage in the event of a strike.

Unless the owners agree to concede a minimum wage, on which the miners of all sections are inflexible, a national strike would seem inevitable, but there is undoubtedly an optimistic feeling abroad that the Government has practically succeeded in persuading the owners to yield, for a few months at least.

It is believed in some quarters that the Government has undertaken to reimburse the owners, if yielding on this important point results in any loss, but it is all a matter of surmise.

Another report in Radical circles yesterday was that Premier Asquith had determined, in the event of a national coal strike, that the Government would take over and work temporarily all the coal mines and thus prevent a panic in prices.

At the conclusion of the meeting yesterday afternoon between the members of the Cabinet and the coal owners, one of the latter authorized the statement that the "situation is easier and decidedly more hopeful."

About 30,000 workers in other industries have already recived notice from their employers that the factories will be closed unless the coal strike is averted.

The Adjutants of several regiments of the Territorial Reserve troops stationed in certain of the mining districts have received instructions from headquarters to have the straps removed from the men's rifles and to return them to stores, so that in the event of disorders rioters would not be able to seize the weapons so readily.

COAL FIELDS EXPECT STRIKE.

Anthracite Operators and Miners Preparing for a Struggle.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 26.—Independent operators in the anthracite fields are preparing for a strike in April. From the stand the miners have taken and from the attitude of the big companies the independent men can see nothing but war on the horizon.

Orders are being issued at the independent collieries to prepare for a struggle. Carloads of material are being brought in for necessary repairs, and it is predicted that after April the whole mining district will be in idleness.

EFFECT FELT IN PITTSBURGH.

Increased Orders for Coal from Abroad—Not Enough Ships?

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 26. — Pittsburgh coal operators, commenting to-day on the threatened strike of English coal miners, said that its effect was being felt here in increased orders. S. A. Taylor, President of the American Mining Institute, said:

"England will have to call upon America for coal. We do not anticipate a strike on this side, but it is very probable that there will be a suspension of from thirty to sixty days. The anthracite operators gather in New York to-morrow, and it is believed that they will meet with trouble in their deliberations."

John H. Jones of the Pittsburgh-Buffalo Coal Company said:

"At the present time a good many orders are being received from foreign countries. If we should be called upon to supply England our only trouble would be in getting the 'bottoms.'"

RATES HIGHER BUT FOR HIM.

Mellen Says Commuters Should Throw Bouquets, Not Cabbages, at Him.

President C. S. Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, testifying yesterday before the up-State Public Service Commission at a hearnig on commutation rates in the Metropolitan Building, explained the difficulties the New Haven Road labors under in having to pay rental to the New York Central for the use of the Grand Central Terminal.

Judge Wood of Mount Vernon, who with Senator J. M. Wainwright of Rye, N. Y., represented the commuters, asked Mr. Mellen if the New Haven commuters had not the same right to be carried cheaply as those of other roads.

"I have never been able to find out exactly what they want," replied the railroad President. "Some apparently want to ride free, with a chromo thrown in, while others are content to pay the established fare. They don't show much consideration for the railroad. I don't blame them. Their viewpoint is the pocket."

Mr. Mellen then explained the increase in commutation rates to Westchester and other points as being due to the heavy terminal charges, which he considered quite fair on the part of the New York Central.

"I have always said," he went on, "that if I could meet the representatives of the commuters and talk over the situation with them the matter could be explained. So far I have had the chance to talk only to land speculators. If the road was sold to the New York & Harlem you would be in the same position.

"I could better afford to take a commuter by the New York, Westchester & Boston and give him a Subway ticket than over the present lines to the Grand Central. I hope you commuters will leave the New Haven and go to the New York, Westchester & Boston. That line will be ready in sixty days. You will have my blessing if you do."

President Mellen admitted that, with the exception of the Lackawanna, the New Haven has the highest standard of commuters anywhere.

"We are spending," he said, "$30,000,000 to $40,000,000 to provide for commuters on another line. I was misunderstood when I said I wanted to get rid of the commuter. What I meant was to explain that it would be cheaper for us to pay each commuter 5 cents to ride on some other road and leave two tracks of the New Haven free for freight and two for express trains. I want to say, too, that a number of gentlemen wrote to me offering to accept the 5 cents and ride on some other line."

Mr. Wainwright wanted to know why some of the $30,000,000 had not been used to reduce rates.

"You owe it to me," replied Mr. Mellen, "that rates are not higher than they are. My bald head catches it both from the Directors and from the commuters. We are not running a charitable institution."

He denied that the New Haven is a narrow-minded, close-fisted corporation, and cited the extension of the electrification to Stamford, instead of stopping, as the law required, at Woodlawn, and the expenditure thereon of an additional $5,000,000.

"We ought to have a few bouquets," he said, "and not so many cabbages."

ENGLAND HID PERSIAN AIM, SAYS SHUSTER

Stood Quietly Aside While Russia Played the Brigand, He Tells Waldorf Audience.

HOPED TO ESCAPE BLAME

But Planned to Share in the Gain—Answered Sir Edward Grey's Attack in the Press.

W. Morgan Shuster delivered an address in the big ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last night on recent history in Persia, and began his talk with a reference to the day's news dispatches of the complete division of Persia into two spheres of influence and the passing of the neutral zone.

"I have been wondering ever since I left Persia," said Mr. Shuster, "whether she had the power of self-redemption left in her. If the open announcement of what was very well understood has really been made, it of course means the end of Persia as a sovereignty."

Mr. Shuster's speech, which lasted about an hour and a half, was an open and severe arraignment of Russia and Great Britain. Russia was compared to a brigand, and Great Britain, he said, stood quietly aside, expecting to escape the blame and yet to profit in the theft. Of the two, Mr. Shuster was inclined to think that Russia's attitude had been the more honorable.

He then spoke of the first agreement between Russia and Persia.

"In 1907," said Mr. Shuster, "when the Constitutional Government was being carried on, Russia and Great Britain made public an agreement—I say made public in 1907 because there is every reason to believe that the agreement had really been in effect for some time previous—in which they defined the areas of their respective interests in Persia. The two countries engaged to respect the integrity and the sovereignty of Persia. The interests of the two were already well known, with India only a short distance to the southeast and Caucasian Russia reaching down from the north.

Neutral Zone in Middle.

"But the agreement set forth that Russia was to be free from the interference of Great Britain in the north and that Great Britain was to have a free hand in the south. In the middle was the neutral zone.

"Persia had no part in this agreement, and, consequently, the people of Persia were greatly shocked when the announcement of the two beneficent powers was made. But they were soon assured by the British Minister at Teheran of the high purpose and noble aims of the two Governments in the agreement, and they were satisfied. The Persian people are simple and childlike, and when they recalled that Great Britain was already the ruler of 72,000,000 of their co-religionists in India, they were ready to believe her assurances. Since then they have had an opportunity to alter their first beliefs.

"Possibly you have read in the newspapers how Sir Edward Grey stood up in Parliament and sought to convey the impression that I was a blundering American, indiscreet and undiplomatic, who did not take the trouble to acquaint himself with the facts of the respective interests in Persia. Not having had the privileges of Parliament, I had only one forum in which I could reply, and I did reply through the assistance of the press, with considerable self-satisfaction if nothing more.

"But now, when Sir Edward Grey was asked in Parliament about the statement of the British Minister he replied that he had never seen such a document, and that he did not believe that it existed. I had very carefully read and studied that statement before I ever agreed to go to Persia. Finally, the member of Parliament who had asked the question, sent to Sir Edward Grey a photographic reproduction of the original of the document. It really turned out that the blundering American, who had not taken the trouble to acquaint himself with the facts, was acquainted with the only official exposition of the Anglo-Russian agreement extant, while the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, by his own words, had never read it and did not even know that it existed."

Had to Resist or Get Out.

Mr. Shuster told briefly of the events that led up to the ultimatum of Russia, and declared that it was brought about purely through intrigue, in which England played into the hands of the Russian Minister. When the Cabinet brought the Persian Parliament to a sudden and effective adjournment there were only two things left for the American to do—to use the soldiers he had had placed at his command and offer resistance or to get out.

"I knew what the first would mean," said Mr. Shuster—"the repetition of the cruel, brutal massacre of the people, as at Tabriz and other towns. I refused to offer resistance, although I had the only drilled and equipped soldiers in the country, besides volunteer forces and several thousand special troops, called 'the Faithful.'"

Mr. Shuster's speech was given under the auspices of the Women's Municipal League. It was attended by several men who have been prominent in the Diplomatic Service, among them Joseph H. Choate, Lloyd S. Griscom, Horace Porter, and Oscar S. Straus. Some of the boxholders were Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. William H. Bliss, Mrs. Gilbert Seligman, Mrs. Gordon Wendell, Mrs. Albert E. Goodhart, and Newell Martin. Alton B. Parker was the Chairman of the meeting and was introduced by Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, President of the league.

SHUSTER AT MISSOURI FEAST.

Gives Short Talk on Persia as Prelude to Annual Dinner.

One hundred members of the Missouri Society as a prelude to the organization's annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night listened to W. Morgan Shuster, the deposed Persian Treasurer-General, who in a short informal address described his experiences in Persia and laid the blame for the present situation in that empire on England and Russia.

"England and Russia are throttling what might otherwise have been an independent nation," Mr. Shuster said. "The Persians have made great progress in the last few years and there is no reason why they should not rise to the plane of Christian nations if they are not persecuted."

Roland R. Conklin presided at the dinner. Others at the speakers' table were W. D. H. Washington, President of the West Virginia Society; Charles Alexander, President of the Alabama Society; W. L. McCorkle, Vice President of the Southern Society; James F. Allen, President of the Georgia Society; Richard R. Rogers, President of the Kentucky Society; William Alexander, President of the Virginia Society, and Augustus Van Wyck, President of the South Carolina Society. Mr. Allen and Mr. McCorkle made short speeches and "Buffalo" Jones showed his lantern slides of roping wild animals in Africa.

Among the guests were W. W. Conley, Burton Thompson, Hugh Corby Fox, W. A. Rowan, Samuel Jarvis, F. H. Filley, H. C. Heckler, A. F. Strasburger, W. J. and Henry Wollman, J. S. Crosby and Wesley S. Block.

TO GOBBLE UP ALL PERSIA.

F. E. Cairns Says England and Russia Will Abolish the Neutral Zone.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Frank E. Cairns, one of the five American financial experts who assisted W. Morgan Shuster in the Treasurer General's Department in Persia, is now in London. He to-day received an order to return to his post in the customs service in the Philippines. In the course of an interview he said, in reference to the Persian situation:

"Russia is abolishing the Persian army, for which she will substitute in the northern zone an armed military police numbering 30,000 men, under the command of Russian officers. A similar force is to be raised in the southern zone under the command of British officers. A treaty is now being arranged for the abolition of the neutral zone, thus virtually partitioning Persia between Russia and Great Britain.

"The settlement made by the Persian Government with the American citizens in its service was due to the efforts of the Russian Minister to Persia, seconded by the British Legation. The men would have been paid in full had not the United States Minister opposed their departure."

BRANDEIS ANSWERS WINSLOW

Defends His Action as a Director of Shoe Machinery Company.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The allegations of President S. W. Winslow of the United Shoe Machinery Company, that Louis D. Brandeis of Boston in his recent testimony before the Senate Inter-State Commerce Committee criticized acts of the company which occurred while he was a Director in and counsel to it, were answered to-day in a letter from Mr. Brandeis to Senator Clapp of Minnesota, Chairman of the committee.

Mr. Brandeis says he was of the opinion at first that there were good and bad trusts, and that the shoe monopoly was being operated beneficially and was promoting competition. As a consequence, he appeared before the Massachusetts Legislature to oppose a bill seeking to compel a change in the methods of the company. But later, when two shoe companies complained of the strictures placed upon them by their leases with the shoe machinery company, he experienced a change of heart and withdrew as a Director.

Subsequently, at Mr. Winslow's request, Mr. Brandeis acted as counsel for the company at conferences with these same shoe companies concerning the leases deemed objectionable. The facts developed at these conferences, says Mr. Brandis, convinced him that "while the methods of the company had, on the whole, operated beneficially up to that time, they must, if pursued, eventually prove injurious both to the community and the company's interest." He thereupon urged that the policy of monopoly be abandoned, and as his suggestions were refused he ceased to act as counsel.

It was three and a half years later, as a consequence of the purchase by the shoe machinery company of the Plant system of shoe machinery—an act of monopoly which Mr. Brandeis prior thereto had believed would be looking "jail in the face" because he construed it as a "flagrant violation" of the Sherman anti-trust law—that Mr. Brandeis became an open critic of the shoe machinery company's course.

CUMMINS BILL MAY PASS.

Follows Lines of Williams Bill for Checking Corporation Abuses.

Advocates of the John Sharp Williams bill, which is intended to prevent the misuse of corporate powers, look upon the anti-trust bill introduced by Senator Cummins as a triumph of the principle involved and look for its successful course through the Inter-State Commerce Committee, of which Senator Cummins is the most active member. The Williams bill, which embodied the trust regulation ideas of Robert R. Reed, of this city, was introduced originally in April of last year, and in revised form on Jan. 23, and is now before the Inter-State Commerce Committee. The Reed proposal was based on the premises that violations of the Sherman law are due to the corporate devices permitted by State laws, such as New Jersey's, and it provided remedial Federal legislation laying down conditions of incorporation and management necessary before a State corporation could extend its operations outside of the State limits.

Mr. Reed had this to say of the Cummins bill yesterday:

"Senator Cummins's bill means that the Inter-State Commerce Committee will report this proposal favorably. I have been working for it for three years, and to Senator Williams of Mississippi is due the credit for pressing it before the Senate and country. It was brought to Senator Cummins's attention two years ago, and he requested and received the tentative draft of the proposed bill at that time, but was too busy to take it up then. The bill is opposed to all forms of Federal license or regulation, and aims to prevent the misuse of corporate powers by which the Sherman law has been so long evaded. Senator Williams's bill presents the proposal simply and effectively. I have not read Senator Cummins's bill, except as reported in this morning's TIMES. It seems to be much more drastic, and I believe less effective in its details, but its principle is the same."

CHECK UP BANK INVESTMENTS

National City and Hanover Decrease Holdings of List Stocks and Bonds.

The statements of National banks, now being made public in response to the Controller's call of Feb. 20, have afforded an opportunity to check up the extent of the reported buying by these institutions of short-term notes and other securities in order to find employment for money usually in demand by borrowers. Lessened activity in the stock market and the absence of the usual requests for commercial funds has left the banks with an unusual amount of idle cash.

Most of the banks show substantial increases in the item of stocks and bonds other than Government issues, but there are two prominent exceptions to this statement.

The National City Bank, the largest in this country, reports stocks and bonds as of Feb. 20 amounting to $24,299,000. At the date of the nearest corresponding call a year ago the National City had $43,560,000 invested in this class of securities, a difference of some $19,261,000. The call of Feb. 20 is the first for this year, an unusually long period having elapsed since the last previous call made on Dec. 5. The first call in 1911 was made on Jan. 7, so that the second call more nearly corresponds with the first for this year.

On Dec. 5 the National City Bank had stocks and bonds to the value of $38,435,000, indicating that the largest part of its transfer or selling of the securities held a year ago has taken place since Dec. 5.

The Hanover had $8,248,000 in stocks and bonds a year ago, comparing with $5,655,000 on Feb. 20, a difference of $2,593,000. As late as Dec. 5 the Hanover had a total of $8,122,000 invested in securities.

Many other institutions have increased their holdings of securities since a year ago, or even three months ago. The Lincoln, Irving National Exchange, First National of Brooklyn, Chatham and Phenix, Importers and Traders', Liberty, Fourth, Bank of New York, and Citizens' Central all had larger holdings on Feb. 20 than a year ago, though the changes in most cases were less than $1,000,000.

SUNDAY ASBURY PARK TRAINS

Supreme Court Sustains Public Utilities Commission Order.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 26.—The Supreme Court to-day upheld the order of the State Board of Public Utility Commissioners, requiring the stopping of trains at Asbury Park. The Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, which in the past has permitted the New York & Long Branch Railroad Company to use certain property without charge, one of the conditions being that there should be no stopping of Sunday trains at the Union Station at Asbury Park, attacked the order.

The principal objection to the order raised by the association was the provision of the Vice and Immorality act, prohibiting the running of more than one train on Sunday. The Supreme Court avoided passing upon the enforcability of this practically obsolete section of the law, by holding that the order did not require the running of trains, but simply compelled that the public should be served without discrimination by such trains as are run.

WANT NATION TO BUY EXPRESS COMPANIES

Senate and House Bills In, One of Which Would Take Them at $39,165,819 Valuation.

RATES CALLED EXCESSIVE

Companies Present Figures to Show Profits Are Moderate—Warning from Commerce Commissioner Lane.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Senator Gardner of Maine to-day introduced a bill which, if it becomes a law, would enable the Government to take over the properties of express companies and operate them as a part of the postal service, extending the service to the rural delivery.

In the House Representative Sabath of Illinois introduced a bill which would direct the Inter-State Commerce Commission to make valuations of all the express, telegraph, and telephone companies in the United States and that the President take steps leading to Government ownership of all such properties.

The Gardner measure indicates the probable cost of taking over the properties as follows:

Real property, $14,932,169; equipment, $7,381,405; materials and supplies, $138,210; advance payments on contracts, $5,836,666, and franchises, good will, &c., $10,877,369, a total of $39,165,819.

While the balance sheets of the companies show other assets of nearly $150,000,000, Senator Gardner argued that these are not devoted to express service, and that this property might be retained by the corporations without impairing its value.

It is proposed in establishing a "postal express" that rates charged for express service under the Government shall be based upon weight and length of haul rather than upon the system in effect for the carrying of mails. The power to fix rates would rest with the Post Office Department, subject to appeal to the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Senator Gardner, in a long statement analyzing the bill, declared that the transition of the express business from private corporations to Government control could take place in a day, and the business continue on the morrow without visible change to the public in the effectiveness of the service. He expects to create sentiment in favor of the bill with the argument that rates based upon the quantity and distance of service performed would work no discrimination against any business, wherever located, and that the system provided would meet the opposition urged against the proposed parcels post, calling for a flat rate, which small merchants say would work to the advantage of large mail order houses.

While the bill does not fix rates, Senator Gardner offers figures showing that express charges in this country are now sixteen times freight charges, and indicating that under the postal system this ratio could be reduced to about five and one-half to one, and at the same time the express business would be extended to the entire country.

Senator Gardner's bill and that of Mr. Sabath were of particular interest to-day because of the inquiry into the express companies now being made by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Walker D. Hines, counsel for the American, Adams, Southern, United States, and Wells Fargo Express Companies, submitted a statement of the financial operations of the American since its organization. This will be followed by similar statements from other companies to demonstrate that the profits of the companies are not excessive.

The statement showed that the American's regular dividends up to 1900 had been 6 per cent., but since that time it had paid a further dividend out of income received from investments entirely apart from the transportation operations. Mr. Hines asserted that profits aggregating less than $43,500,000 had been paid in forty-two years.

"Up to 1888 the company retained a profit averaging 12.86 cents on each dollar received," said the statement, "but since 1888 the profit on each dollar taken in has been 6.17 cents, except in 1911, when it was 5.8 cents."

On the transfer of money, which is termed a "non-transportation operation," the profit increased from $5,000 in 1883 to more than $650,000 in 1911.

J. H. Bradley, Vice President of the American Express Company, on the witness stand, explained the instructions of his company as to the efforts it required of its agents to refund overcharges to shippers.

"We must find some method of ascertaining the proper rate and how properly to collect it. It comes down to that," said Commissioner Lane. Then he added: "Demand for transportation charges on prepaid shipments must cease. The complaint of this practice of express companies is universal, and a remedy for it must be found."

TEACHERS' BOOKS CORRECT.

Commissioner Fosdick Reports on Accounts of Men's Association.

The accounts of the Men Teachers' and Principals' Association, which were submitted to Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick for examination at the time that Joseph K. Van Denburg, President of the association, testified that Owen W. Bohan had offered to put through enactments in the State Legislature in the interest of the men teachers at the time of passing the equal pay law, have been examined by Mr. Fosdick and found to be entirely correct.

Mr. Van Denburg sent a letter yesterday to William J. Schieffelin, Chairman of the Citizens' Union, in which he includes a copy of Commissioner Fosdick's letter. The Commissioner says:

On Nov. 28, 1911, you wrote me asking for examination of the expenditures of the Men Teachers' and Principals' Association of the City of New York. At your direction the Treasurer of your association appeared before me with the various account books and vouchers. On the basis of these books and vouchers we examined the accounts of the Men Teachers' and Principals' Association for the period between March 18, 1910, and Oct. 31, 1911.

An examination of the cash book shows that the total receipts during this period were made up entirely of membership dues and amounted to $2,244.83

Balance on hand, March 18, 1910... 631.48

Making a total available of....$2,876.31

These funds were deposited in bank and all payments, with the exception of $9.65, were made by checks drawn on this account. The total expenditures for the period amounted to $2,552.89. An analysis of these expenditures, determined upon an examination of the check books, cancelled vouchers, invoices, &c., for the period under examination, shows the following:

By check—	
Printing, furniture, and stationery..	$489.25
Postage	153.53
Car fare	126.08
Expressage	3.55
Counsel fees	1,350.00
Telephone service	14.93
Rentals	45.00
Meals, cigars, and sundry disbursements	200.00
Total	$2,543.24
By cash—	
Exchange charges, meeting rooms, &c.	9.65
Total	$2,552.89
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1911....	$323.42

The only large item appearing among the expenditures is the matter of legal services, which, from the statement of your treasurer, appears to be entirely legitimate.

In conclusion I would say that your accounts appear to be in satisfactory condition. Nothing is shown therein which is in any way questionable. Very truly yours,

RAYMOND B. FOSDICK,
Commissioner of Accounts.

Mr. Van Denburg concluded his letter to Mr. Schieffelin with a reference to the association's desire for a thorough examination of accounts, as evinced, having Mr. Fosdick do the work in preference to giving to the public the association's own figures.

SQUID AND BEAR ON MENU.

Canadian Camp Fire Introduces Widely Varied Bill of Fare.

It was early this morning before the camp fires burned low and the tenth anniversary dinner of the Canadian Camp came to an end in the Hotel Astor. The features of the dinner, which preceded the speeches, the moving pictures, and the story telling, were squid, contributed by the Hon. John Harris of Newfoundland; sheep, from the Canadian Rockies, furnished by Paul J. Rainey, and bear meat, procured through the hunting ability of W. H. Allen, President of the New Brunswick Guides' Association. Roast guinea chicken and North Carolina plover were delicacies which were added to the menu through the courtesy of W. Gould Brokaw and George J. Gould, Jr. As a climax to a remarkable meal coffee was served—made from the beans which were cached by Gen. Greely at Fort Conger, in the Arctic Circle, in 1881, and brought back by Commodore Peary.

The toastmaster, Dr. J. C. Allen, was presented with an alarm clock by G. Lenox Curtis, and he was told that the speeches were to be limited, as at intervals the clock would sound "Time up." Dr. Allen spoke rather more than the limit, and there was much laughter when some one at the end of the room set off an alarm just as the reverend speaker was in the midst of a flow of oratory.

Paul J. Rainey showed a most remarkable 7,000 feet of moving picture film depicting wild animals being captured or in their native habitat. When he spoke of Roosevelt, first as a hunter and then as our next President, (may be,) there was a short burst of applause which was more polite than enthusiastic. Mr. Rainey showed the lion and leopard being hunted and killed by the use of hounds.

There is little need for a man starving to death in the northern wildernesses, according to Dr. Robert T. Morris, who spoke on foraging. He told of the many strange things that man can eat and thrive upon. There is muskrat, which he vouched for as being good food; mice which live on roots, and caribou moss, and other vegetation which goes well as a porridge with bacon. Dr. Morris also recommended highly the buds of poplar and young red willow sprouts. He declared that a man with only a slight hunting outfit could travel through the wildernesses and find plenty to eat.

For half an hour the campers followed Prof. Hiram A. Bingham of the Yale expedition into the heretofore unexplored country of Peru, and, watching the pictures as they were flashed upon the screen, rediscovered the ruins of the vanished Inca race. Prof. Bingham briefly told of the travels of the exploring party and the obstacles they had overcome.

Dr. William T. Hornaday, Curator of the Zoological Park in the Bronx, discussed "The Present State of Our Wild Life." He declared that it could not be emphasized too greatly our responsibilities toward our wild animal life, and that we must use our power over them wisely or we would by present ruthless methods exterminate many species.

The campers made another picture trip, this time going with James A. Cruikshank up the Nipigon, the greatest trout stream in the world. John D. Quackenbos spoke on "The Pacific Salmon" in Eastern waters. Again the lights were darkened and the audience followed Prof. Raymond McFarland of Middlebury College into Labrador with the Middlebury expedition.

"Our Friends and Enemies Among the Birds," was the subject of Julian Burroughs of West Park, N. Y., son of John Burroughs, the naturalist. Melvin Vaniman told of the attempts to fly across the Atlantic. It was much more fun flying than landing, he said. L. O. Armstrong of Montreal told "A Story of the Woods."

All along the tables were specimens of fresh water food and game fish of New England from the collection of Walter H. Wesson.

TO DREDGE AT PERTH AMBOY.

Government Will Provide Larger Anchorage for the Port.

As a result of the arguments advanced by Dr. C. W. Naulty, Jr., Federal Health Officer of Perth Amboy, Capt. A. M. Beebe of Tompkinsville, S. I., and business concerns materially interested, the Treasury Department announced yesterday that the anchorage grounds off Perth Amboy were to be extended far beyond the present limits, and that that port would be made more accessible to deep-draught vessels by the dredging of channels.

Lack of proper anchorage ground for vessels waiting to be inspected by the quarantine officers has been a great drawback, has occasioned much delay for vessels bound to Perth Amboy, and has meant a monetary loss for the owners of vessels berthing there. The agitation for an anchorage place for vessels in quarantine began many months ago, and it resulted in the Treasury Department setting aside an anchorage station off Staten Island just south of the Perth Amboy ferry slips.

This proved to be entirely insufficient, and the agitation, which was continued, resulted in the enlarging of the present anchorage. So there is much rejoicing in Perth Amboy.

Perth Amboy is a port of entry separate from New York—that is, it has a Custom House and a quarantine station. Dr. Naulty pointed out yesterday the growing importance of the Amboy customs district, which extends from Elizabeth to the Highlands. He said that the foreign imports received in the Perth Amboy Custom House last year amounted to about $21,000,000.

Last July a quarantine anchorage ground for the port was assigned by the Treasury Department. Before that Dr. Naulty had to meet and pass vessels at a point east of Staten Island, traveling sometimes a distance of seven miles. There were days when the weather would not permit his trip, and vessels lost time at anchor waiting for the coming of the Federal authorities. Conditions became so bad that a vessel of the West Indies Steamship Company had to remain at anchor five days, with a loss of about $1,500.

The enlarged anchorage ground will be triangular in shape, marked by red and yellow buoys. It will be 1,000 feet long one way, 1,100 feet along the other leg, and 440 feet at the base. It will have a depth at the centre of eighteen feet.

This anchorage site will be used exclusively for steamships from foreign ports, and barges and other smaller craft will be barred from even crossing the grounds under a fine of $500 for each offense. Other vessels and smaller craft of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia & Reading, Scully Transportation Company of New York, and lighters that bring cargoes to this city and have threatened to overrun the anchorage will have to anchor north of the ferry slip off the channel near the Lehigh Valley Railroad wharves.

Capt. Beebe and Dr. Naulty said that they would carry out the instructions of the Washington authorities to the letter, and prosecute offenders to the limit.

For a time it seemed as if Perth Amboy would lose all of the larger shipping craft belonging to the West Indies Steamship Company of New York. The officials of that concern definitely stated that unless local conditions were not remedied at once they would prohibit the sending of the boats drawing twenty-three feet of water into this port. The agitation to enlarge the anchorage station south of the Staten Island ferry slip was bitterly opposed by members of several of the barge concerns and officials of the local dry docks, led by W. Parker Runyon.

With the announcement that the main channel is about to be dredged, the officials of the American Smelting and Refining Company of this city say they will spend about $25,000 in the repairing of their docks and the dredging of the surrounding waters. The Lehigh Valley Railroad docks, both at this city and South Amboy, will also be dredged at a cost of $10,000, while the officials of the Barber Asphalt Company and American Smelting and Refining Company will spend another $20,000 for dredging. When the buoys are reset to mark the new locations they will be of the lighted variety.

REPUBLIC STEEL PASSES DIVIDEND

Low Prices Gave Hint of a Cut, but Non-Payment on Cumulative Preferred a Surprise.

AT 90 PER CENT. OF CAPACITY

Chairman Topping Believes, However, Business Will Show Profit at Current Prices If They Hold.

Steel and iron prices having remained since last Fall at the lowest levels in a decade or more, the Executive Committee of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, one of the largest independents, passed the quarterly dividend on the preferred stock yesterday. The regular payment, due April 1, was 1¾ per cent. It had been the general expectation that trade conditions would compel a reduction in the dividend rate from 7 per cent. annually, at least temporarily, but it was not generally expected that the quarterly dividend for this period would be passed entirely. This statement explaining the official action was issued:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, held Feb. 26, 1912, it was unanimously decided to defer payment of the quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, due and payable April 1, as present and prospective earnings are not sufficient to warrant full payment, and it was the judgment of the committee, that under existing conditions of business, tariff uncertainties and political agitation, that it was to the interest of the stockholders to conserve the company's cash assets.

The company is operating at approximately 90 per cent. of capacity, and if current prices are maintained, will insure a profit. The net quick assets are approximately $12,500,000, which places the company in a strong position, and will enable it to carry through such improvements as are necessary, and when normal conditions of business return, the earning power of the property will be sufficient to discharge its dividend obligations

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL CO.,
By JOHN A TOPPING, Chairman.

Action on the dividend had been overdue and the stock reflected for some weeks past the possibility of a cut in the dividend or its suspension. From 85⅝, the high price of the year, reached on Jan. 3, the preferred shares declined to 67⅞ last week, and yesterday made a further decline, after opening at 68¼, to 65½. The close at 67 was a net loss of 1¼ points. At 65½ the shares reached their lowest level since 1908, when they sold down to 63.

The company has made heavy improvements in the past four years, and besides increasing its capacity has largely diversified its output, which before the panic consisted chiefly of bars and railroad iron. It took the lead in price reductions last Spring and immediately showed a vast improvement in orders on the books. It has been operating around 90 per cent. of capacity for eight months or more, and in its last fiscal year, which included most of the months of rock bottom prices, earned more than $200,000 above fixed charges.

After regular annual payments of 7 per cent. on its cumulative preferred issue from 1899 to Oct. 1903, the first period of depression in the steel trade, after the organization of the United States Steel Corporation, the Republic paid nothing until 1905, and then continued its regular rate to April, 1908. In 1910 and 1911 regular dividends were paid, and in July, 1909, when the 1¾ per cent. quarterly disbursements were resumed, the accumulated back dividends amounting to 6¾ per cent. were provided for by the declaration of ¾ per cent. extra on the preferred stock for that year and 1 per cent. extra on account of back dividends to be paid in October of each year up to 1915.

CENTRAL LOSES SMOKE CASE.

Soft Coal Clouds in Weehawken a Nuisance, Court Rules.

Common Pleas Justice John A. Blair in Jersey City ruled yesterday that the New York Central Railroad was guilty of maintaining a soft coal smoke nuisance in the yards of the West Shore Railroad at Weehawken last Fall. He will probably fix the penalty to-day in the form of a fine. This case resulted from complaints to the District Attorney's office by residents of Weehawken Heights, overlooking the railroad yards.

The complainants included Henry Reuterdahl, the marine artist; Gilmore Kinney, Chairman of the Hudson County Republican Committee, and ex-Mayor Grauert of Weehawken. The taking of testimony consumed several days.

The principal allegation of the State's witnesses was that the soft coal smoke kept pouring over their property, injuring personal health and doing damage to property and life of trees and flowers.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Following is the forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau, for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; colder Tuesday; high westerly winds Tuesday, diminishing by night.

South Carolina—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; colder Tuesday; brisk to high westerly winds, diminishing.

Georgia—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; colder Tuesday; brisk westerly winds, diminishing.

Florida—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; colder Tuesday; moderate to brisk westerly winds, becoming variable.

Alabama—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; colder Tuesday; moderate westerly winds, becoming variable.

Mississippi—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer in northern and colder in extreme southern portion Tuesday; warmer Wednesday; moderate variable winds.

Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer in northern portions Tuesday; light variable winds.

Western Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer Tuesday.

Utah—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Arkansas—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer Tuesday.

Tennessee—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; colder in eastern portion Tuesday; warmer Wednesday and in the extreme western portion Tuesday.

Kentucky—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer Wednesday and in the extreme western portion Tuesday.

Ohio—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday, except snow near Lake Erie Tuesday; colder Tuesday; rising temperature Wednesday; high westerly winds, diminishing.

Indiana—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; rising temperature Wednesday.

Illinois—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, with rising temperature.

Lower Michigan—Snow Tuesday, with colder in eastern portion; Wednesday snow flurries and slightly warmer; northwesterly gale Tuesday; diminishing by night.

Upper Michigan—Snow Tuesday and probably Wednesday; colder in eastern portion Tuesday.

Wisconsin—Fair Tuesday, probably becoming unsettled Wednesday; rising temperature by Tuesday night; moderate northwesterly winds becoming variable.

Minnesota—Snow flurries Tuesday or Tuesday night; warmer Tuesday; Wednesday generally fair.

Iowa—Fair and warmer Tuesday; Wednesday generally fair.

Missouri—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer Tuesday.

North Dakota—Mostly cloudy Tuesday with warmer in extreme eastern portion; Wednesday generally fair and colder.

South Dakota—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer in eastern portion Tuesday.

Nebraska—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer in eastern portion Tuesday.

REFUSE CENTRAL BID FOR HARLEM STOCK

Some Large Holders, Allied with Lake Shore Minority, Are Expected to Contest.

MAY APPEAL TO COMMISSION

They Say the New York & Harlem Is Worth Much More in Actual Assets Than Central Is Paying for It.

Some large stockholders of the New York & Harlem Railroad are refusing to surrender their stock to the New York Central on the offer of $175 a share which the Central has made with the approval of the Public Service Commission. Wall Street is discussing the possibility that these shareholders will make an effort to reopen the case before the Public Service Commission, that they may submit objections against the acquisition of the New York & Harlem by the New York Central.

J. P. Morgan, the Vanderbilts, and some of the other large holders of New York & Harlem, including the Mutual Life Insurance Company, have already turned over their stock at the price offered by the New York Central. A number of the smaller holders have also surrendered their shares, taking in return in many cases the bonds of the New York Central, which that road offered through its bankers, J. P. Morgan & Co., to such holders of the stock as were willing to take bonds instead of cash. The holders who are retaining their stock include, however, some important financial interests.

Many of the small shareholders as well as the owners of larger blocks of stock had, it is said, no actual notice of the hearing which was to take place before the Public Service Commission at which the New York Central presented its case.

It is thought that partly on this ground a request may be made to the Public Service Commission to reopen the case, but the real objection on the part of the dissatisfied holders is that the price offered by the New York Central, and approved by the Public Service Commission, is not, from their point of view, fair to the New York & Harlem shareholders.

The New York & Harlem was leased to the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad in 1873, for 401 years, so that so far as the present shareholders are concerned their property is leased practically in perpetuity. The rental provides a sum equivalent to 10 per cent. on the stock, in addition to which the New York & Harlem shareholders receive 4 per cent. a year as the income from the portion of the line which is leased to the Metropolitan Street Railway. The price of $175 a share capitalized this rental on a 4 per cent. basis, and to that extent even the objecting stockholders consider the price fair. Their objection is based on their valuation of the property owned by the New York & Harlem, which, they think, should be taken into consideration in the actual sale to the New York Central. Although the amount of stock outstanding is only $10,000,000, par value $50, the cost of which to the New York Central under its offer would be $35,000,000, the objecting shareholders say that estimates show the property of the company over and above its bonded indebtedness to be worth at least $100,000,000, the right of way in New York City alone being estimated at $50,000,000.

The dissatisfied stockholders contend that these large values should be the basis of the sale, because the New York Central will be in a position to come into immediate possession after it has acquired the stock. It does not now own the property, but holds it merely under lease, whereas after buying the stock it will in effect own all the New York & Harlem property. It will actually become the owner of it upon the completion of the plan for the consolidation under one company of the various underlying corporations which now make up the New York Central system.

In connection with this plan the New York Central is attempting to acquire direct control, not only of the New York & Harlem but also of the Lake Shore and the Michigan Central. Some of the minority holders of these shares are closely allied with the dissenting New York & Harlem stockholders. The attitude of the stockholders, therefore, was regarded in the financial district yesterday as pointing to the likelihood of contests between the Central and minority shareholders, unless the prices offered for outstanding shares, including the Lake Shore and the Michigan Central, meet the views of the stockholders, who are now considering an appeal to the Public Service Commission in the New York & Harlem case.

CARNEGIE TRUST JURY FREE.

March, 1911, Grand Panel Discharged After Dismissing Moore Complaint.

Justice Vernon M. Davis, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, discharged the Supreme Court Grand Jury for March, 1911, yesterday, after that body had dismissed the complaint against Charles A. Moore, who was mentioned as being involved in one of the transactions resulting in the larceny of $300,000 from the defunct Carnegie Trust Company.

The March (1911) Grand Jury is the one which conducted the investigation into the affairs of the Carnegie Trust Company and indicted Joseph B. Reichman, who was convicted before Justice Davis of making a false report to the State Banking Department; William J. Cummins, who was also convicted before Justice Davis of the larceny of $300,000 from the trust company, and ex-City Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde, who is awaiting trial for bribery.

Before dismissing the Grand Jury Justice Davis spoke a few words to David Freed, the foreman, but made no comment upon the work the jury had done. Assistant District Attorney John K. Clark, who assisted in the prosecution of both Cummins and Reichman, thanked each juror personally as he filed from the jury-box.

Before the jury was dismissed District Attorney Whitman arose and stated that he did not care to move the Hyde case for trial at once because he had been served with a notice of appeal for Hyde, who is now taking his case to the Court of Appeals, the Appellate Division affirming Justice Ingraham's decision denying Hyde a change of venue. Justice Davis then adjourned court until March 5.

EXPECT NEW TIN STANDARD.

Trade Feels Also That Change in Quotation Hour Will Keep More Business Here.

Advocates of a standard contract in tin to cover all kinds of business in the meal, whether on the Metal Exchange or not, are confident that the new standard will be approved. It has already received the indorsement of leading importers and dealers. Another change in procedure which it is expected will be adopted would postpone the daily call for quotations from 12:30 to 1:30 P. M., allowing traders here the benefit of the closing quotations in London.

This country is the leading consumer of tin, using nearly one-half of the world's production, and the leading producer of copper, but the world's market for both metals is London. The speculation in copper and tin which originates in New York is largely executed in London, and the changes in the tin contract proposed by the Metal Exchange are expected to keep more of the speculative business in this market.

MAY AMEND NEW FIRE LAW.

Five Changes Prepared for Bill Framed to Prevent Losses.

Five amendments to the Sullivan-Hoey statute, better known as the fire prevention law, have been drawn up by the Committee on Safety of the city, assisted by the Corporation Counsel's office, and will be presented to the Legislature next week.

Perhaps the most important amendment proposed is one providing that the Fire Prevention Bureau Chief be vested with power to order fire drills in all factories in New York City employing more than fifty workers. These fire drills are to be conducted by the factory proprietors and must be held at least once a month.

A second amendment provides that the Fire Prevention Chief be vested with authority to close all dangerous buildings after owners thereof have refused to meet the requirements of the bureau relative to structural changes, removal of rubbish, installation of fire escapes, or any other requirements deemed necessary for the protection of the lives and property involved. At present the Hoey law permits the Fire Prevention Chief to enter a building and make structural changes himself when the owner has failed to comply with his order after it has been approved by a Board of Survey. These structural changes are, of course, at the expense of the owner. The amendment will restrict the power of the Fire Prevention Chief in making changes himself, but will still permit him to remove rubbish and inflammable and combustile material wherever it is found to be a menace.

Another amendment makes all officials of the Bureau of Fire Prevention peace officers, vested with authority to serve processes. The fourth amendment is of especial interest to property owners, inasmuch as it insures them a fair hearing of all appeals from the orders of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. At present the law provides that when a property owner appeals the case must be decided by a Board of Survey, consisting of three members appointed by the Fire Commissioner. The committee's amendment provides that the Board of Survey shall consist of one member appointed by the Fire Commissioner, one appointed by the property owner, and that these two shall designate a third, thus insuring a fair and impartial hearing to both the property owner and the Fire Department.

The fifth amendment provides for the establishment of a Bureau of Records in each of the five boroughs to be operated as a branch of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. This department shall be made accessible to all real estate and title men and shall contain all orders against property which may constitute or result ultimately in liens or incumbrances on title.

ROAD WINS LAND GRANT SUIT.

Discarded Brief Forms Basis of Decision Favoring Southern Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The right of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to selections of land under the so-called main line grant by Congress within the grant to the old Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company was upheld to-day by the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision, a test case, involved the claim to more than $1,000,000 worth of California land.

The case came up on two appeals. The Government appealed because the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit held that the railroad had a right to land generally within the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad grant. The railroad appealed because the court held it was not entitled to the land selected within the territory where the grants to the Atlantic & Pacific and the Southern Pacific's main line and branch line grants overlapped.

The railroad won to-day on both questions. The court was convinced of the justice of the railroad's right on the latter point largely because of reason of a brief in a case years ago estopping the Government's present argument. It was thought at first that all copies of this brief were destroyed by the San Francisco earthquake. Finally one was discovered in the discarded papers of the court itself.

EMBROIDERY WORKERS QUIT.

Wage Increase Demand Leads to Strike in New Jersey Mills.

Several hundred members of the Schiffli-Sticker Union of New Jersey have left their machines because their employers refused to concede a demand for higher wages and shorter hours. The union is composed chiefly of operatives employed in the embroidery factories of Hudson County, from which comes 85 per cent. of the embroidery work done in this country.

In a petition circulated among the manufacturers the strikers demanded a uniform wage scale giving operatives on small Schiffli machines $27 weekly and giving $30 and $33, respectively, to workers on the medium and large sized machines.

The manufacturers refused to meet any demands of the union and agreed to make no attempt to break the strike for two weeks. One of the affected manufacturers, in talking of the situation, declared that the demand for a closed shop is the principal cause of the trouble and that many of the workers are striking only because they fear violence if they attempt to return. The union men are confident of winning the strike and say that they will shortly have 5,000 operatives out.

ENLARGE SKINNER SILK MILL.

Prospects of an Increased Trade During Year Is Encouraging.

William Skinner & Sons, Fourth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, have completed a 300-foot addition to their Railroad Street mill at Holyoke, Mass., making it the largest silk plant in the United States under one roof. The enlarged mill has 1,000 feet frontage on the street, is 60 feet deep, four stories high, and of fireproof construction throughout. As yet no definite decision has been made regarding the number of new looms to be installed or the number of additional operatives to be employed.

Following one of the poorest seasons ever experienced by lining manufacturers, the enlarging of the Skinner mill is the subject of comment in the silk trade. The prevailing belief is that unlined overcoats, as well as reversible coats for women, will not be in vogue next season, and that the lining requirements of the tailors and cutters-up will restore this branch of the silk industry to its normal condition.

TUNNEL SUIT DISMISSED.

Judge's Opinion Says That Nothing Radical Was Achieved by Patentees.

Judge Hand, in the United States District Court yesterday, dismissed the suit brought by the United States Tunnel Improvement Company against the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company for infringment of patent rights in the construction of the Brooklyn tunnel under the East River. In his opinion the Court said the complaint was incorrect in this statement that they had assisted the defendant materially, for the evidence was uncontradicted that the foundation for the tunnel was safe everywhere.

"It is very significant" the Judge added "that at about the time the tunnels were built under the East and North Rivers in this city, a whole group of patents for tunnels came out and that there was nothing radical achieved by any one of the patentees, but each elaborated ideas of somewhat similar character to meet the supposed difficulties, which would be encountered in the soft material supposed to exist, especially under the North River."

HELD FOR MAIL FRAUDS.

G. H. Morgan Accused of Asking Commissions on Orders Not Genuine.

Gilbert H. Morgan of 1,113 Intervale Avenue, the Bronx, was arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Shields on the charge of having used the mails to defraud. It was charged that the defendant wrote on Jan. 3 to A. G. Sherman of Chester, Penn., asking commissions on orders he had obtained for the Botanical Manufacturing Company.

It is asserted that these orders were not genuine, and, consequently, the claims of commissions on them fraudulent. Commissioner Shields held Morgan in $250 bail for further examination.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

NEW LACE PLANT PLANNED.

New York Importers Surprised by Trade Rumor from Detroit.

Considerable interest is evinced by importers and domestic manufacturers of laces in the report that Detroit capital is being interested in the establishment of a factory in that city for the manufacture of French laces. If carried out along the lines proposed the enterprise will represent an investment close to $500,000. George Sandras, who for a number of years was identified with the French lace industry in Calais, and who for the last few months has been connected with the American Lace Manufacturing Company at Elyria, Ohio, will be general manager, it is said.

While information regarding the exact class of work to be done and the extent to which it will be carried out is not fully reported, the news caused considerable surprise in the New York market yesterday, as several domestic firms have been making French laces for some time and have as yet realized little profit on their investment.

In discussing the proposed company the general manager of one of the largest importing firms in the city said that the enterprise could hardly succeed in view of the world-wide market the French manufacturer has for his products and the comparative wage of French and American operatives. Despite the fostering influence of a protective tariff, he held that the small advantage in selling price favoring domestic laces would be offset by superior workmanship of the French lace makers.

FOR EQUAL CEMENT RATES.

Commerce Commission Orders Railroads to Stop Discrimination.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Charges that the United States Steel Corporation influenced the railroads to grant discriminatory freight rates in favor of the Universal Portland Cement Company of Universal, Penn., figured prominently in a case decided to-day by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The commission directed the Baltimore & Ohio and practically all other important railroads in the East and Central West to readjust their rates on cement and place them on a parity as between competing concerns.

The complainant was the Alpha Portland Cement Company of West Virginia, which charged that the Universal Company was substantially a subsidiary of the Steel Corporation and obtained favorable rates through the influence of the big corporation over the railroads. This allegation was denied, but the commission held that the fact was established that discriminatory rates were granted the Universal Company.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

Grain and Cotton Turn Heavy—Provisions and Coffee Rule Steady.

Wheat started higher on the foreign news, but sagged with outside interest lacking. The visible decrease was normal, while movement shows no pronounced diminution. Corn was barely steady, feeling the influence of liberal profit taking despite the predictions of reduced receipts. Oats were easier on important selling and the visible increase. Provisions values are well maintained, the market showing signs of being oversold. Cotton was heavy. The foreign labor situation with a slower spot demand in this country and expectation of free March tenders to-day discouraged outside inquiry.

WHEAT.

WHEAT.—Apart from temporary firmness at the outset, the markets were quiet and heavy during the session. Fair fractional advances were scored in the early trading, due principally to higher cables than had been anticipated over the week-end. Possibly the fear of political complications abroad had some influence, but in conservative quarters this was not viewed as a pressing factor. Firm offers from exporting countries at Liverpool was looked upon as more potent yesterday. On the whole, however, there was little to inspire active operations on either side, with some evening up of trades noticeable at Chicago, that market being closed to-day on account of primary election. Moreover, there is an inclination to await the report on farm reserves, to be issued on March 8, and definite information as to condition of the growing crop. Offerings were heavier on the advance, and continued liberal during practically the entire session, so that final prices showed small net losses. A heavy fall of snow west of the Mississippi was looked upon as beneficial. There is no pronounced cold weather in sight, however, the weekly Government forecast stating that a short period of lower temperatures would be followed by moderating weather. The cash situation exhibited but little change, although for a time the sales reported of 120,000 bushels of No. 2 hard wheat at New York to mills led to a scattered demand in the future market. The visible decrease of 863,000 bushels in the United States wheat was in line with expectation, and including bonded wheat, now totals to 60,000,000 bushels, against 42,000,000 bushels a year ago. In Canada stocks continued to increase, the visible gaining nearly 1,000,000 bushels this week, and the total aggregating to 24,000,000 bushels, comparing with 10,000,000 bushels a year ago. Meanwhile, Spring wheat receipts are still moderate. The world's wheat exports totaled 8,624,000 bushels, against 8,720,000 bushels last week, and 12,208,000 bushels a year ago. There was no export business reported. No. 2 red quoted at $1.00¾, elevator export basis, and $1.03 free on board afloat for export; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.10¾; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.16; No. 1 Northern Spring, $1.19¾.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—Unsettled weather conditions and prospects of lighter receipts gave the market a firm undertone during the early session. Sentiment is still bullish in the main, but on the rally it was evident that there were many longs desirous of accepting profits. Farmer's offerings are not heavy, which feature, with the strength of the feed crop situation, is against bear aggressiveness. Part of the pressure yesterday was based on the visible increase, which amounted to 2,271,000 bushels, bringing the total to 14,000,000, against approximately 12,500,000 last year. The fact that cash corn was 1c lower in the face of relatively firm cash markets at the Southwest also caused pressure. There was no export business reported. Cash No. 2 Western corn was quoted at 76½c nominal domestic basis, and No. 3, 72¼c; steamer, 71¾c, and No. 2 afloat for export, 72¼.

OATS.—As in corn, leading holders were credited with selling. The undertone was heavy during practically the entire session. The big movement of the last week resulted in an increase in the visible of about 500,000 bushels, the total amounting to nearly 15,000,000, against 16,000,000 bushels last season. Cash standards, No. 2 and No. 3 whites were quoted at 60c nominal.

PROVISIONS.

Receipts of hogs continue liberal, but were well cared for at the yards. Sentiment is rather bearish because of the large stocks and this liberal movement, but short covering during the day and evidence of a firm technical situation, due to such selling recently, results in a fairly steady tone. Packers sold, but pressure from this source is not heavy.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
May	1.04¾	1.04¼	1.04⅝	1.04⅝
July	..	..	1.00¾	1.01¼
Lard—				
Cash	..	..	8.80@8.90	8.80
March	..	..	8.80@8.90	8.80
May	..	..	9.20@9.25	9.16
July	..	..	9.35@9.45	9.32

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
May	1.00⅞	1.00⅛	1.00¼	1.00½
July	96⅛	95⅜	95⅝	95⅝
September	94⅝	94	94	94¼
Corn—				
May	68¾	68¼	68⅜	68⅝
July	68¼	67⅞	68	67⅞
September	68¼	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
Oats—				
May	52¾	52¼	52¼	52⅝
July	48⅛	47½	47½	47⅞
September	41½	41	41	41¼
Lard—				
May	9.07½	9.02½	9.07½	9.00
July	9.25	9.20	9.25	9.15
September	9.42½	9.37½	9.42½	9.32½
Ribs—				
May	8.55	8.50	8.55	8.50
July	8.62½	8.57½	8.60	8.55
September	8.75	8.70	8.75	8.67½
Pork—				
May	15.30	15.20	15.25	15.15
July	15.60	15.50	15.55	15.42½
September	15.85	15.70	15.75	15.60

COTTONSEED OIL.

Interest was naturally focused on the March option. Heavy selling in that month was witnessed with a fair inquiry as prices receded. To-day is first delivery day for March contracts, and this doubtlessly prompted a large proportion of the liquidation. It is confidently expected that leading refiners will accept deliveries ultimately, but there is a marked divergence of opinion as to the extent of these notices to be passed in the meanwhile, and the speculative long interest as compared with the speculative short account. Some concessions were granted at the South, with sales of crude at 4.54 in the Valley, this factor serving to offset the firm lard market, although the disparity between crude and local futures has not been corrected. On the Curb the list showed further slight declines, partly due to pressure from refiners, who have been rendering more or less support recently.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.46	5.53
February	..	..	5.50	5.54
March	5.54	5.50	5.51	5.55
April	5.59	5.57	5.56	5.60
May	5.64	5.61	5.61	5.65
June	..	..	5.64	5.69
July	5.76	5.73	5.73	5.76
August	..	..	5.82	5.84
September	5.86	5.86	5.85	5.88

COTTON.

An array of bearish news features served to bring about a reaction of from 10 to 15 points during the day, but these losses were partly made up at the finals due principally to more or less short covering. A portion of the buying was based on the assumption that leading longs were apt to give support to values on a further substantial recession and also to the realization that the list is still materially below a normal shipping basis as compared with the South. Speculative demand has subsided to an important extent, however, and was not accelerated by the news of the day. Although Liverpool advices were just about as due and spot business there more liberal at 10,000 bales, the foreign coal strike situation is not conducive to the enlarging of commitments. There are some conservative authorities, however, who insist that mills in many instances have several weeks' coal supply on hand, and in the event of hostilities reaching a crucial point, there will be Government intervention or other arbitration so as to avoid disorganization of business. More effective in the selling pressure during the day was the character of spot reports from the South. Several of the markets claimed a reduction in asking prices, while only a small volume of business was transacted at the principal centres. Official Southern spot markets were unchanged to 1-16c lower, and New York spot cotton was .05c decline, with middlings, 10.35c. The strike of 150 employes at New Bedford, Mass., invited scattered pressure. Considerable selling emanated from recent bulls with uptown interests, the South and Liverpool fairly aggressive on this side at intervals. The new crop months exhibited a tone of relative steadiness, and general opinions were that leading spot interests were selling the old crop deliveries against purchases of the more deferred options. March, on the other hand, while receiving some support, was subjected to outside pressure due to expectations of moderate tenders to-morrow. A further widening of differences would not be surprising, but many contend that those controlling the stocks at present are not anxious to be relieved, particularly as cotton in local warehouses amounts to only 143,000 bales, or 100,000 under last year, with the prospects of these stocks increasing remote, at least until the disparity between the South and the local market is remedied. Light to moderate precipitation in the northern sections of the belt, also in parts of the Central West and the more eastern sections, was not regarded as unfavorable. Delayed preparation for the new crop is still complained of, but some authorities intimate that there is exaggeration in these accounts, while in the meantime it is undisputed that the Southwest has received beneficial moisture.

COTTON PRICES.

	High.	Low.	—Closing.— Bid. Asked.	Prev. Close.
February	..	..	9.92@10.00	10.00
March	10.05	9.94	9.98@10.00	10.05
April	..	..	10.08@10.10	10.14
May	10.24	10.11	10.18@10.19	10.23
June	..	..	10.24@10.26	10.29
July	10.35	10.21	10.29@10.30	10.35
August	10.32	10.23	10.29@10.31	10.35
September	10.36	10.35	10.29@10.31	10.35
October	10.42	10.30	10.38@10.39	10.40
November	..	..	10.40@10.42	10.42
December	10.48	10.38	10.45@10.47	10.48
January	10.43	10.38	10.44@10.46	10.44

COFFEE.

Coffee followed a steadier feeling in Europe, opening at an advance of 1 to 6 points, with comparatively small offerings. The March position in Havre showed an advance of 1½ francs, while the other months were 1¼ to 1½ francs higher. Hamburg advanced ½ pfennig, and owing to the holiday in Brazil on Saturday, the only public cable received was the special, which reported Santos inactive at an advance of 50 reis for 4's. The close here was steady, at 2 points advance to 3 points decline on total sales of 80,730 bags. In the cost and freight market price changes were small. A sale of 1,000 bags of Rio 7's was reported at 13.75, cost and freight. Total warehouse deliveries of Brazilian coffee at United States ports last week amounted to 92,373 bags, against 110,894 the previous week and 107,338 last year.

Spot coffee: 14½c. for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	—	—	13.26@13.27	13.26
March	13.33	13.25	13.26@13.27	13.28
April	—	—	13.26@13.27	13.28
May	13.35	13.26	13.26@13.27	13.28
June	—	—	13.30@13.31	13.31
July	13.38	13.32	13.33@13.34	13.36
August	—	—	13.35@13.37	13.37
September	13.46	13.38	13.38@13.40	13.39
October	13.40	13.40	13.36@13.38	13.35
November	13.39	13.39	13.36@13.38	13.34
December	13.41	13.35	13.36@13.38	13.34
January	13.38	13.38	13.35@13.36	13.36

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, specials, pound, 30c; extras, 29½c; firsts, 28½@29c; seconds, 27@28c; thirds, 25@26c; held, firsts, 28@28½c; seconds, 26@27c; thirds, 25@25½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 28½@29c; good to prime, 27@28c; common to fair, 23@26c; process, specials, 26½@27c; extras, 26c; firsts 25@25½c; seconds, 24@24½c; factory, current make, firsts, 25c; seconds, 24c; thirds, 21@22½c; packing stock, current make No. 2, 22@22½c; No. 3, 20@21½c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, held, specials, white, pound, 17¾c; colored, 17¾c; held, average fancy, white, 17½c; colored, 17¼@17½c; Winter made, white, average fancy, 16¾c; colored, 16½c; undergrades, 14½@16½c; daisies, Fall and earlier, best, 17¾c; State, skims, Winter make, white, specials, 14¼@14½c; colored, 14¼@14½c; fair to choice, 12½@13¾c; undergrades, nominal 7½@12c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 36@37c; firsts, 35c; seconds, 34c; dirties, 31@32c; checks, 28@30c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 39c; selected whites, fair to good, 37@38c; Western, gathered whites, 35@37c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, 36@37c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35c.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

MEYER SABSEVITZ, manufacturing jeweler and jobber in diamonds and watches, at 46 East Broadway, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $93,114 and nominal assets of $93,798. Among the creditors are Eli Miller, $9,000; A. Roseman, $6,347; Roy Watch Case Company, $4,344; Finkelstein Brothers, $4,152; A. Unger, $3,084; Smit Brothers & Probstein, $2,984; Abe Miller, $2,367; Berkowitz & Shapiro, $2,294; Diamond Import Company, $2,055, and M. Dreiblatt, $2,000. Judge Hand appointed Elihu Root, Jr., receiver, with authority to continue business for ten days.

NEAL & BRINKER COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Neal & Brinker Company, wholesale and retail dealers in hardware, at 18 Warren Streeet, by Hastings & Gleason, for these creditors: Eagle Lock Company, $1,458; Smith & Hemenway Company, $181, and Alfred Field & Co., $104. Albert H. Gleason of Hastings & Gleason said that the liabilities are $105,000, with nominal assets considerably larger, and actual assets of probably $70,000 to $80,000. The company has accounts receivable of about $104,000, a large part of which is due from builders, and inability to collect the accounts precipitated the bankruptcy petition. In the last ten days some of the large creditors have been trying to keep the company on its feet, but after an examination of the accounts it was found that enough cash could not be realized in time.

P. & W. VACUUM CLEANER COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the P. & W. Vacuum Cleaner Company of 523 West Forty-fifth Street, by these creditors: Fred J. Gans, $500; Robert B. Kilgore, $65, and Fowler Express Company, $19.

JOHN BRUCE, plasterer, of 1,368 Broadway, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $2,225 and assets of $445. The largest creditor is the Masons Supply Company, $1,847.

LIBBIE H. KLEIN of Nyack has filed a petition, with liabilities of $12,187 and no assets. Among the creditors are the First National Bank of White Plains, $1,826; First National Bank of Mamaroneck, $730; Simmons Hardware Company, $1,122; Charles T. Carter, White Plains, $3,033, and Marcus Badt, White Plains, $1,000. She owes $1,272 to four doctors.

ELLEC M. APPEL of 1,230 Boston Road has filed a petition, with liabilities of $3,879 and assets of $635 in accounts.

GLOBE FOUNDRY COMPANY.—Schedules of the Globe Foundry Company of 258 Broadway and of Port Chester, N. Y., show liabilities of $170,650 and nominal assets of $118,996. Among the creditors are the Mechanics' Trust Company of Bayonne, N. J., $22,500, secured; Emma E. Mills, $33,802; Florence T. Mills, $5,040; Sloss-Sheffield Iron and Steel Company, $14,531; First National Bank of Port Chester, $6,300, and Greenwich Trust Company of Greenwich, Conn., $5,130.

MOTORS ENGINEERING SALES COMPANY.—Schedules of the Motors Engineering Sales Company, 250 West Fifty-fourth Street, show liabilities of $24,478 and assets of $22,263. There are ninety creditors, among whom are Chester Griswold, President, $7,799; H. Walter Webb, $1,277, and James L. Breese, Jr., $3,683.

POWERS COMPANY.—Schedules of the Powers Company, manufacturer of motion-picture films at 111 East Fourteenth Street, show liabilities $15,014 and assets $1,780. Among the creditors are Thomas W. Evans, Secretary of the company, $6,000 money advanced; Thomas W. Powers, $3,768 money advanced, and the Talking Machine Company, Rochester, $2,560.

RUBIN MATIN.—Schedules of Rubin Matin, jeweler of 81 Cortlandt Street, show liabilities $3,067 and assets $1,225.

ROTH ORTHOPEDIC INSTITUTE.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Louis and Adolph Roth, who did business as the Roth Orthopedic Institute at 162 West Seventy-fifth Street, with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar, payable 10 cents cash and 10 cents each in four notes at three, six, nine, and twelve months. The liabilities were $4,916.

CHARLES WULF.—Judge Hand has appointed Moses Ely receiver for Charles Wulf, merchant tailor at 396 Fifth Avenue, bond $2,500, on consent of the bankrupt.

M. & H. FINE & CO.—Judge Hand has appointed Bernard J. MacCorry custodian for M. & H. Fine & Co., manufacturers of dress suit cases at 134 West Broadway. The liabilities are $11,000 and assets $800.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—Raymond Hayes, a broker, of 82 Harvard Avenue, Brookline, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. He acknowledged a debt of $22,691.98 and has assets amounting to $16,270.81. There are unsecured claims amounting to $12,284.68 and secured claims aggregating $9,355.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Hand granted discharges yesterday to these bankrupts:

WILLIAM R. CHILDS, hotel keeper, New Paltz; liabilities $22,274; second time.
GEORGE H. CORNISH, 109 East Ninety-first Street, formerly hotel keeper at Larchmont; liabilities $13,038; second time.
HOMER M. DAGGETT, Jr., 103 Waverley Place, formerly of Attleboro, Mass.; liabilities $12,808.
JOHN W. EALY, 502 West 143d Street; liabilities $15,245.
GEORGE J. KUHN, coal, 1,616 Webster Avenue; liabilities $42,035.
BENJAMIN F. LEVIS, women's neckwear, 419 Broadway; liabilities $5,280.
DAVID MICHAEL, 449 Water Street, formerly wholesale rags; liabilities $23,053.
JAMES THEODORE, clerk, 44 West Sixty-sixth Street, formerly delicatessen; liabilities, $6,747.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Arnstein, Robert, and Isaac Cohen—Wallace Wall Paper Co., $259.
Behren, Bernhart—I. Bleich, $519.
Bloom, Moses, and Sarah, or Moses and Sarah Bloom—C. A. Smith, $254.
Brown, John and Florence G.—Greenwich Bank of the City of New York, $526.
Berger, Rosie, Adm.—H. B. Smith, costs, $108.
Beck, Elizabeth M.—F. Huber, Jr., costs, $124.
Birkett, Clarence T.—Paterno Brothers, Inc., $190.
Berkman, David—J. Isaacs, $336.
Conway, Anthony—Central Consumers' Wine and Liquor Co., $194.
Calhoun, John C.—Commonwealth Trust Co. of New York, $246.
Carr, Joseph—H. Roberts, $224.
D'Ambra, Annie—Haskins Boiler Co., $168.
Ennis, Thomas A., and Charles F. Stoppani—J. A. Cook, $965.
Fallot, or Fallat, George—B. K. Bloch, $207.
Frisch, William—H. Oppenheimer, $193.
Gross, Arthur—M. White, $889.
Garcewich, Jacob—H. Younds, $677.
Goldberg, Robert—P. Schlessel and others, $134.
Gutman, Sigmund—R. R. Rasquin, costs, $121.
Heller, Morris—Jacob Kulla Co., $538.
Havens, Allen E.—E. V. Harman & Co., $115.
Helfer, Joseph, and Max Chaykin—L. K. Ungrich, $176.
Kneeland, Sylvester—S. H. A. Jacobson, $191.
Ketcham, Francis—Owners' Syndicate Co., $371.
Kyle, Ida H., and Paul—S. Goldberger, $1,115.
Levy, Samuel J.—West Side Bank, $259.
Lynch, Emma A.—H. T. Nordeman, $583.
Morgan, Francis B.—Sixty Wall Street, $113.
McColin, Charles P.—J. Mandel, $289.
McKiernan, Patrick—White Hod Elevator Co., costs, $113.
Meenan, Daniel—United Surety Co., $2,869.
Menna, Joseph R.—Haas Brothers, $241.
Montgomery, Alexander—M. McMahon, $166.
Mano, John, and William Montgomery—Auto and Aeronautic Supply Co., $107.
Newman, Max M., and Edward Block—American Woolen Co. of New York, $7,462.
Piqueron, George H.—Columbia Shade Cloth Co., $121.
Penfield, William W.—G. R. Sutherland, $2,744.
Price, George J., and Hal Bell—A. Baith, $3,635.
Richard, Joseph C.—F. H. Dodd and others, $104.
Stevenson, Harry S.—O'Neill & Co., $348.
Smolinsky, Charles, and Isaac Steinberg, or Ike Steinberg—Detmer Woolen Co., $143.
Strickland, Jay—N. J. Packard et al., $701.
Spencer, Minnie H., or Amanda H. Ballantine, or Mrs. Harold S. Spencer—H. Ehrlich, $1,077.
True, Clarence—West Side Bank, $118.
Tanofsky, John—City of N. Y., $109.
Vadala, Tony—J. E. Bates et al., $105.
Vaughn, Carl—J. B. Runenstein, $115.
White, Edward J.—W. D. Huber, $115.
Wolf, Isidore D.—Reich-Reinhart Co., $146.
Zuckerman, Max—R. Rittenberg, $104.
St. Lawrence Life Association of New York—John T. Linkert, $104.
H. Hoppenheimer & Sons—City of N. Y., $675.
Gustave A. Jahn & Co.—Same, $106.
Clubman Advertising Agency—V. Rulle, $165.
Trial Realty Co., Isaac Shemeidler, and Irving Bachrach—W. L. Sands, $3,952.
H. Taub Co.—Calumet Manufacturing Co., $142.
A. Bonewur, Inc.—S. J. Arkin, $226.
P. & W. Vacuum Cleaner Co.—Lotos Advertising Co., $530.
Justus Frankel Co.—Empire Tire Co., $862.
Kato Products Co.—W. R. C. Smith Pub. Co., $610.
Manchester Leasing Co.—M. M. Hayward, $354.
Abbott-Detroit Co.—F. W. Stursel, $338.
Manchester Leasing Co.—M. M. Hayward, $342.
Munrara Bros. Co.—Ellison Pub. Co., $316.
Greater N. Y. Wet Wash Laundry Co.—R. Schreiber, $203.
E. & L. Lunch Room Co.—Ward Bread Co., $146.
Navarre Realty Corp.—S. Silz et al., $163.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

Eaton, Charles M.—T. B. Kniffen et al., Dec. 17, 1900, (canceled,) $834.
Eaton, Charles M., and Saranac Lake Hotel Co.—Same, Jan. 24, 1901, (canceled,) $725.
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co.—Nelson Co., Feb. 20, 1912, $2,142.
New York, Westchester & Boston Ry. Co.—L. E. Clark et al., March 6, 1875, (canceled,) $19,729.
Van Buren, William H. O.—W. T. Walker, April 17, 1911, $419.
Swope, Herbert B.—J. B. Regan, Sept. 24, 1908, $280.
Sadler, Houston M., and Herman D. Selleck—H. Brand, Dec. 4, 1911, $278.
Menaker Realty Corporation—Bronx Roofing and Water Proofing Co., Feb. 8, 1912, $138.
Park & Tilford—T. Dundon, Feb. 19, 1912, $439.
Swope, Herbert B.—Greenwich Bank, June 18, 1910, $454.
Hadden Realty Co.—J. Hahn et al., Dec. 18, 1911, $287.
Jetter Brewing Co.—W. P. W. Huff, Jan. 20, 1912, $837.
Liedeker, Abraham—Cedarwald Realty Co., Nov. 10, 1911, $119.
Acme Marble Co.—Michael Cohen & Co., Jan. 19, 1912, $483.
Desbrow, William H. R.—McDougall & Potter Co., Nov. 17, 1911, $206.
Fleischauer, Jacob—City of New York, April 26, 1911, $957.
F. Beiderbecker Co.—A. R. Haeuser Co., Dec. 4, 1911, $918.
Storin, Jacob—United Electric Light and Power Co., Aug. 30, 1910, $147.
W. & J. Sloane—F. Goetz, Dec. 7, 1911, $108.
Same—Same, Dec. 7, 1911, $753.
Tilyou, George C.—New York Coil Co., Feb. 15, 1912, (vacated,) $113.
Grehl, Anna—J. Danies, Nov. 23, 1911, (vacated), $342.
Ardizon, Thomas—V. Capitelli, Jan. 12, 1912, (released,) $475.
Zimmerman, Carl J.—Alfred Peats Co., March 28, 1905, (canceled,) $215.
Same—A. Buccini, March 20, 1905, (vacated,) $316.
Same—B. B. Simons et al., Dec. 19, 1903, (canceled,) $519.
Same—Emil Calman & Co., Sept. 16, 1904, (canceled,) $129.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—			
3d week Feb.	$206,203	$180,129	$26,074
July 1-Feb. 21.	6,612,819	6,690,769	*77,950
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
3d week Feb.	323,500	224,200	99,300
July 1-Feb. 21.	12,425,200	9,456,700	2,968,500
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
3d week Feb.	2,127,000	1,681,000	446,000
July 1-Feb. 21.	74,690,807	65,521,759	9,169,048
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
3d week Feb.	114,332	104,855	9,477
July 1-Feb. 21.	4,150,042	3,968,554	181,488
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
3d week Feb.	386,200	331,700	54,500
July 1-Feb. 21.	15,303,900	15,428,400	*124,500
GRAND TRUNK—			
3d week Feb.	818,729	748,988	69,741
July 1-Feb. 21.	31,666,811	28,695,994	2,970,817
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
3d week Feb.	204,000	152,000	52,000
July 1-Feb. 21.	7,063,895	6,220,691	843,204
MINN., ST. PAUL & S. S. MARIE—			
3d week Feb.	464,672	376,129	88,543
July 1-Feb. 21.	16,870,970	14,442,379	2,428,591
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
3d week Feb.	503,526	502,446	1,080
July 1-Feb. 21.	19,396,528	19,838,812	*442,284
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
3d week Feb.	1,047,000	948,000	99,000
July 1-Feb. 21.	35,956,230	35,021,566	934,664
NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT—			
3d week Feb.	40,101	36,319	3,782
Jan. 1-Feb 21.	292,549	264,481	28,068
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
3d week Feb.	1,216,991	1,222,627	*5,636
July 1-Feb. 21.	40,782,054	39,636,785	1,145,269
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
3d week Feb.	305,166	272,751	32,415
Jan. 1-Feb. 21.	2,287,296	2,169,932	117,363
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
3d week Feb.	27,602	22,564	5,038
July 1-Feb. 21.	856,582	838,745	17,837

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for January—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Av. mileage	10,706	10,357	9,935
Gross	$8,333,262	$8,528,246	$7,983,360
Exp. & taxes	6,511,468	6,519,345	6,533,153
Net	1,821,794	2,008,901	1,450,207
7 mos. gross	63,270,046	64,204,572	60,880,901
Exp. & taxes	44,977,469	43,392,123	41,949,497
7 mos. net	18,292,577	20,812,449	18,913,404

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH for January—

Gross	746,252	707,659	655,925
Exp. & taxes	537,022	494,201	442,820
Net	209,230	213,458	213,105
Other income	66,476	74,324	61,273
Total income	275,706	287,780	274,378
Charges	157,748	156,798	156,695
Surplus	117,958	130,981	117,683
7 mos. gross	5,607,337	5,644,899	5,360,793
Exp. & taxes	3,903,191	3,657,545	3,369,096
7 mos. net	1,704,146	1,987,354	1,991,697
Other income	406,621	504,815	227,343
Total income	2,110,767	2,492,170	2,219,041
Charges	1,089,085	1,118,557	1,079,384
7 mos. surplus	1,021,682	1,373,612	1,139,657

CANADIAN NORTHERN for January—

Av. mileage	3,981	3,386	3,180
Gross	1,228,100	822,600	792,200
Expenses	1,004,400	720,900	669,700
Net	223,700	101,700	122,500
7 mos. gross	11,562,800	8,869,200	7,581,600
Expenses	8,394,000	6,276,500	5,351,100
7 mos. net	3,168,800	2,592,700	2,230,500

KANSAS CITY, MEXICO & ORIENT report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for December—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
Mileage	809.20	740.49	68.71
Total op. rev.	153,866	178,078	*24,211
Total op. exp.	162,951	154,782	8,168
Deficit	9,084	†23,294	32,380
Taxes	2,698	2,704	*6
Deficit	11,782	†20,591	32,374
July 1 to Dec. 31:			
Total op. rev.	949,306	1,019,662	*70,355
Total op. exp.	956,516	940,106	16,409
Deficit	7,209	79,555	86,765
Taxes	32,937	25,276	7,661
Deficit	40,147	†54,279	94,426

*Decrease. †Surplus.

UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS CO. of London, England, for January—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Metropolitan District Railway:			
Gross receipts	£66,517	£63,210	£3,307
Working exp.	32,716	30,689	2,027
Net receipts	33,801	32,521	1,280
London Electric Railway Co.:			
Gross receipts	71,991	68,021	3,970
Working exp.	32,583	31,403	1,180
Net receipts	39,408	36,618	2,790
London United Tramways, Limited:			
Gross receipts	24,283	23,584	699
Working exp.	19,087	18,486	601
Net receipts	5,196	5,098	98

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for January—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Av. mileage	7,088	7,038	7,050
Gross earnings	$4,852,376	$4,878,866	$4,480,219
Exp. and taxes	3,834,209	3,698,204	3,391,172
Net earnings	1,018,167	1,180,662	1,089,047
Gross, 7 mos.	37,199,614	36,021,587	33,764,511
Exp. and taxes	26,394,142	25,339,284	23,511,465
Net, 7 months	10,805,472	10,682,303	10,253,046

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
[No. 1393.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 20th, 1912:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$13,750,606.24
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		10,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		84.03
Bonds, securities, etc.		5,751,949.86
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		250,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	$1,125,247.45	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks	184,701.15	
Checks and other cash items	92,671.05	
Exchanges for Clearing House	5,170,252.39	
Notes of other National banks	495.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	435.15	
		6,573,802.19
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$4,400,317.65	
Legal-tender notes	844,670.00	
		5,244,987.65
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		75,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		48,000.00
Total		$33,205,429.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,224,807.75
National banknotes outstanding		1,471,300.00
Due to other National banks	$7,227,320.93	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	2,394,293.67	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,914,606.73	
Dividends unpaid	1,353.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	11,624,083.82	
Demand certificates of deposit	59,994.04	
Certified checks	2,149,884.95	
Cashiers' checks outstanding	632,950.38	
United States deposits	1,000.00	
		26,005,487.52
Reserved for taxes		3,834.70
Total		$33,205,429.97

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1912.

THOMAS J. MOONEY, Notary Public. New York Co., No. 108. New York Reg. No. 3013.

[Seal]

Correct—Attest:
A. A. RAVEN,
S. T. HUBBARD,
ANSON W. HARD, } Directors.

Invest—5%

in Guaranteed First Mortgage Bonds on income-bearing real estate, 50% valuation. Secured by a financial corporation with a capital and surplus exceeding $2,000,000.

You pay $5 a month, receiving interest from date of each payment, or buy outright.

An investment combining

Safety, High Yield, Early Maturity.

Write for Circular No. 12. It will pay you to investigate.

UNION FIRST MORTGAGE CO.

66 Broadway, New York

Under Supervision of New York State Banking Department.

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY DIVIDEND NO. 22

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One Dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable at the Treasurer's Office, No. 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on April 1, 1912, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, March 5, 1912.

For the purposes of the Annual Meeting of stockholders to be held on Wednesday, April 3, 1912, the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, March 5, 1912, and re-opened on Thursday, April 4, 1912, at 10:00 A. M.

All orders for mailing dividend cheques were destroyed by fire on the ninth ultimo, though all of the Company's stock transfer books were saved. In order that the usual dividend cheques may be promptly received by all stockholders, it is necessary that dividend orders be filed with the Treasurer, otherwise no such dividend will be paid except to the stockholder of record personally or his duly authorized agent, when satisfactorily identified. Blank order forms can be had on application to the undersigned.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Treasurer.
New York, February 8, 1912.

THE MACKAY COMPANIES.
Preferred Dividend No. 33.
Common Dividend No. 27.

The regular quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on the preferred shares and the regular quarterly dividend of One and One Quarter Per Cent. on the common shares in The Mackay Companies will be paid April 1st, 1912, to shareholders of record as they appear at the close of business March 9th, 1912. The transfer books will not be closed.

EDWARD C. PLATT, Treasurer.
Dated February 23, 1912.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. (1¼%) has been declared upon the preferred stock of this company, payable April 1st, 1912, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1912.

Transfer books will remain open. Checks mailed. R. H. ISMON, Secretary.

CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO. OF ILLINOIS.

John P. Ramsey & H. M. Merriam, Receivers. The coupons due March 1st, 1912, from the Prior Lien 4½% Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of the above company will be paid on and after that date at the Liberty National Bank, 139 Broadway, New York.

F. J. WILSON, Treasurer for Receivers.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY,
754 Broadway, New York.

To the Stockholders of Broadway Trust Company:

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Broadway Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 754 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1912, at 11 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and voting upon an agreement made and entered into between the Board of Directors of Broadway Trust Company and the Board of Directors of Flatbush Trust Company, on February 7th, 1912, pursuant to Section 36 of the Banking Law of the State of New York, for the merger of Flatbush Trust Company into Broadway Trust Company; and also to consider and act upon any other matter or thing which may properly come before such meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on March 4th, 1912, and will remain closed until the opening of business on March 6th, 1912.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FREDERIC G. LEE, President.
JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.
New York, February 16th, 1912.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FRESNILLO COMPANY AND THE FRESNILLO MINING COMPANY:

TAKE NOTICE that The Fresnillo Company and the Fresnillo Mining Company, both corporations of the State of New York, have made and entered into an agreement, signed by a majority of their respective Boards of Directors and under their respective corporate seals, for the consolidation of such corporations, as prescribed by law, dated the 14th day of February, 1912, and that such agreement will be submitted for action thereon to the stockholders of The Fresnillo Company at a meeting thereof to be held at the office of the company, No. 82 Beaver Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 29th day of February, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, and that such agreement will be submitted for action thereon to the stockholders of the Fresnillo Mining Company at a meeting thereof to be held at the office of the company, No. 82 Beaver Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 29th day of February, 1912, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

ROBERT E. SAFFORD, Secretary of The Fresnillo Company.
ROBERT E. SAFFORD, Secretary of the Fresnillo Mining Company.

FLATBUSH TRUST COMPANY,
839 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

To the Stockholders of Flatbush Trust Company:

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Flatbush Trust Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 839 Flatbush Avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and voting upon an agreement made and entered into between the Board of Directors of Broadway Trust Company and the Board of Directors of Flatbush Trust Company, on February 7th, 1912, pursuant to Section 36 of the Banking Law of the State of New York, for the merger of Flatbush Trust Company into Broadway Trust Company; and also to consider and act upon any other matter or thing which may properly come before such meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on March 1st, 1912.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN Z. LOTT, President.
FRANKLIN SCHENCK, Secretary.
Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, February 16th, 1912.

To the Stockholders of American Snuff Company:

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of American Snuff Company for the election of Directors, the consideration of and taking action on a proposed by-law providing for participation by certain officers of the Company in profits, if any, earned by the Company in excess of profits earned during the year 1911 on the brands and business now owned by the Company, not exceeding in the aggregate 10% of such excess, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of said Company at 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, March 5, 1912.

The transfer books of the preferred and common stock of the Company were closed at 12:00 o'clock noon, on the 10th day of February, 1912, and will be reopened at 10:00 o'clock A. M. on the 6th day of March, 1912.

M. E. FINCH, Secretary.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and to consider and take action on a proposed by-law providing for participation by certain officers of the Company in profits, if any, earned by the Company in excess of profits earned during the year 1910 on the brands and businesses now owned by the Company, not exceeding in the aggregate ten (10%) per cent. of such excess, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., at eleven o'clock A. M. on Monday, March 11th, 1912.

E. H. THURSTON, Secretary.
St. Louis, Mo., February 26th, 1912.

To the Stockholders of American Snuff Company:

A special meeting of the Stockholders of American Snuff Company will be held at its principal office, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, March 5, 1912, for the purpose of acting upon propositions to amend the Charter of the company so that the number of Directors of the corporation shall be eleven, and that all Directors shall hereafter be elected for the term of one year, and so that the Board of Directors shall have the power to fix the number of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors.
M. E. FINCH, Secretary.

New York Mortgage and Security Co.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY COMPANY for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election to serve for the succeeding year will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 135 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, March 11, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on March 4, 1912, at 3 P. M., and reopened on March 12, 1912, at 10 A. M.

CYRIL H. BURDETT, Secretary.
Dated New York, Feb. 10, 1912.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before such meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 25 Liberty Street, New York City, on Wednesday, March 6, 1912. Polls open from 10:45 to 11:45 A. M.

GEORGE W. DEWEY, Secretary.

THE LAWSON PUBLISHING COMPANY holds annual stockholders' meeting, 37 EAST 28TH ST., NEW YORK, Tuesday morning, March 5, eleven o'clock

PROPOSALS.

VIRGINIA SOAPSTONE COMPANY.

The undersigned, as Trustee under the Four Per Cent. First Lien Mortgage of Virginia Soapstone Company, dated May 1, 1907, hereby gives notice that the Virginia Soapstone Company proposes to purchase $25,000, face value, of bonds issued under such mortgage at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, and in respect thereof the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals for the sale of such bonds at its office, No. 389 Fifth Avenue, New York City, up to the close of business March 1, 1912. Each such proposal shall be for the sale of such bonds with current and all undue coupons, and those offered at the lowest price will be accepted up to said amount.

Dated New York, February 5th, 1912.
ASTOR TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by C. G. Seaton, Secretary Board of Education, Gary, McDowell County, W. Va., until 2:00 o'clock P. M., March 1, 1912, for $40,000.00 5 per cent. coupon 20-34 Adkin District School Bonds.

Bonds shall be forty in number of the denomination of $1,000.00 each, dated on first day of March, 1912, and payable at Gary National Bank, Gary, W. Va. They shall have coupons attached for the payment of the interest thereon and the same shall be paid semi-annually at the same place that the bonds are payable on the 1st day of September, 1912, and 1st day of March, 1913, and so on for each succeeding year until the bonds mature, unless sooner redeemed or canceled pursuant to law.

Bids will be considered for all or any portion of said bonds—no bid considered for less than par. Right to reject any and all bids reserved. Bids must be accompanied by certified check for $100.00 payable to Board of Education, Adkin District.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Please take notice that the co-partnership existing between MAURICE B. BAER and GEORGE U. TOMPERS, under the firm name and style of the FLEMISH ART COMPANY, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on at the same address by the FLEMISH ART COMPANY, a corporation, which has assumed the liabilities of the co-partnership, and is alone authorized to collect all outstandings and to sign in liquidation. The officers of the corporation are Maurice B. Baer, President; George U. Tompers, Vice President.

MAURICE B. BAER, President.
GEO. U. TOMPERS, Vice President.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1,370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The Merchants National Bank of the City of New York

FOUNDED 1803

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Feb. 20th, 1912:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts ... $17,765,236.46
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured ... 1,088.54
U. S. bonds to secure circulation ... 2,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits ... 1,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds ... 73,670.26
Bonds, securities, etc ... 1,505,376.35
Banking House ... 995,257.34
Due from National banks (not reserve agents) ... 1,417,902.96
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks ... 484,184.23
Checks and other cash items ... 20,539.85
Exchanges for Clearing House ... 8,605,285.86
Notes of other national banks ... 5,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents ... 2,155.90
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie ... $3,843,465.53
Legal tender notes ... 1,255,000.00 ... 5,098,465.53
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation) ... 100,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer ... 30,006.00
Total ... $33,105,169.28

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in ... $2,000,000.00
Surplus fund ... 1,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid ... 449,582.26
National bank notes outstanding ... 1,929,200.00
Due to other national banks ... $6,922,532.53
Due to State and private banks and bankers ... 462,283.99
Due to trust companies and savings banks ... 9,815,859.19
Dividends unpaid ... 418.25
Individual deposits subject to check ... 8,074,952.84
Demand certificates of deposit ... 189,850.00
Certified checks ... 1,239,337.03
Cashier's checks outstanding ... 1,062,248.19 ... 27,216,487.02
United States deposits ... 1,000.00
Reserved for taxes ... 8,900.00
Total ... $33,105,169.28

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1912.
HENRY D. HOLLOWAY, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART, DONALD MACKAY, JAMES N. WALLACE, Directors.

No. 733.
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, Feb. 20, 1912:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts ... $94,554,273.50
U. S. bonds to secure circulation ... 12,556,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits ... 500,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand ... 600,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds ... 13,303.47
Bonds, securities, &c. ... 35,282,258.89
Banking house ... 3,520,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents) ... 5,318,850.31
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks ... 3,071,764.52
Checks and other cash items ... 1,030,343.17
Exchanges for Clearing House ... 21,827,665.27
Notes of other National banks ... 210,395.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents ... 1,411.25
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie ... $24,183,607.50
Legal tender notes ... 6,676,085.00 ... 30,859,692.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation) ... 627,800.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer ... 82,000.00
Total ... $210,055,757.88

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in ... $25,000,000.00
Surplus fund ... 10,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid ... 5,917,788.85
National bank notes outstanding ... 11,795,400.00
Due to other National banks ... $38,536,756.68
Due to State and private banks and bankers ... 43,544,824.67
Dividends unpaid ... 12,207.50
Individual deposits subject to check ... 60,651,683.30
Demand certificates of deposit ... 1,024,708.14
Certified checks ... 10,840,950.95
Cashier's checks outstanding ... 2,514,048.45
United States deposits ... 247,809.70
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers ... 260,422.75 ... 157,133,412.14
Reserved for taxes ... 209,156.89
Total ... $210,055,757.88

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, NEILSON OLCOTT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. NEILSON OLCOTT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of February, 1912. E. H. CALLANAN, Notary Public Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
CHARLES H. ALLEN, J. P. MORGAN, JR., J. S. ALEXANDER, Directors.

[NO. 9,939.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL NASSAU BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, February 20, 1912:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts ... $10,255,933.04
Overdrafts, unsecured ... 4,357.96
U. S. bonds to secure circulation ... 100,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand ... 1,000.00
Bond and mortgage ... 51,602.86
Bonds, securities, &c. ... 25,250.00
Foreign exchange ... 117,525.58
Other real estate owned ... 3,403.17
Due from National banks (not reserve agents) ... 1,711,414.08
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks ... 330,604.68
Suspense account ... 46,225.39
Checks and other cash items ... 38,480.39
Exchanges for Clearing House ... 436,678.47
Notes of other National banks ... 15,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents ... 7,605.69
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie ... $2,364,576.90
Legal-tender notes ... 808,927.00 ... 3,173,503.90
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation) ... 5,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer ... 46,000.00
Total ... $16,369,585.12

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in ... $500,000.00
Surplus fund ... 500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid ... 48,600.29
National banknotes outstanding ... 96,200.00
Due to other National banks ... 2,293,332.09
Due to State and private banks and bankers ... 118,843.66
Due to trust companies and savings banks ... 1,574,633.69
Dividends unpaid ... 56.00
Individual deposits subject to check ... 10,328,516.53
Demand certificates of deposit ... 651,197.33
Certified checks ... 213,348.18
Cashier's checks outstanding ... 37,895.81
Liabilities other than those above stated ... 6,961.54
Total ... $16,369,585.12

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, W. B. NOBLE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. B. NOBLE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1912.
JOHN P. NOONAN, Notary Public, N. Y. County, No. 23.
Correct—Attest:
AUGUSTINE J. SMITH, JOHN MUNRO, EDWARD EARL, Directors.

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REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1,394.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Feb. 20, 1912:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts ... $36,261,511.12
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured ... 2,225.87
U. S. bonds to secure circulation ... 4,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits, $150,000; to secure postal savings, $100,000 ... 250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds ... 262,317.50
Bonds, securities, &c. ... 3,037,876.36
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures ... 1,912,305.50
Other real estate owned ... 427,239.73
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents) ... $2,970,597.95
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks ... 898,185.56
Checks and other cash items ... 8,739.10
Exchanges for Clearing House ... 11,326,745.11
Notes of other National banks ... 40,850.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents ... 2,783.68
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie ... 7,774,492.00
Legal-tender notes ... 2,870,000.00 ... 25,892,393.40
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation) ... 200,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer ... 202,000.00
Total ... $72,447,869.48

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in ... $5,000,000.00
Surplus fund ... 3,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid ... 1,672,315.26
National bank notes outstanding ... 3,834,495.00
Due to other National banks ... $18,744,319.03
Due to State and private banks and bankers ... 4,210,424.50
Due to trust companies and savings banks ... 6,582,338.69
Dividends unpaid ... 5,867.50
Individual deposits subject to check ... 26,307,922.71
Demand certificates of deposit ... 175,111.20
Time certificates of deposit ... 300,000.00
Accepted checks ... 1,353,487.57
Cashier's checks outstanding ... 1,029,440.41 ... 58,708,911.61
United States deposits, $150,000; postal savings deposits, $69,596.51 ... 219,596.51
Reserved for taxes ... 12,551.10
Total ... $72,447,869.48

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WALTER H. BENNETT, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WALTER H. BENNETT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1912. ROY MURCHIE, Notary Public, Kings County, 102.
Certificate filed in New York County, 83.
Correct—Attest:
WM. P. DIXON, JOHN CLAFLIN, EDWARD BURNS, Directors.

[No. 9,360.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Union Exchange National Bank of New York,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 20th, 1912:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts ... $7,882,276.35
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured ... 18.25
U. S. bonds to secure circulation ... 400,000.00
Other bonds to secure postal savings ... 33,750.00
Bonds, securities, etc ... 1,603,900.62
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures ... 10,000.00
Other real estate owned ... 56,654.04
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents) ... $557,827.61
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks ... 116,180.63
Checks and other cash items ... 24,874.44
Exchanges for Clearing House ... 235,535.69
Notes of other National banks ... 22,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents ... 2,841.82
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie ... 1,363,000.00
Legal-tender notes ... 1,095,000.00 ... 3,416,259.74
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation) ... 20,000.00
Total ... $12,922,859.00

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in ... $1,000,000.00
Surplus fund ... 700,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid ... 264,642.32
National banknotes outstanding ... 389,300.00
Due to other National banks ... $363,847.85
Due to State and private banks and bankers ... 190,935.48
Due to trust companies and savings banks ... 442,603.28
Dividends unpaid ... 108.00
Individual deposits subject to check ... 8,745,612.40
Demand certificates of deposit ... 87,739.36
Certified checks ... 71,015.67
Cashier's checks outstanding ... 153,421.86
United States postal savings deposits ... 13,633.28 ... 10,568,916.68
Total ... $12,922,859.00

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, DAVID NEVIUS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. DAVID NEVIUS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1912.
SAMUEL HEYMAN, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
FRANCIS G. LLOYD, MORRIS S. BARNET, CHARLES H. SABIN, Directors.

[No. 7,447.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE BATTERY PARK NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, February 20, 1912:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts ... $1,154,909.51
Overdrafts, secured ... 1,453.10
U. S. bonds to secure circulation ... 200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds ... 3,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc ... 451.00
Furniture and fixtures ... 3,500.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents) ... $140,870.83
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks ... 118,771.84
Checks and other cash items ... 1,563.70
Exchanges for clearing house ... 366,031.12
Notes of other National banks ... 8,490.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents ... 831.71
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie ... 393,048.50
Legal tender notes ... 55,270.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation) ... 10,000.00 ... 1,089,377.70
Total ... $2,452,691.31

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in ... $200,000.00
Surplus fund ... 100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid ... 7,906.07
National bank notes outstanding ... 196,700.00
Due to other National banks ... $35,751.82
Due to State and private banks and bankers ... 2,313.83
Due to trust companies and savings banks ... 5,014.79
Dividends unpaid ... 6.00
Individual deposits subject to check ... 1,643,023.21
Demand certificates of deposit ... 81,790.00
Certified checks ... 224,667.31
Cashier's checks outstanding ... 5,268.28 ... 1,947,835.24
Reserved for taxes ... 250.00
Total ... $2,452,691.31

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1912.
WARREN S. BANKS, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
E. A. DE LIMA, E. R. CARHART, GEO. F. D. TRASK, Directors.

First Mortgage Guarantee Company
Bridge Plaza, North, Long Island City, N. Y.
STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
December 31st, 1911

ASSETS
Bonds and Mortgages held by Company ... $187,950.00
Collateral Loans ... 7,500.00
Bond Deposited with State of New York (At cost) ... 1,049.31
Interest and Commission Accrued ... 8,898.45
Cash ... 116,880.85
Total ... $322,278.61

LIABILITIES
Capital Stock ... $250,000.00
Surplus ... 62,500.00
*Undivided Profits ... 7,361.28
Interest Accrued Payable, not Due, on Bonds and Mortgages Sold ... 2,417.33
Total ... $322,278.61

Amount Guaranteed Mortgages ... $228,300.00

We have made an audit of the books and accounts of the First Mortgage Guarantee Company, and hereby certify that the above statement, in our opinion, correctly sets forth the true financial condition of this Company, at the close of business, December 31st, 1911.
THE AMERICAN AUDIT COMPANY.
(Seal) By F. W. LAFRENTZ, President.
Attest: L. S. MOORE, for Secretary.
*After marking off Furniture and Fixtures, Automobile and expense of incorporation amounting to $4,178.06.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1,250.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MECHANICS AND METALS NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 20th, 1912:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts ... $47,676,280.27
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured ... 2,816.90
U. S. bonds to secure circulation ... 6,000,000.00
Other bonds to secure postal savings deposits ... 250,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c. ... 5,188,933.32
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures ... 2,178,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents) ... $2,126,185.52
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks ... 3,616,046.33
Checks and other cash items ... 826,932.47
Exchanges for Clearing House ... 10,558,749.63
Notes of other National banks ... 91,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents ... 8,133.55
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie ... 11,236,225.00
Legal-tender notes ... 1,911,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation) ... 150,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer ... 95,000.00 ... 30,119,272.50
Total ... $88,415,802.99

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in ... $6,000,000.00
Surplus fund ... 6,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid ... 2,497,459.38
National banknotes outstanding ... 2,972,900.00
Due to other National banks ... $14,167,542.89
Due to State and private banks and bankers ... 4,868,112.98
Due to trust companies and savings banks ... 10,382,027.53
Dividends unpaid ... 14,919.25
Individual deposits subject to check ... 68,452,588.67
Demand certificates of deposit ... 550,487.20
Certified checks ... 7,303,952.41
Cashier's checks outstanding ... 565,296.12
Postal savings deposits ... 104,044.84 ... 70,908,921.89
Reserved for taxes ... 36,021.72
Total ... $88,415,802.99

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH S. HOUSE, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOSEPH S. HOUSE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of February, 1912.
HENRY AUMANN, Jr., Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
GEORGE R. SHELDON, H. B. STOKES, JAMES M. BECK, Directors.

[No. 62.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, February 20, 1912:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts ... $11,039,506.12
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured ... 3,115.09
U. S. bonds to secure circulation ... 700,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c. ... 2,754,278.42
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures ... 1,070,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents) ... 376,447.40
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks ... 6,745.41
Checks and other cash items ... 140,004.63
Exchanges for Clearing House ... 593,991.42
Notes of other National banks ... 21,161.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents ... 3,349.24
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie ... $3,575,599.50
Legal-tender notes ... 88,158.00 ... 3,663,757.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation) ... 35,000.00
Total ... $20,407,356.23

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in ... $1,000,000.00
Surplus fund ... 1,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid ... 891,294.80
National banknotes outstanding ... 692,897.50
Due to other National banks ... $103,298.57
Due to trust companies and savings banks ... 844,734.88
Dividends unpaid ... 96.00
Individual deposits subject to check ... 14,193,837.76
Demand certificates of deposit ... 714,707.33
Certified checks ... 62,571.56
Cashier's checks outstanding ... 26,022.59 ... 15,445,269.19
Bonds borrowed ... 800,000.00
Reserved for taxes ... 8,124.01
Liabilities other than those above stated ... 70,270.78
Total ... $20,407,356.23

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WILLIAM PABST, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. PABST, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1912.
JOHN H. SAMUELSEN, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
JOHN W. AITKEN, LOUIS MORRIS STARR, EDWARD H. PEASLEE, Directors.

[No. 341.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, N. Y.,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business, Feb. 20, 1912:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts ... $2,632,970.93
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured ... 841.71
U. S. bonds to secure circulation ... 250,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits ... 1,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand ... 4,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc ... 617,560.48
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures ... 134,375.00
Other real estate owned ... 2,081.00
Due from national banks, (not reserve agents) ... 183,030.39
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks ... 63,209.95
Checks and other cash items ... 23,986.59
Exchanges for Clearing House ... 137,070.34
Notes of other national banks ... 16,420.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents ... 1,540.30
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:
Specie ... $538,960.55
Legal tender notes ... 403,115.00 ... 942,075.55
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation) ... 12,500.00
Total ... $5,022,662.24

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in ... 250,000.00
Surplus fund ... 250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid ... 283,688.77
National bank notes outstanding ... 235,700.00
Due to trust companies and savings banks ... $226,151.83
Individual deposits subject to check ... 3,712,041.40
Demand certificates of deposit ... 40,575.65
Certified checks ... 22,270.71
Cashier's checks outstanding ... 1,233.88
United States deposits ... 1,000.00 ... 4,003,273.47
Total ... $5,022,662.24

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, W. S. BECKLEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. S. BECKLEY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1912.
CHARLES J. F. BOHLEN, Notary Public, No. 193, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
HORACE F. HUTCHINSON, RICH'D B. KELLY, WM. H. SEAICH, Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 3,415.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 20, 1912:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts ... $22,189,996.19
Overdrafts ... 516.49
U. S. bonds to secure circulation ... 70,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits ... 1,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand ... 8,150.00
Bonds loaned ... 167,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc ... 3,572,240.66
Due from National banks (not reserve agents) ... 1,284,855.31
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks ... 483,427.94
Checks and other cash items ... 21,394.68
Exchanges for Clearing House ... 3,925,130.71
Notes of other National banks ... 39,315.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents ... 2,032.74
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie ... $4,959,646.20
Legal-tender notes ... 2,527,110.00 ... 7,486,756.20
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation) ... 3,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer ... 50,000.00
Total ... $39,800,815.92

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in ... $1,000,000.00
Surplus fund ... 2,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid ... 136,215.25
National banknotes outstanding ... 69,997.50
Due to other National banks ... $14,632,185.00
Due to State and private banks and bankers ... 3,268,272.09
Due to trust companies and savings banks ... 4,261,446.73
Dividends unpaid ... 30.00
Individual deposits subject to check ... 11,460,695.55
Demand certificates of deposit ... 78,919.76
Deposits held for acceptances ... 2,028,456.69
Cashier's checks outstanding ... 360,338.16
United States deposits ... 1,000.00 ... 36,091,813.98
Reserved for taxes ... 3,259.19
Total ... $39,800,815.92

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, C. C. THOMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. C. THOMPSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1912.
CHAS. C. FISHER, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
E. H. R. GREEN, E. C. BODMAN, S. G. BAYNE, Directors.

[No. 891.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 20th, 1912:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts ... $94,539,580.50
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured ... 65,942.25
U. S. bonds to secure circulation ... 3,325,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits ... 75,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c. ... 859,104.56
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures ... 2,565,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents) ... 3,706,643.18
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks ... 5,729,699.67
Checks and other cash items ... 305,625.36
Exchanges for Clearing House ... 8,925,279.45
Notes of other National banks ... 400,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie ... $24,650,984.61
Legal-tender notes ... 968,000.00 ... 25,618,984.61
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation) ... 166,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer ... 276,101.50
Total ... $146,558,211.08

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in ... $5,000,000.00
Surplus fund ... 10,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid ... 3,075,670.78
National banknotes outstanding ... 3,304,005.00
Due to other National banks ... $42,647,016.62
Due to State and private banks and bankers ... 19,677,466.52
Due to trust companies and savings banks ... 16,815,071.18
Dividends unpaid ... 580.00
Individual deposits subject to check ... 41,775,099.91
Demand certificates of deposit ... 108,000.00
Certified checks ... 1,092,557.82
Cashier's checks outstanding ... 3,107,748.25 ... 125,123,535.30
Reserved for taxes ... 55,000.00
Total ... $146,558,211.08

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, M. H. EWER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. M. H. EWER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1912.
WM. L. DOUGLAS, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
AUGUST BELMONT, E. C. WALLACE, THOMAS F. VIETOR, Directors.

[No. 9,717.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE GOTHAM NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 20, 1912:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts ... $959,956.16
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured ... 518.40
U. S. bonds to secure circulation ... 100,000.00
Other bonds to secure postal savings ... 6,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c. ... 251,482.99
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures ... 2,000.00
Advances on letter of credit ... 10,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents) ... 145,154.19
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks ... 16,636.08
Checks and other cash items ... 6,123.52
Exchanges for Clearing House ... 79,634.00
Notes of other National banks ... 2,030.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents ... 1,074.14
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie ... $374,281.20
Legal-tender notes ... 15,800.00 ... 390,081.20
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 p. c. of circulation) ... 5,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer ... 2,705.00
Total ... $1,978,395.68

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in ... $200,000.00
Surplus fund ... 100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid ... 23,010.36
National banknotes outstanding ... 98,600.00
Due to other National banks ... 9,438.04
Due to State and private banks and bankers ... 14,603.73
Due to trust companies and savings banks ... 1,723.28
Individual deposits subject to check ... 1,357,837.11
Demand certificates of deposit ... 95,080.82
Certified checks ... 28,066.81
Cashier's checks outstanding ... 37,807.35
Postal savings deposits ... 1,891.49
Reserved for taxes ... 250.00
Liabilities other than those above stated:
Letters of credit issued ... 11,586.69
Total ... $1,978,395.68

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, THOMAS C. FRY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOMAS C. FRY, Cashier.
Correct—Attest:
CHAS. R. SAUL, H. H. BIZALLION, SAMUEL H. E. JENNINGS, Directors.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1912.
JOSEPH KIERAN, Notary Public, Richmond Co.
[Seal of Notary.] Certificate filed in New York County, Co. Clerk No. 45, Register No. 3,308.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The Citizens Central National Bank of New York
320 Broadway

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION FEBRUARY 20, 1912

RESOURCES
Loans and Discounts ... $20,248,662.46
United States bonds ... 2,001,100.00
Other bonds and securities ... 507,500.00
Due from banks ... $2,874,798.55
Exchanges ... 1,863,981.90
Cash ... 5,929,154.42 ... 10,667,934.87
$33,425,197.33

LIABILITIES
Capital stock ... $2,550,000.00
Surplus fund ... $1,000,000.00
Undivided profits ... 846,243.14
Unearned discount reserve ... 150,000.00 ... 1,996,243.14
Circulation ... 1,975,497.50
Deposits:
Individual ... $19,019,514.62
Banks ... 7,883,942.07 ... 26,903,456.69
$33,425,197.33

Record since the Consolidation of the National Citizens and Central National Banks

	March 12, 1904	February 20, 1912	Increase
Capital	$2,550,000.00	$2,550,000.00	....
Surplus Fund	459,000.00	1,000,000.00	541,000.00
Undivided Profits	....	846,243.14	846,243.14
Unearned Discount Reserve	....	150,000.00	150,000.00
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits	$3,009,000.00	$4,546,243.14	$1,537,243.14
Dividends Paid			1,185,750.00
Net Earnings, March 12, 1904, to February 20, 1912			$2,722,993.14

EDWIN S. SCHENCK, President
FRANCIS M. BACON, Jr., Vice-President; ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier
JESSE M. SMITH, JAMES McALLISTER, WILLIAM M. HAINES, Assistant Cashiers

[No. 4,645.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 20, 1912:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts ... $15,201,986.17
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured ... 234.78
U. S. bonds to secure circulation ... 500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits ... 1,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand ... 232,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc ... 2,969,927.61
Due from National banks (not reserve agents) ... 1,160,145.73
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks ... 191,697.82
Checks and other cash items ... $160,363.45
Exchanges for Clearing House ... 1,257,096.70
Notes of other National banks ... 40,210.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents ... 1,957.81
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie ... 3,670,750.50
Legal-tender notes ... 1,105,920.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation) ... 25,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer ... 118,065.00 ... 6,379,362.96
Total ... $26,636,355.07

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in ... $1,000,000.00
Surplus fund ... 2,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid ... 741,570.76
National banknotes outstanding ... 488,200.00
Due to other National banks ... $5,398,364.79
Due to State and private banks and bankers ... 558,203.32
Due to trust companies and savings banks ... 5,521,896.81
Individual deposits subject to check ... 10,622,600.97
Demand certificates of deposit ... 6,159.50
Certified checks ... 220,468.36
Cashier's checks outstanding ... 76,390.56
United States deposits ... 1,000.00 ... 22,405,084.31
Reserved for taxes ... 1,500.00
Total ... $26,636,355.07

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES W. RIECKS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES W. RIECKS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1912. H. M. CLEAVER, Notary Public.
[Seal]
Correct—Attest:
DANIEL G. REID, NEWCOMB CARLTON, FRED'K B. SCHENCK, Directors.

[No. 290.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 20th, 1912:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts ... $35,593,641.65
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured ... 846.10
U. S. bonds to secure circulation ... 2,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits, $1,000; to secure postal savings, $90,000 ... 91,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds ... 83,140.06
Bonds, securities, &c. ... 1,694,265.94
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures ... 3,000,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents) ... 2,070,972.95
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks ... 651,234.57
Checks and other cash items ... 152,734.82
Exchanges for Clearing House ... 4,604,342.83
Notes of other National banks ... 50,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents ... 58.53
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie ... $6,613,300.00
Legal-tender notes ... 3,490,000.00 ... 10,103,300.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 p. c. of circulation) ... 100,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer ... 92,000.00
Total ... $60,237,536.95

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in ... $5,000,000.00
Surplus fund ... 5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid ... 807,675.08
National banknotes outstanding ... 1,987,100.00
Due to other National banks ... $17,248,721.72
Due to State and private banks and bankers ... 2,992,892.09
Due to trust companies and savings banks ... 13,130,276.92
Dividends unpaid ... 674.00
Individual deposits subject to check ... 12,458,183.27
Demand certificates of deposit ... 62,754.66
Accepted checks ... 1,161,591.67
Cashier's checks outstanding ... 338,396.67 ... 47,392,817.00
United States deposits, $1,000; postal savings deposits, $48,270.87 ... 49,270.87
Total ... $60,237,536.95

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1912.
CHAS. C. SEIFERT, Notary Public, Queens County, Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
JAMES G. CANNON, SAMUEL S. CAMPBELL, T. FRANK MANVILLE, Directors.

THE MARKET & FULTON NATIONAL BANK OF N. Y.

Feb. 20, 1912.

RESOURCES.
Loans and investments ... $9,209,273.08
Due from banks ... 1,000,985.93
Cash and reserve ... 3,435,616.03
United States and other bonds ... 531,622.50
$14,177,497.54

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock ... $1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits ... 1,831,264.37
Circulation ... 186,165.00
Deposits ... 11,160,068.17
$14,177,497.54

Alexander Gilbert, President, Robert A. Parker, Vice President, Thomas J. Stevens, Cashier, John H. Carr, Asst. Cashier, William M. Rosendale, Asst. Cashier.

[NO. 2,370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 20th, 1912:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts ... $73,528,201.29
Overdrafts, secured ... 17.81
U. S. bonds to secure circulation ... 1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits ... 1,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand ... 807,600.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds ... 224,960.97
Bonds, securities, etc ... 23,257,405.35
Bonds loaned ... 650,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents) ... $3,916,323.13
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks ... 3,696,656.74
Checks and other cash items ... 414,251.75
Exchanges for Clearing House ... 9,574,800.66
Notes of other National banks ... 320,050.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents ... 2,180.57
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie ... 24,390,352.50
Legal-tender notes ... 6,539,144.00 ... 48,853,759.35
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation) ... 50,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer ... 157,000.00
Total ... $148,529,944.77

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in ... $5,000,000.00
Surplus fund ... 5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid ... 4,102,671.46
National bank notes outstanding ... 993,597.50
Due to other National banks ... $48,583,185.89
Due to State and private banks and bankers ... 11,117,660.77
Due to trust companies and savings banks ... 34,496,915.68
Individual deposits subject to check ... 32,800,386.54
Demand certificates of deposit ... 250,037.16
Certified checks ... 3,252,188.56
Cashier's checks outstanding ... 2,932,351.21 ... 133,432,675.81
United States deposits ... 1,000.00
Total ... $148,529,944.77

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, HENRY M. CONKEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
HENRY M. CONKEY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1912.
GEORGE E. SCHOEPPS, Notary Public, County of New York, No. 2,085; commission expires March 30, 1912.
Correct—Attest:
FRANCIS L. HINE, GRANT B. SCHLEY, ALBERT H. WIGGIN, Directors.

[NO. 1,231.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS' NAT'L BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Feb. 20, 1912:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts ... $26,581,795.92
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured ... 2,882.42
U. S. bonds to secure circulation ... 50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits ... 1,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc ... 603,635.21
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures ... 700,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents) ... 1,833,343.72
Due from State banks and bankers ... 162,229.57
Checks and other cash items ... 108,395.44
Exchanges for clearing house ... 1,429,109.92
Notes of other National banks ... 1,607.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents ... 6,180.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie ... $4,340,600.00
Legal tender notes ... 1,998,924.00 ... 6,339,524.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation) ... 2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund ... 174,000.00
Total ... $37,995,153.20

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in ... $1,500,000.00
Surplus fund ... 6,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid ... 1,631,128.13
National bank notes outstanding ... 47,500.00
State bank notes outstanding ... 5,678.00
Due to other National banks ... $10,051,400.13
Due to State banks and bankers ... 1,671,645.67
Due to trust companies and savings banks ... 2,640,035.55
Dividends unpaid ... 4,957.00
Individual deposits subject to check ... 12,761,332.01
Demand certificates of deposit ... 515,150.00
Time certificates of deposit ... 300,000.00
Certified checks ... 448,701.16
Cashier's checks outstanding ... 403,127.08
United States deposits ... 1,000.00 ... 28,797,348.60
Reserved for taxes ... 13,498.47
Total ... $37,995,153.20

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. H. Powell, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. H. POWELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 26th day of February, 1912.
CHAS. E. McCARTHY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
EDWARD TOWNSEND, HENRY R. ICKELHEIMER, EDWARD C. RICE, Directors.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA,

Feb. 20th, 1912.

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts ... $34,644,896.17
Due from banks ... 10,300,464.40
Exchanges for Clearing House ... 1,577,426.39
Cash and reserve ... 10,918,397.65 ... $57,441,184.61

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock ... $1,500,000.00
Surplus and net profits (earned) ... 4,194,860.98
Circulation ... 645,300.00
Deposits—
Individual ... 28,449,758.10
Bank ... 22,651,265.53 ... $57,441,184.61

[No. 2,125.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL RESERVE BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Feb. 20, 1912:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts ... $2,935,825.80
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured ... 1,261.39
U. S. bonds to secure circulation ... 800,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits ... 1,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand ... 2,515.21
Bonds, securities, etc ... 56,519.94
Banking house, furniture and fixtures ... 9,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents) ... 1,389,950.42
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks ... 391,964.27
Checks and other cash items ... 3,429.26
Notes of other National banks ... 8,050.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents ... 35.25
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie ... $405,096.00
Legal tender notes ... 93,074.00 ... 498,170.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation) ... 15,000.00
Total ... $5,612,721.54

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in ... $1,200,000.00
Surplus fund ... 300,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid ... 55,585.50
National banknotes outstanding ... 298,097.50
Due to other National banks ... 998,669.79
Due to State and private banks and bankers ... 569,193.90
Due to trust companies and savings banks ... 526,103.45
Dividends unpaid ... 1,662.37
Individual deposits subject to check ... 1,408,430.96
Time certificates of deposit ... 25,000.00
Certified checks ... 90,368.56
Cashier's checks outstanding ... 137,109.51
United States deposits ... 1,000.00
Reserved for taxes ... 1,500.00
Total ... $5,612,721.54

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WILLIAM O. ALLISON, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM O. ALLISON.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1912.
VAN BRUNT PEARCE,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public No. 2,018.
Correct—Attest:
F. V. BALDWIN, ROYALL VICTOR, LUDWIG NISSEN, Directors.

[No. 8,926.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
BRONX NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Feb. 20, 1912:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts ... $658,153.45
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured ... 1,669.23
U. S. bonds to secure circulation ... 50,000.00
Other bonds to secure postal savings ... 7,673.75
Premiums on U. S. bonds ... 1,800.00
Bonds, securities, etc ... 188,528.72
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures ... 57,429.72
Other real estate owned ... 23,530.55
Due from National banks (not reserve agents) ... 170,208.30
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks ... 35,559.34
Checks and other cash items ... 7,359.63
Exchanges for Clearing House ... 61,767.59
Notes of other National banks ... 8,250.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents ... 504.23
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie ... $65,120.35
Legal-tender notes ... 80,840.00 ... 145,960.35
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation) ... 2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer ... 500.00
Total ... $1,356,889.67

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in ... $200,000.00
Surplus fund ... 205,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid ... 14,982.17
National bank notes outstanding ... 49,000.00
Due to other National banks ... $65,867.93
Due to State and private banks and bankers ... 11,577.69
Due to trust companies and savings banks ... 19,190.97
Dividends unpaid ... 14.00
Individual deposits subject to check ... 758,530.93
Demand certificates of deposit ... 20,204.60
Cashier's checks outstanding ... 2,316.59
Postal savings deposits ... 559.09 ... 878,261.80
Reserved for taxes ... 500.00
Liabilities other than those above stated, discount and interest accruing ... 9,146.70
Total ... $1,356,889.67

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, HARRY KOLBE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. HARRY KOLBE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1912.
ROBT. H. BERGMAN, Notary Public, (172,) N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
GEORGE W. FENNELL, JOSEPH CLEMENS, F. A. WURZBACH, Directors.

BROOKLYN BANKS.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.

RESOURCES.
Loans and investments ... $4,023,134.69
From other banks ... 248,464.31
Cash and reserve ... 1,642,826.68 ... $5,914,425.68

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock ... $300,000
Surplus & profits ... 583,446.87
Circulation ... 118,350
Deposits ... 4,912,628.81 ... $5,914,425.68

HENRY M. WELLS, President.
B. P. VAN BENTHUYSEN, Cashier.
D. IRVING MEAD, Vice President.
R. R. WARDELL, Assistant Cashier.

NEXT MONDAY

All New York City National Bank statements published in The New York Times will be inserted in The New York Times Weekly Financial Review next Monday.

Out-of-town National Bank statements will be published in The New York Times Sunday, March 3, and in The New York Times Weekly Financial Review the following day.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co. Stock

Our Statistical Department has compiled some very interesting figures showing the probable value of this stock as compared to the stock of the D. L. & W. Coal Co.

The two issues are very similar.

Write for Descriptive Letter.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Price Movements Very Narrow in Leading Stocks—Trading Light.

INDIFFERENT TO POLITICS

Stock Exchange Not Influenced by Col. Roosevelt's Announcement—Republic Steel Passes Dividend.

Many in the financial district talked yesterday of Col. Roosevelt's announcement of his willingness to accept the nomination for President, but nobody apparently found in that announcement any incentive to action, so far as the stock market was concerned. The best explanation perhaps lies in the fact that the stock market is not much given to interesting itself in events which have long been anticipated. There will doubtless be occasions later in the year when politics will play their part as market factors, but yesterday's record was one of complete indifference except to special influences which were responsible for movements of some importance in individual stocks, the effect of which, however, upon prices as a whole was as meagre as on any of these recent days of unusual dullness.

The announcement made after the close of the market that the Executive Committee of the Republic Iron and Steel Company had decided to defer the payment of the quarterly dividend on the company's preferred stock, serves to emphasize the length to which competition in the steel trade has been carried in recent months; for what had been generally expected was not the passing of this dividend, but a reduction in the rate. It will be recalled, however, that in 1904, when the steel trade was passing through another period of low prices, though not as low as those lately prevailing, this company omitted its dividend entirely. All of the back dividends, which then accumulated were subsequently declared and the management of the company is understood to be confident that when usual conditions in the steel trade are restored the arrearages of dividends can again easily be made up. The dividend record of the Republic Iron and Steel Company recalls forcibly the saying that the steel trade is either prince or pauper. In the course of the day's trading Republic Iron and Steel preferred had sold as low as 65½, a total decline of about 9 points since last Wednesday, but it recovered to 67 before the close, reducing its net loss for the day to 1¼ points. Another sharp movement of the day in which an expected showing of diminished earnings was offered as the cause was the drop of 3½ points in Central Leather preferred.

Because of the important extent to which this market has shared in the financing of German requirements in recent months, more than usual interest attaches here to the news from Berlin of the movement under way there to require the German banks to maintain a more ample reserve in cash and in liquid resources. The movement is a counterpart in a general way of the agitation for some time past under way in England in favor of joint stock banks' maintaining a larger cash reserve of their own instead of depending so far as specie reserves are concerned upon the Bank of England. In Germany it is the Reichsbank which is taking the lead in this movement for the holding of larger reserves by the joint stock banks. The movement is one which is interesting to all the international money markets, and not the least to our own just at this time, because of the employment by our bankers of a large amount of their free balances in the German market.

Several statements of railway earnings for the month of January supplementing those previously given out, bore out the expectation that net earnings would in many cases show large declines for that month. The Atchison reported yesterday a loss in net for January of $139,000, having reduced its gross loss by a decrease in operating expenses, while the Southern Railway, which spent more to earn less, reported a decrease in net of $154,000.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Light and Traction Co. for annual meeting.

Du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. for annual meeting.

International Silver Co. for dividend on preferred.

ANNUAL MEETING.

American Writing Paper Co.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¼@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2⅜ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2⅜ per cent.

Time money rates, 2½@3 per cent. for sixty days, 2¾@3 per cent. for ninety days and four months, 3@3¼ per cent. for five and six months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for ten to twelve months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3¼@4 per cent. for prime four to six months' maturities.

Private discount rate abroad: London, 3¼ per cent., off ⅛ per cent.; Paris, 2⅝ per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 3⅞ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $212,566,499; balances, $15,870,280; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $1,310,893.

The local banks have lost $2,106,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8755; demand, $4.8725.

Paris—Cable, 5.17½ less 5-64; check, 5.18⅛ less 1-64.

Berlin—Cable, 95 3-16; check, 95⅛.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.18¾ less 1-32; check, 5.19⅜.

Holland—Cable, 40.32; check, 40.29.

Belgium—Cable, 5.20 plus 1-32; check, 5.20 less 1-16.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', sixty days, $4.8425; ninety days, $4.8310.

London—Commercial, sixty days, $4.84¼; ninety days, $4.82⅝.

Paris—Bankers', sixty days, 5.21¼; ninety days, 5.22½ less 1-16.

Paris—Commercial, sixty days, 5.21¼; ninety days, 5.22½.

Berlin—Bankers', sixty days, 94¼; ninety days, 94½.

Berlin—Commercial, sixty days, 94⅝ plus 1-32; ninety days, 94⅛.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 20c discount; St. Paul, 80c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c discount to par.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted unchanged in London, at 26 15-16d per ounce, and unchanged in New York, at 58½c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47c.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, May, 1957, old	107⅛	107⅝	107⅛	107⅝
4½s, Nov., 1957, new	107⅛	107⅝	107⅛	107⅝
4½s, May, 1917, old	102⅝	103	102⅝	103
4½s, Nov., 1917, new	102⅝	103	102⅝	103
4½s, Mar., 1930-60, old	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	103
4½s, Sept., 1960, new	102⅞	103	102⅞	103
4s, May, 1959, l'chg	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4s, Nov., 1958, l'chg	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4s, May, 1957, l'chg	100⅛	100¼	100	100⅛
4s, Nov., 1955-6, reg	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
4s, May, 1919, l'chg	99⅝	100⅛	99⅝	100
3½s, Nov., 1954, l'chg	87⅝	87⅞	87½	87⅞
3½s, May, 1954, coup	87⅝	87⅞	87½	87⅞
3½s, May, 1954, reg	87⅛	87⅝	87	87⅝
3½s, Nov., 1941, reg	88⅝	89⅝	88⅝	89½

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Atchison in January.

The Atchison's January business was practically as good as last year's. Its gross earnings were $8,333,000, a decrease of only $195,000, while its net was $1,821,000, a loss of $187,000 from the total for that month of last year. Weather reports from many sections in the West were so alarming that holders of Atchison, whose ideas of geography are somewhat vague, would not have been surprised had the monthly statement showed a big decrease. Most of the Atchison's mileage lies outside of the territory harassed by the recent blizzards. In the seven months so far reported the company has had gross earnings of $63,270,000, a decrease of a little less than $1,000,000 from 1911, and net of $18,292,000, a decrease of about $2,500,000. The latter figure is the smallest total for the seven months period reported in recent years, though well over dividend requirements.

Central Leather Rumblings.

The minority stockholders of Central Leather, who are being organized by a committee of fifty, of which former Gov. Stokes of New Jersey is Chairman, have hopes of accomplishing more than the meagre results which came from last year's fight against the present management. Last year the preferred stock did not show any enthusiasm in the fight, and it was the failure of the holders of this issue to join in substantial numbers with the common stockholders which had most to do with the defeat of the minority interests. About the only thing gained was the promise of greater publicity of the company's business, and it is only now that the annual meeting has come around once more that the promise has been definitely made of quarterly statements. One of the disclosures of last year was the heavy payments to Directors—$30,000 annually each—and now that another year's operations has demonstrated that this liberality to insiders represents the chief difference between profit and loss in a bad year like last, the preferred shareholders are apparently aroused to the demands of the minority that drastic economies are needed. There has been no secret about the poor showing the company has been making, and no new development has come to account specifically for yesterday's decline of 3½ points in the preferred, which closed at 81.

Small Profits of Big Business.

The low prices at which steel products are selling, the lowest in a decade, is brought home with some emphasis by the passing of the Republic Iron and Steel preferred dividend yesterday. This big independent company has been operating at about 90 per cent. of capacity ever since the heavy cuts in prices began last Spring, when the Republic started the ball rolling by announcing that it intended to get business. As with the United States Steel Corporation, which has also added heavily to capacity since the boom of 1906-07, 90 per cent. of present capacity means record-breaking output. The difference, borne home to stockholders, lies in the price schedules.

Drop in Tobacco.

The common stock of the American Tobacco Company made a new low record since its listing on the Stock Exchange, yesterday, when it sold at 248. Its high price was made just exactly one month earlier, the stock having sold at 287 on January 26. A drop of 39 points in a month would have proved more alarming in almost any other issue. Since the dissolution the price changes in the various tobacco issues have been so sudden and so wide that it has not been possible to find reasons for the changes. The quotations are now undergoing readjustments based on later knowledge of the companies.

The Market Averages.

The twenty-five railroad stocks averaged yesterday a quarter of a point below Saturday's level, and the twenty-five industrials a sixth of a point below. Curiously, the swing of the railroads was exactly .25 of a point below Saturday at high and at low, and .24 of a point at the close; while the industrials were exactly .17 of a point below at both high and low, and .16 of a point below at the close, both bettering by just a shade at the last. The averages follow:

1912.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Saturday, Feb. 24	89.88	89.62	89.75	89.78
Monday, Feb. 26	89.63	89.37	89.50	89.54

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Saturday, Feb. 24	62.58	62.34	62.46	62.44
Monday, Feb. 26	62.41	62.17	62.29	62.28

1911.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Saturday, Feb. 25	94.05	93.38	93.71	93.51
Monday, Feb. 27	93.85	92.99	93.42	93.34

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Saturday, Feb. 25	66.27	65.42	65.89	65.75
Monday, Feb. 27	66.15	65.34	65.74	65.85

SHORT TERM NOTES.

	—Maturity.—		Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Copper..5	Apr.	1,'13	100⅜	100⅞	4.15
Balt. & Ohio..4½	June	1,'13	100⅜	100½	4.07
Beth. Steel Co.6	Nov.	1,'14	101⅛	101⅝	5.33
Ches. & Ohio..4½	June	1,'14	99⅜	99⅝	4.68
C., H. & D. pur. money...4	July	1,'13	99⅜	99⅞	4.10
Chi. & Alton..5	Mar.	15,'13	99⅝	100	5.00
Chi. El. Rys...5	July	1,'14	98⅛	98⅝	5.58
Erie ..6	Apr.	8,'14	101⅛	101⅝	5.16
Erie ..5	Oct.	1,'14	100	100¼	4.89
Gen. Motors..6	Oct.	1,'15	99	99¼	6.22
Gen. Rubber...4½	July	1,'15	97⅛	97⅝	5.21
Hudson Co. ...6	Feb.	1,'13	99⅝	100	6.00
Int. & Gt. N..5	Aug.	1,'14	98⅛	98⅜	5.77
Int. Harv. Co..5	Feb.	1,'13	100⅜	101	4.65
Int. Rapid T..4½	.....	1912	100	100⅛	..
Lack. Steel Co.5	Mar.	1,'15	91⅛	92⅝	9.00
Minn. & St. L.5	Feb.	1,'13	95½	96	9.00
Mo., K. & T...5	May	1,'13	99⅝	100	5.00
Mo. Pacific ..5	June	1,'13	96	96½	6.75
N. Rys. of M..4½	June	1,'13	98⅛	98⅝	5.46
N. Y. Central.4½	Mar.	1,'14	100⅜	100⅝	4.16
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.....4½	.....	1912	100	100⅛	..
Oakland Rys..6	Sep.	1,'15	100⅛	101	5.66
Pac. T. & T...5	Jan.	5,'13	100⅛	100⅝	4.01
St. L. & S. F..5	Mar.	1,'13	99⅞	100⅛	4.87
St. L. & S. F...	June	1,'13	99⅛	99⅝	5.20
Southern Ry...5	Feb.	1,'13	100½	100⅞	3.97
Tidewater Co..6	June	1,'13	101⅛	101⅝	4.59
U. S. Rubber..6	Dec.	1,'18	104⅝	105	5.08
U. S. Smelt., Ref. & Min..5	Aug.	1,'14	100	100¼	4.78
Westinghouse..5	Aug.	1,'13	101⅝	101⅞	4.69

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for Saturday and the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	Feb. 24.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Rcts., customs	$1,513,078	$21,656,236	$197,176,915
Internal rev	1,329,143	19,732,034	192,491,578
Corporation tax	36,516	290,102	2,548,180
Miscellaneous	256,677	3,138,903	34,079,261
Total receipts	3,135,415	44,817,276	426,295,934
Expenditures	2,183,622	46,375,008	450,211,465
Surplus	951,793	*1,557,731	*23,915,531

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

*Deficit.

At the beginning of business to-day the condition of the United States Treasury was: Working balance in Treasury offices, $56,726,754; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $33,919,204.

The total balance in the general fund was $118,240,488.

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston compares as follows:

	Feb.24,'12.	Dec. for wk.	Feb.25,'11.
Loans	$231,160,000	$20,180,000	$217,898,000
Circulation	7,859,000	51,000	7,743,000
Deposits	185,491,000	19,520,000	179,517,000
Due banks	89,777,000	3,600,000	81,796,000
U.S. dep'ts	3,700,000	*2,600,000	3,070,000
Res. agents	35,484,000	258,000	36,657,000
Exc. clg	15,546,000	539,000	13,088,000
Due fr. bks	24,415,000	1,058,000	24,112,000
5 p. c. f'ds	402,250	....	400,000
Leg. tender	4,176,000	167,000	3,110,000
Specie	26,262,000	837,000	25,282,000
Surplus	2,121,714	475,857	1,841,143
Sur. N. Y.	7,167,714	*270,143	10,106,143

*Increase.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Prices Move Irregularly and Trading Is Dull in Principal Markets of Other Cities.

GAINS IN CHICAGO ISSUES

Sears-Roebuck and Quaker Oats at High Records in That Centre—Coppers Strong in Boston—Philadelphia Heavy.

G. B. S. Brewing 4s in Baltimore continued to show gradual improvement, which is attributed, in part at least, to the more hopeful prospects from the brewing interests' standpoint, of the defeat of the State Local Option bill, now before the Legislature. United Railways income bonds were better by a small fraction, going to the highest level reached for some time.

Declaration of an eight-dollar dividend by Calumet and Hecla, being the first direct reflection in the distribution of profits of operating economies and a higher price for the metal, was the main factor in a stronger market for copper shares. The stock rose more than 10 points, to the highest quotation since last June, sales during the morning session amounting to fifty shares. Others of this group were firmer, the main feature being Mayflower, which rose to a high record above 11, in response to heavy buying. Old Colony touched 7¾, and was also very active. Osceola sold above 115.

Sears-Roebuck again moved upward on the Chicago Exchange and made another high record for the year. Opening a shade up from Saturday's final price, the shares rose to 154½, easing off a fraction at the end and closing at 154. Quaker Oats common also reached another new high mark at 238, a gain of 2 points over the last previous sale. The preferred, at 110, was on a parity with the high for the year. Illinois Brick added a point, to 60, and there were fractional advances in some other issues. The Chicago Stock Exchange, the Board of Trade, and all the National and State banks in the city will be closed to-morrow on account of primary elections.

Reflecting the depression of the New York stock market, Philadelphia issues were inclined to heaviness during the greater portion of the session.

Yesterday's transactions on the various out-of-town Exchanges, as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES, were as follows:

BALTIMORE.

Sales		High.	Low.	Last.
100	A. & A. Elec. pf.	82¼	82¼	82¼
50	Con. Power	108½	108½	108½
10	Houston Oil com. t. c.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
20	Houston Oil pf. t. c.	63	63	63
80	Md. & Penn. com.	33½	33½	33½
50	Penn. W. & P. com.	62	62	62
110	United Rys.	19½	19½	19½

BONDS.

Sales		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Anaco. & Potomac 5s.	101	101	101
5,000	Ala. Coal & Iron 5s.	85	85	85
1,000	A. C. L. con. deb. 4s.	101½	101½	101½
22,000	Balt. Elec. pf.	97¼	97	97¼
10,000	Balt. City 4s, 1961	100½	100½	100½
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s.	77½	77½	77½
21,000	Con. Power 4½s.	90¼	90¼	90¼
3,000	Chi. Ry. 5s.	101	101	101
2,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s.	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
25,000	G. B. S. Brew 4s.	37½	37	37½
6,000	Md. Elec. 5s.	99¼	99⅛	99¼
5,000	Macon Ry. & L. 5s.	101¾	101¾	101¾
8,000	Norf. Ry. & L. 5s.	100¾	100½	100¾
14,000	N. O. M. & C. 1st 5s.	94⅝	94¼	94¼
9,000	United Rys. 4s.	85¼	85¼	85¼
2,000	United Rys. fdg. 5s.	88	88	88
6,000	United Rys. inc.	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Boston Elevated	132	132	132
5	Boston & Albany	222	222	222
33	Boston & Maine	99⅞	99½	99¾
3	B. & Me. pf., ex div.	143	143	143
10	Boston & Worc. pf.	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
50	C. J. R. & S. Y.	169½	169½	169½
15	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	113½	113½	113½
102	Mass. Elec. pf., stpd	81	81	81
11	M. El. pf., stpd. war	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
978	M. El. pf., frac. war	19½c	19c	19c
63	N. Y., N. H. & H.	138¾	138½	138½
10	Rutland pf.	55	55	55
105	West End	88⅞	88¾	88⅞
79	West End pf.	102	102	102

TELEPHONES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,178	American	142⅛	142	142
39	New England	162	161	162

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
190	Am. Ag. Chemical	59	58⅝	58⅝
136	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	102⅞	102½	102½
105	Amoskeag	79	78⅝	79
70	Amoskeag pf.	101	101	101
25	Am. Pneu. Service	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
10	Am. Pneu. S. 2d pf.	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
104	Am. Sugar	119½	119⅜	119⅜
120	Am. Sugar pf.	118½	118½	118½
47	Am. Woolen pf.	87¼	87	87¼
100	A., G. & W. I.S.S.pf.	18	18	18
60	East Boston Land	15¼	15¼	15¼
9	Edison	298	298	298
26	Gen. Electric	160	159	160
50	Ga. Ry. & Electric	165	165	165
30	Mass. Gas	91¼	91¼	91¼
33	Mass. Gas pf.	98½	98	98
10	McElwain Co. 1st pf.	106½	106	106½
20	Mergenthaler	221	221	221
13	N. E. Cotton Yarn	104	104	104
10	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	105	105	105
104	Pullman	159	158½	158½
5	Seattle Elec. pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾
169	Swift & Co.	102¾	102½	102¾
12	Torrington pf.	29	29	29
61	United Fruit	185	184	184⅝
2,850	United Shoe Mach.	50	49¾	49¾
11	Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	28½	28¼	28¼
795	U. S. Steel	59¾	59¼	59¾
46	U. S. Steel pf.	108⅝	108	108

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
80	Adventure	7½	7¼	7¼
435	Algomah	6	6	6
20	Allouez	41	40½	41
895	Amalgamated	66⅝	65⅞	66⅛
205	Am. Zinc	25	25	25
10	Ariz. Com. ctfs.	4	4	4
25	Boston & Corbin	7	7	7
25	Butte & Balaklala	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
879	Butte Coalition	22⅞	22⅝	22½
180	Calumet & Arizona	61	60½	60⅞
76	Calumet & Hecla	456	442	455
10	Centennial	21½	21	21
175	Chino	25¾	25½	25½
1,000	Cons. Mercur	5c.	5c.	5c.
155	Copper Range	54	53½	54
10	Daly-West	5¼	5¼	5¼
75	East Butte	12¾	12¾	12¾
155	Franklin	13	13	13
185	Giroux	4⅜	4¼	4¼
25	Granby Cons.	36	36	36
125	Greene-Cananea	7¾	7¾	7¾
80	Hancock	84½	84½	84½
875	Hedley	18	17½	17½
105	Inspiration Cons.	18¾	18⅝	18⅝
5,246	Insp. Cons. rts.	29c.	25c.	26c.
25	Island Creek Coal pf.	87	87	87
885	Isle Royale	26	25¼	25¾
20	Kerr Lake	3 1-16	3 1-16	3 1-16
65	Lake	36½	36	36½
50	La Salle	5	5	5
250	Mason Valley	13	12¾	12¾
60	Mass. Cons.	8½	8¼	8¼
8,859	Mayflower	11¼	9¾	11¼
20	Miami	24	24	24
55	Mohawk	55½	55	55½
20	Nevada Cons.	19	19	19
200	New Arcadian	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	New Idria	7½	7½	7½
132	Nipissing	7⅝	7¼	7¼
835	North Butte	26	25¾	26
400	North Lake	6⅝	6½	6½
10	Ojibway	5½	5½	5½
6,560	Old Colony	7¾	6⅝	7½
152	Old Dominion	46½	45½	46¼
255	Osceola	116	113½	114
815	Pond Creek Coal	16¼	16⅛	16¼
135	Quincy	77½	77	77½
260	Ray Cons.	17¼	17	17¼
110	Shannon	10¼	10	10¼
10	Shattuck Ariz.	18	18	18
85	Superior	26¼	26½	26¼
350	Superior & Boston	3⅞	3½	3¾
80	Tamarack	28½	28	28
465	Trinity	5¾	5½	5¾
500	Union Copper Land	2½	2½	2½
465	U. S. Smelting	36⅝	36	36
106	U. S. Smelting pf.	48	48	48
100	Utah Apex	2 15-16	2 15-16	2 15-16
40	Utah Cons.	15	14¾	14¾
140	Utah Copper	56¼	56¼	56¼
125	Victoria	4¾	4½	4¾
430	Winona	7½	7⅛	7⅞
50	Wolverine	101	101	101

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$46,000	Am. Ag. Chem. 5s.	102¾	102½	102½
44,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	91½	91	91½
8,000	A. T. & S. F. 4s.	98¾	98¾	98¾
5,000	A., G. & W. I.S.S.5s	68	67¾	67¾
1,000	C. B. & Q. 4s, Denver ext.	100	100	100
4,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
22,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,000	C.J.R. & S.Y.4s, 1940.	90½	90½	90½
24,000	Dominion Coal 5s.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
4,000	Mass. Gas 4½s.	99¼	99¼	99¼
2,000	Un. Fruit 4½s, 1923.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
120	American Can pf.	92½	92½	92½
105	Booth Fish. pf.	36½	36	36
145	Com. Edison	143¾	143	143
10	Diamond Match	110	110	110
75	Illinois Brick	60	59¼	60
75	People's Gas	106	106	106
10	Quaker Oats	238	238	238
2,735	Sears-Roebuck	154½	150½	154
20	Sears-Roebuck pf.	123½	123½	123½
10	Street's Stable Car.	7½	7½	7½
250	U. S. Steel	59⅝	59¼	59⅝
60	Hart, S. & M. pf.	101½	101¼	101¼

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Chicago Ry. 5s, B.	91	91	91
7,000	Chicago Ry. 1st 5s.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
10,000	C. & C. Con. Rys. 5s.	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
2,000	C. & C. Con. Rys. 5s.	91½	91½	91½
10,000	C. & C. Con. Rys. 5s.	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
2,000	Com. Edison 5s.	103½	103½	103½
3,000	Com. Edison 5s.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1,000	Chi. City Ry. 5s.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5,000	Chi. City Ry. 5s.	103	103	103
4,000	Met. El. gold 4s.	85½	85½	85½

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Milling	1¼	1¼	1¼
1	American Railways	45¼	45¼	45¼
25	Baldwin Loco. pf.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
116	Cambria Iron	45	45	45
483	Cambria Steel	42⅝	42¼	42¼
10	Electric Storage	54½	54½	54½
25	Fairmount Park Tr.	8½	8½	8½
100	General Asphalt pf.	72	72	72
20	H. & B. T. pf.	24	24	24
13	Insurance Co. of N. A.	22	22	22
880	Int. Powder	20½	20	20½
583	Lake Superior Corp.	29¼	28¼	29
5	Lehigh Navigation	88¼	88	88
24	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	88¼	88	88
28	Lehigh Valley	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
285	Lehigh Val. Trans. pf.	26⅝	26½	26½
5	Northern Central	127½	127½	127½
138	Philadelphia Rapid Tr.	23⅝	23	23⅝
440	Philadelphia R. T. t. c.	23⅝	23	23
10	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	100	100	100
271	Pennsylvania	61⅝	61¼	61⅝
700	Penn. Traffic	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16
18	Philadelphia Co. pf.	44⅝	44¼	44¼
1,700	Philadelphia Electric	18⅛	18	18
2,820	Reading	76⅝	76⅜	76 9-16
100	Southern Railway	27¼	27¼	27¼
8,275	Tonopah Belmont	10⅛	9 15-16	10
685	Tonopah Mining	7 7-16	7 5-16	7 7-16
214	United Gas Imp.	88	87⅝	87⅝
650	U. S. Steel	59⅝	59¼	59⅝
590	Union Traction	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
75	Warwick Iron & S.	11	11	11

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Crucible Steel	10½	10¼	10½
65	Crucible Steel pf.	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
100	Mfrs. L. & H.	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
1,319	Ohio Fuel Oil	18½	17	18
168	Ohio Fuel Supply	46⅝	46¼	46¼
20	Pittsburgh Brewing	9	9	9
100	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	77¼	77¼	77¼
970	Pure Oil	10	9⅞	9⅞
100	Ross Mining	10c	10c	10c
50	Tonopah Extension	1.50	1.50	1.50
200	U. S. Steel	59⅝	59¼	59⅝
140	West Penn. Traction	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
10	Westinghouse Air B.	158	158	158
50	Westinghouse Electric	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Independent Brew. 6s.	90	90	90
2,000	Pittsburgh Brew. 6s.	100	100	100
1,500	Pitts. Coal deb. 6s.	91⅝	91½	91⅝

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.07	Julia	.21
Alpha Con	.15	Justice	.12
Andes	.12	Kentucky Con	.09
Belcher	.50	Lady Wash. Con	.13
Best & Belcher	.15	Mexican	3.62½
Bullion	.08	Occidental Con	.60
Caledonia	4.10	Ophir	1.60
Challenge Con	.20	Overman	1.70
Chollar	.15	Potosi	.10
Confidence	.80	Savage	.26
Con. Cal. & Va.	.90	Sag Belcher	.62
Con. Imperial	.06	Sierra Nevada	.37
Crown Point	.50	Union Con	1.25
Gould & Curry	.07	Utah Con	.12
Hale & Norcross	.32	Yellow Jacket	.52

TONOPAH.

Belmont	9.90	Daisy	.08
Jim Butler	.37	Diamondfield Bl. B.	.06
McNamara	.17	Goldfield Con. M.	4.50
Midway	.28	Goldfield Merger	2.30
Montana	1.10	Great Bend	.08
North Star	.31	Florence	.70
Rescue Eula	.21	Jumbo Extension	.23
Tonopah Exten	1.47½	C. O. D.	.12
West End	1.02½	Lone Star	.04
GOLDFIELD.		Red Hills	.01
Adams	.01	Sandstorm Kendall	.04
Atlanta	.15	Vernal	.17
Blue Bell	.01	Silver Pick	.06
Comb. Fraction	.14	Nevada Hills	2.25
Booth	.05	Manhattan Con	.16

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	5⅝	6	Jackpot	5	6
Elkton	60	60¼	McKinney	49	53
El Paso	71	71½	Old Gold	43	46½
Findlay	6	7	Portland	90	90½
Gold Dollar	15½	16	Vindicator	70½	72
Isabella	13	13½	Jen. Samp.	5⅝	7

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Most activity in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was in the forenoon, with the tone apparently a waiting one in the afternoon after prices had rallied from an opening decline. Traders who had carried over short lines from Saturday took advantage of the early price losses, and their covering helped to bring about a partial recovery.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,290	Amal. Copper	66¼	66⅝	65⅞	66¼
130	Am. Beet Sug.	53½	53½	52⅞	52⅞
10	Am. Can pf.	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
90	Amer. Loco	32	32¼	32	32¼
720	Amer. Smelt.	70⅝	71½	70⅝	70⅝
20	Amer Sugar	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
20	Amer. Tob	248⅝	248⅝	248⅝	248⅝
80	Anaconda Cop.	35⅝	35⅝	35½	35½
10	A., T. & S. Fe.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
30	Balt. & Ohio	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
40	Brook. R. T.	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
60	Can. Pacific	229½	229½	228½	228⅝
220	Cent. Leather	18⅛	18⅛	16⅞	17⅛
60	Cent. Leath. pf.	82⅝	82⅝	80⅝	80⅞
10	Ches. & Ohio	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
150	C., M. & St. P.	105	105⅛	105	105¼
10	Consol. Gas	139	139	139	139
240	Erie	30⅝	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝
100	Inter-Met	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
120	Lehigh Val	157⅝	157⅝	157⅛	157⅛
40	Mo. Pacific	39	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛
60	N. Y. Central	110¼	110¼	110⅛	110⅛
60	Nevada Cons	19	19	19	19
70	Nor. Pacific	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
8,900	Reading	153⅛	153⅛	152⅝	153⅛
40	Rep. Steel	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛
380	Rep. Steel pf.	67⅛	67⅝	65⅜	67⅜
230	Rock Island	23	23	22⅝	22⅝
220	South. Pacific	107½	107⅝	107½	107⅝
60	Southern Ry	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
100	Third Avenue	41⅝	42⅛	41⅝	42⅛
6,260	Union Pacific	163⅞	164¼	163½	164⅛
9,980	U. S. Steel	59⅝	59⅝	59⅜	59⅝
290	Utah Copper	56⅝	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝
20	Wabash pf	18	18⅛	18	18⅛
20	West. Union	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
30,000.					

MINING STOCKS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Atlanta	.15½	.15½	.15¼	.15½
800	Florence	.65	.66	.65	.66
155	Goldfield Cons.	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
900	Jim Butler	.37½	.38	.37½	.38
500	Jumbo Ext	.24	.24	.24	.24
500	Manhat. Cons	.16	.16	.16	.16
800	Mexican	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
200	Montana	1.12½	1.12½	1.12½	1.12½
500	McNamara	.18	.18	.18	.18
200	Ophir	1.62½	1.62½	1.62½	1.62½
800	Tonapah Ext	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
800	Tramp	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
700	West. End	.97	1.00	.97	1.00
5,855.					

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday copper displayed a firmer tendency, prices for all deliveries up to April showing advances. Lead and spelter were unchanged. Tin was steady. Sales amounted to 45 tons of March at 43c. and 10 tons at 43.03½c.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

Standard Copper—	Bid. Monday.	Asked.	Bid. Friday.	Asked.
Spot	14.05	14.25	14.00	14.10
February	14.10	14.30	14.05	14.10
March	14.12½	14.37½	14.07½	14.12½
April	14.12½	14.37½	14.07½	14.15
Lead	4.00	4.10	4.00	4.10
Spelter	6.50	6.75	6.50	6.75
Tin	43.00	43.37½	42.90	43.25

On the Metal Exchange in London yesterday the following table of prices obtained for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin. These final figures for the day compare with Friday's last quotations:

	Monday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	64	2	6	63	12	6
Copper, futures	64	16	3	64	7	6
Pig tin, spot	196	0	0	195	0	0
Pig tin, futures	191	15	0	191	10	0

The market ended steady. Spanish pig lead was up 1s 3d to £15 17s 6d. Spelter was unchanged at £26 10s; Cleveland warrants were 4½d higher at 49s 7½d.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

At the second annual meeting yesterday of the Sears-Roebuck Company retiring Directors and officers were re-elected.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company and the affiliated Edison Electric of Brooklyn, the old Board of Directors was re-elected.

The Equitable Trust Company committee for Wabash first refunding and extension bonds will shortly make application for the listing of the certificates of deposit on the Exchange. It has not been stated what proportion of the $41,000,000 bonds outstanding have been deposited with this committee.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Lawyers Mortgage Company held yesterday it was voted to increase the capital stock of the company from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000 by the issue of 20,000 shares at par. Stockholders of record at the close of business on March 1 will have the right to subscribe for new stock in the proportion of 50 per cent. of their holdings.

BOURSES OF EUROPE

London Market Is Fairly Steady, Despite the Threatened Coal Strike.

PRICES DROP ON CONTINENT

Bombardment of Beirut Has Unsettling Effect—Mexicans Affected by Renewed Disturbances.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 27.—The Times in its City article says:

"The paying of about £1,000,000 of calls on recent capital issues did not at first necessitate applications to the Bank of England yesterday, but eventually the market was compelled to obtain a fairly large sum from that institution. The fact that about half of the total was taken in loans indicates that there is an increasing disposition to look for easier money early next month.

"Discount quotations were lower for three and six months' paper. At first all rates were inclined to be weak, but the scarcity of money made holders glad to offer two and three months' bills toward the close.

"A big arrival of raw gold from South Africa was dealt with. The bulk of it will probably be sent to the Bank.

"The stock markets on the whole displayed a commendable amount of steadiness and a quite fair amount of business was passing. Consols were steady, while home rails closed with an almost general advance as a result of numerous buying orders, although there was no news as to the probable result of the coal strike negotiations.

"Sales from New York in the late dealings brought about a slight all-around decline in American shares, and Mexican railway stocks declined owing to the circulation of rumors of a disquieting character as to the course of events in Mexico."

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Money was in good demand to-day for month-end requirements. Discount rates were steady.

The Bank of England obtained $5,000,000 of the new gold offered in the open market.

The stock market was generally weak and inactive. The trouble in the coal trade and the commencement of the settlement checked business. Consols eased off an eighth, but hardened a fraction with home rails in the afternoon. Mexican rails were weak on reports of further disturbances in Mexico, and foreign securities were unsettled by the bombardment of Beirut.

American securities opened easy and a fraction lower. During the forenoon Canadian Pacific was depressed by Berlin selling, and the rest of the list sold off on realizing. Later there was a partial recovery, due to Wall Street support, but the market eased off in the late trading and closed easy.

Money, 3@3¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 7-16@3½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent.

Gold premium at Madrid, 7.60; at Lisbon, 9.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Prices were easy on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f. 30c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 25c. for checks.

Private discount rate, 3 per cent.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—Prices were weaker on the Boerse to-day.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfennigs for checks.

Money, 3½@4 per cent.

Private discount rate, 3⅞ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	78⅝	..	..	..
Consols, account	78⅝	..	..	..
Anaconda	7⅛	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
Atchison	106⅛	103⅝	104	— ⅜
Canadian Pacific	234⅝	228⅝	230¼	— 1⅝
St. Paul	107⅝	105⅛	105⅛	..
Erie	31⅛	30⅜	31	— ⅝
Erie 1st pf	52	50⅝	51	— ⅜
Illinois Central	139	135⅝	..	..
Louis. & Nash	156	152¼	152¼	..
N. Y. Central	113¼	110⅜	110⅜	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	62⅝	122¼	122⅜	— ⅜
Reading	78⅝	153⅛	153⅛	..
Southern Pacific	110	107⅛	108⅛	— 1
Union Pacific	167⅝	163⅛	164⅝	— 1⅛
U. S. Steel	60⅝	59⅝	60	— ⅝
U. S. Steel pf	110⅝	108	108⅝	— ⅝

Exchange 4.87½.

BANK OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand increased	36,532,000
Loans decreased	31,935,000
Discounts decreased	56,163,000
Treasury bills decreased	20,292,000
Notes in circulation decreased	50,212,000
Deposits decreased	29,305,000
Gold in hand increased	18,007,000

MORGAN MONEY IN MARQUETTE

No Foreclosure, as Interest and Notes Due March 1 Are Provided For.

Announcements made yesterday by J. P. Morgan & Co., who are credited with retaining possession of the controlling interest in the Père Marquette Railroad, were understood to be the result of the recent change in management, by which Newman Erb got a free hand in operations. The company has been running behind in its fixed charges this year, but that there will be no foreclosure of the property was indicated by a statement that the Morgan firm will take up the $550,000 equipment notes of the Père Marquette, maturing on March 1, at par and interest, for account of the Guaranty Trust Company. The latter has arranged to purchase and hold the notes for six months.

It was also learned yesterday that the semi-annual interest charge of $240,000, due March 1, on $8,000,000 6 per cent. notes issued by the Père Marquette, has been provided for by the road's bankers.

STOCK ISSUE IS RESTRICTED.

Agricultural Chemical Directors Will Meet for Action on March 28.

Of the proposed increase of $18,000,000 of preferred and $20,000,000 of common stock of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, approval of which will be asked at a special meeting of stockholders on March 28, only $6,000,000 of the preferred will be issued at present. The proceeds will be used for working capital.

The company now has $32,000,000 of authorized preferred, of which $20,496,000 is outstanding, and $20,000,000 of authorized common, of which $17,648,000 has been issued. The proposed increase is designed to provide room for the company's further growth. The company acquired three fertilizer plants last year at a cost of $550,000, and built three others at a cost of about $878,000. Other extraordinary expenditures have made it necessary to strengthen working capital, and the proceeds from the sale of the $6,000,000 of stock are expected to care for all immediate needs.

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NEW YORK AND ALBANY
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American Speaking Telephone Stock
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Federal Sugar Com. & Pfd. Stock
H. W. Johns-Manville Com. Stock
International & Great Northern Corp. Stock
International Silver Securities
J. G. White & Co. Com. & Pfd. Stock
Otis Elevator Com. & Pfd. Stock
Standard Oil Subsidiaries
Victor Talking Machine Com. Stock
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International Traction Issues
American Cities Co. Issues
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Comput'g-Tabulat'g-Record'g Co.
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United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

New York

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $6,000,000.

Personal and Business Accounts Invited

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, Feb. 26, 1912.

Total sales Feb. 26, 1912.................211,556
From Jan. 1, 1912.................17,045,787
Same period last year.................20,222,258

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
⅞	1	100	Allis-Chalmers	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	—⅛
66⅛	66¼	12,800	Amalgamated Copper	66⅛	66⅝	65⅞	66⅛	—⅜
53	53¼	1,060	Am. Beet Sugar	53¼	53¼	53	53	—¼
98¼	99	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	+⅛
91¾	92	300	Am. Can pf	92½	92½	91¾	91¾	—⅜
50½	50⅝	100	Am. Car & Foundry	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+⅞
115	116½	100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	+⅛
20	20½	700	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	20¼	20¼	20	20	—¼
32	32½	400	Am. Locomotive	32¼	32¼	32	32	—½
103½	104¾	250	Am. Locomotive pf	104⅝	104⅝	104	104	...
47½	49	200	Am. Malt pf	48	48	48	48	—⅞
70½	70⅝	1,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	71	71	70⅝	70¾	—⅜
103½	104	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	—⅞
107¼	108	100	Am. Snuff pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	...
27	28	100	Am. Steel Foundries	27½	27½	27½	27½	—½
119	119½	200	Am. Sugar Refining	119¼	119⅝	119¼	119⅝	—⅛
142	142¾	900	Am. Tel. & Tel	142⅛	142¼	142	142¼	+⅜
248	250	900	Am. Tobacco	252	252	248	248	—7
103	104	10	Am. Tobacco pf	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	...
101¾	102½	348	Am. Tobacco pf. new	101¾	102¼	101¾	102¼	+½
87	88	200	Am. Woolen pf	86⅞	87¼	86⅞	87¼	...
30⅛	31½	500	Am. Writing Paper pf	31	31	31	31	+¾
35½	35¾	1,100	Anaconda Copper	35½	35¾	35⅜	35¾	—⅛
103⅞	104	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	103⅞	104	103¾	103⅞	—⅞
103½	104	500	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	103⅝	103⅝	103½	103½	—½
135½	136¼	300	Atlantic Coast Line	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	—⅜
101⅝	101¾	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	101¾	101⅞	101⅜	101¾	—⅜
28½	29½	600	Bethlehem Steel	28	29	28	29	—1
77¾	78⅛	700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	78	78	77⅞	78	...
138½	140	40	Brooklyn Union Gas	139½	139½	139½	139½	...
228½	228⅝	2,400	Canadian Pacific	228¾	229⅛	228⅝	228⅝	—1⅝
17⅛	17¼	4,500	Central Leather Co	18⅛	18⅛	17	17¼	—¾
81	81½	4,300	Cent. Leather Co. pf	83½	84	80¾	81	—3½
71¼	71½	850	Chesapeake & Ohio	71½	71½	71⅛	71¼	—⅝
105	105¼	4,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	105¼	105½	105	105¼	+⅛
144	145⅝	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	145	145	145	145	...
141½	142	100	Chi. & Northwestern	141⅝	141⅝	141⅝	141⅝	+⅛
25¼	25⅝	500	Chino Copper	25¾	25¾	25½	25½	—¼
139¼	139½	100	Consolidated Gas	139¼	139¼	139¼	139¼	—¼
10	10¼	100	Corn Products Ref	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅞
41¼	42	100	Den. & Rio Grande pf	41½	41½	41½	41½	...
28¾	29¼	100	Distillers' Securities	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+¼
30½	30¾	1,600	Erie	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—⅞
50½	50⅝	300	Erie 1st pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	—½
37	41	100	Federal M. & S. pf	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	—5¾
		10	Fourth Nat. Bank	205	205	205	205	...
108½	110	25	General Chemical pf	109	109	109	109	...
159¼	159⅞	910	General Electric	158¾	160	158¾	159½	—½
30	32½	300	General Motors	30	30	30	30	—2½
74½	78	400	General Motors pf	74½	75	74½	74½	...
4⅜	4½	200	Goldfield Consol	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
129¼	129½	750	Great Northern pf	129	129½	129	129¼	—¼
36¾	37½	1,000	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	37	37	36⅝	37	...
17⅝	17¾	100	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
105⅝	106⅝	100	Int. Harvester	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	—⅛
54½	55	100	Int. Paper pf	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	—⅛
25½	26	200	Kansas City South	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	—¼
157⅝	157⅞	1,400	Lehigh Valley	157¾	157¾	157	157⅝	—⅜
165	170	300	Liggett & Myers	170	170	170	170	—5
108½	109	300	Liggett & Myers pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	...
151¾	152	120	Louisville & Nash	151¾	151¾	151¾	151¾	—½
82¾	83	100	Mackay Cos	83	83	83	83	...
70½	70⅝	100	Mackay Cos. pf	70½	70½	70½	70½	...
		5	Mechanics & Met. Bk	262	262	262	262	...
20⅛	20¼	300	Mercantile Marine pf	20¼	20¼	19¾	19¾	—1¼
23¾	23⅞	400	Miami Copper	24	24	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
..	54	17	Minn. & St. Louis pf	42	42	40	40	...
39	39½	100	Missouri Pacific	39	39	39	39	—⅛
53⅞	54	200	Nat. Lead Co	54	54	54	54	+⅛
107	109	300	Nat. Lead Co. pf	107	108	107	108	...
31½	32¼	100	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	—1½
19	19¼	450	Nev. Consol. Copper	19	19⅛	19	19⅛	—⅛
50	52	300	New York Air Brake	50	50	50	50	—3
110⅝	110⅞	1,800	New York Central	110⅜	110½	110¼	110½	—⅛
36¾	37¼	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	37	37	37	37	...
110½	110⅝	2,300	Norfolk & Western	110⅝	110⅝	110⅜	110⅝	+⅛
..	..	150	Norfolk & W. rights	1 1-64	1 1-64	1 1-64	1 1-64	+9-64
77¼	77⅝	1,150	North American	77½	77½	77¼	77½	...
116⅝	117	400	Northern Pacific	116⅝	116¾	116⅝	116¾	—¼
31½	32¼	200	Pacific Mail	31¼	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	—½
47	47½	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	47	47	47	47	—½
122⅝	122¾	1,732	Pennsylvania R. R	122⅝	122¾	122½	122¾	+⅛
165½	171	200	P. Lorillard	170	170	170	170	—2
109¼	110	100	P. Lorillard pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	—½
106¾	107¼	5,000	P., C., C. & St. Louis	105½	107½	105½	107¼	+1⅝
16½	17½	50	Pittsburgh Coal	16½	16½	16½	16½	...
101	103½	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	...
29½	30½	100	Pressed Steel Car	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	—⅛
96½	98⅝	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	98	98	98	98	...
106	109	100	Pub. Serv. Corp., N. J	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	...
17	17¼	4,334	Ray Consol. Copper	17⅛	17¼	17	17	—¼
153	153⅛	40,900	Reading	153⅜	153½	152½	153⅛	—¾
96	96½	100	Reading 2d pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	+1
16⅝	16¾	3,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	16¾	16¾	15¾	16⅝	+⅛
66⅞	67¼	8,910	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	68¼	68¼	65½	67	—1¼
22½	22¾	300	Rock Island Co	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	—⅜
48⅞	49¼	500	Rock Island Co. pf	49	49	49	49	...
38⅞	39	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	39	39	39	39	+⅛
153½	154½	2,500	Sears, Roebuck & Co	150½	155⅛	150½	154½	+3
107¾	107⅞	1,400	Southern Pacific	107⅞	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞	—⅝
27⅝	27⅞	1,700	Southern R'way ext	27½	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	—⅛
73	73¼	700	South. R'way pf., ext	73⅛	73⅛	73	73⅛	—⅛
92	94½	300	Texas Co	94¼	94¼	93¾	93¾	—1¾
42⅜	42½	1,700	Third Avenue, w. i	41½	42½	41½	42½	+⅜
3¼	4	100	Tol. R'way & Light	3½	3½	3½	3½	+½
12¾	13	200	Tol., St. L. & West	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	—¼
32	32½	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	—⅛
110	111	310	Underw'd Typew'r pf	112	112	111	111	—1¼
164	164¼	19,600	Union Pacific	163⅞	164⅜	163⅝	164⅛	—½
93⅛	93⅜	500	Union Pacific pf	92⅞	93¼	92⅞	93¼	+½
61½	62¾	50	United Rys. Inv. pf	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	...
50	52	50	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	...
59⅝	59¾	48,300	U. S. Steel	59⅝	59⅞	59⅜	59⅝	—⅝
108¼	108⅜	500	U. S. Steel pf	108¼	108⅜	108¼	108⅜	...
56	56⅛	3,525	Utah Copper	56½	56½	56	56	—¾
119½	121	200	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	120	120	120	120	—¼
18⅛	18½	200	Wabash pf	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	18¼	—⅞
84¼	84½	200	Western Union Tel	84½	84½	84⅜	84⅜	—⅛
7½	7⅞	800	Wheel. & Lake Erie	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
20¼	20¾	800	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	21	21	20½	20½	—⅞
10½	10¾	750	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	10⅞	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	—⅝

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Feb. 26, 1912.................$2,049,500
From Jan. 1, 1912.................158,191,000
Same period last year.................160,585,500

U S 3s, registered
10,000....102¾
Argentine Gov 5s
1,000....97
Chinese Ry 5s, rcts, full paid
5,000....94½
Jap Gov 4½s, st ln
1,000....93¼
8,000....93¼
500....93⅜
500....93⅝
2d Series
2,000....92½
1,000....92¾
7,500....92⅝
U S of Mexico 5s
3,000 3....96
N Y State 4s, 1961
3,000....102⅝
N Y Canal 4s, 1961
1,000....102¾
N Y City 4s, 1956, registered
10,000....99⅝
4s, 1959
5,000....100
N Y City 4¼s
2,000....102⅞
5,000 c....103
23,000....103
4½s, 1957
9,000....107⅝
5,000....107⅝
new
10,000....107⅝
10,000....107⅝
Alb & Susq 3½s
10,000....92¼
Allis Chalmers 5s
2,000....58
Am Ag Ch conv 5s
5,000....102⅝
Am Cotton Oil 5s
3,000....95½
5,000....95¼
Am Ice Secur 6s
1,000....78
Am T & T col 4s
16,000....91
15,000....91⅛
convertible 4s
5,000....111¼
25,000s20f....111⅜
Am Tobacco 6s
4,000....120⅝
17,000....120½
Tr Co ctfs of dep
1,000....120⅝
Am Tobacco 4s
22,000....95½
Am Writing P 5s
1,000....89¼
Armour & Co 4½s
2,000....92
A, T & S F gen 4s
11,000....99⅜
500....99½
adjsmt 4s, stpd
5,000....92
conv 4s, 1955
3,000....106
convertible 5s
5,000....108
Trans St L 4s
13,000....93¼
Atl Coast Line 4s
4,000....96
1,000....96⅛
Lou & N col 4s
2,000....95
7,000....94⅞
Balt & O gold 4s
5,000....98⅞
P L E & W V 4s
10,000....91⅛
8,000....91⅝
prior lien 3½s
4,000....92⅞
S W Div 3½s
4,000....91¼
Bethlehem Steel 5s
5,000....94
B R T ref conv 4s
15,000....85⅝
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s
7,000....102½
1,000....102⅝
C of G Ry con 5s
3,000....109⅝
Cent Leather 5s
16,000....94¼
19,000....94⅛
10,000....94
Cent of N J gen 5s
1,000....122¼
registered
6,000....121½
Ches & O con 5s
3,000....111½
C & O conv 4½s
6,000....92½
9,000....92⅝
16,000....92⅝
R & A Div 1st con 4s
5,000....95½
Chi & Alton 3½s
5,000....63⅝
1,000....63¾
1,000....63⅝
C, B & Q joint 4s
20,000....97⅝
1,000s6f....97⅞
12,000....97⅝
47,000....97½
1,000....97⅝
35,000....97½
Denver Div 4s
1,000....99⅝
Ill Div 3½s
5,000....87⅛
5,000....87⅝
Chi & East Ill ref & imp 4s
3,000....80½
Chi Gt Westn 4s
4,000....82½
Chi, Mil & St P, C & P W 5s
3,000....106⅝
gen 4s, Ser A
1,000....98⅝
gen 3½s, Ser B
1,000....86¼
4s, 1934
4,000....92
Chi, M & P Sd 4s
17,000....94¾
Chi & N W gen 4s
1,000s6f....97⅞
general 3½s
5,000....86⅝
registered
10,000....86⅝
deb 5s, 1921
1,000....105¼
C, R I & P gen 4s
7,000....96
Chi, Rock Island & Pac Ry ref 4s
43,000....90⅛
5,000....90
8,000....90⅛
C, R I & P R R 4s
2,000....72
5,000....72⅛
9,000....72
1,000....71⅞
Clev, Cin, Chi & St L gen 4s
11,000....92¾
St L Div 4s
10,000....93¼
5,000....93
Col Industrial 5s
14,000....72½
Col & Southn ref & ext 4½s
11,000....97⅝
4,000s20f....97½
Consol Tobacco 4s
6,000....95¼
Cub-A Sug col tr 6s
1,000....97¼
Del & H conv 4s
7,000....98½
6,000....98⅝
5,000....98½
1st & ref 4s
25,000....99⅜
Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s
10,000....88⅞
Dist Secur Corp 5s
6,000....73½
4,000....73⅝
Du Pont de Nem Powder 4½s
14,000....85⅝
Edison Elec Ill of N Y 1st con 5s
1,000....113¼
Erie 1st con 4s
1,000....89¼
4,000....89⅛
1st general 4s
5,000....78¼
9,000....78
1,000....77⅞
conv 4s, Ser B
55,000....76½
5,000....76⅝
Fla E C Ry 1st 4½s
8,000....98
Ft W & D C 1st 6s
10,000....111⅞
3,000....112½
Genl Electric 3½s
4,000....82½
Genl Motors 6s
4,000....99¼
Housatonic 5s
2,000....114
Ill Cent ref 4s
6,000....96⅝
7,000....96¼
3½s, 1952
10,000....86¼
Inter-Met 4½s
1,000....83½
1,000....82⅞
4,000....82⅝
12,000....82⅞
21,000....83
Interboro R T 5s
1,000....104⅝
9,000....104½
K C, Ft S & M 4s
1,000....80⅛
Kan City So 3s
5,000....73½
Kan City So 5s
6,000....99⅞
Kan City & P 4s
2,000....90½
Lack Steel 5s, 1915
4,000....91½
Lack Steel 5s, 1923
2,000....96½
L S & M So 3½s
2,000....89
4s, 1928
5,000....98⅞
1931
1,000s6f....93½
2,000....93⅝
Liggett & Myers 7s, temp bonds
3,000....121⅛
19,000....121
5s, temp bonds
4,000....94⅞
2,000....95
2,000....94⅞
6,000....95
Lou & N unifd 4s
1,000....99½
1,000....99⅜
Manhattan Con 4s, tax exempt
2,000....97½
Mer Mar col tr 4½s
17,000....67¼
Met Street gen 5s, Trust Co ctfs
10,000....100¼
adj mtg inc 5s, when issued
10,000....54½
20,000....54¾
1,000....54⅝
1,000....54½
M, L S & W 1st 6s
1,000....115⅛
M, St P & S S M 1st con 4s
1,000....97¼
Minn & S L con 5s
2,000....105
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
8,000....84
Mo Pac conv 5s
10,000....87⅝
1,000....87¼
1st con 6s
3,000....107⅞
19,000....107¾
Nat R of M gen 4s
1,000....85
N Or, Mob & C 5s
5,000....94¼
N Y Cent deb 4s, 1934
4,000....93⅜
12,000....93½
Lake S col 3½s
3,000....83⅝
Mich C col 3½s
10,000....81
N Y G, El L, H & Pow col tr 5s
1,000....103⅜
5,000....104
pur money 4s
62,000....88½
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s
3,000....132¼
Nor & Wn con 4s
4,000....98⅜
divisional 4s
2,000....93⅝
convertible 4s
20,000....109½
Northn Pac 4s
103,000....100
Nor Pac gen 3s
4,000....69⅞
1,000....69⅝
19,000....69⅝
Ore R & N con 4s
1,000....96
Ore-Wash R R & Nav 1st & r 4s
3,000....92⅞
2,000....92¼
Pac Tel & T 5s
3,000....100
1,000....99⅞
Penn cv 3½s, 1912
1,000....100
Penn cv 3½s, 1915
10,000s20f....97⅝
5,000....97⅝
25,000....97½
15,000....97⅝
Penn R R con 5s
5,000....108
P. Lorillard Co 7s temp bonds
11,000....122¼
2,000....122
P. Lorillard Co 5s temp bonds
7,000....96¼
21,000....96
P, C, C & St L gtd 3½s
2,000....93¼
Portland Ry 5s
1,000....99
Pub S Corp s f 5s
2,000....92⅝
Reading gen 4s
1,000s6f....98½
1,000....98½
14,000....98⅝
50,000....98¾
1,000....98⅝
15,000....98½
Rio G W 1st 4s
1,000....86
St L, Ir Mt & So unify & ref 4s....82¾
St L & S F R R ref 4s
1,000s20f....81
3,000....81
1,000....80½
St L & S F R R gen 5s
1,000....88⅛
1,000....88¼
St L S W 1st 4s
4,000....92¼
con 4s
1,000....81¾
27,000....81⅞
3,000....81¾
Seab A L ref 4s
10,000....82⅝
4,000....82
Seab A L adj 5s
2,000....79
So Pac of Cal 6s, Series E
1,000....100¼
So Pac col 4s
3,000....92¼
So Pac conv 4s
1,000....95⅞
30,000....96
So Pac 1st ref 4s
14,000....95⅛
93,000....95¼
So Ry 1st 5s
3,000....108¼
So Ry gen 4s
8,000....79¼
4,000....79⅜
14,000....79¼
St L Div 4s
10,000....90
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
9,000....110⅛
Third Av con 4s, Tr Co ctfs sta
1,000....76⅜
Third Av ref 4s, when issued
4,000....85¼
Third Av adj 5s, when issued
29,000....76¼
5,000....76⅛
3,000....76¼
Tor, H & Buff 4s
6,000....89⅜
Un Pac 1st 4s
1,000....100⅜
2,000....100½
Un P 1st & ref 4s
1,000....97⅝
25,000....97⅞
U Rys of S F 4s
1,000....68
U S Rubber 6s
12,000....105
U S Steel C s f 5s
8,000....103
3,000....102⅞
7,000....103
1,000....102⅞
14,000....103
11,000....102⅞
registered
500....102⅝
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s
2,000....100⅜
Va Midland gen 5s
1,000....108¼
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000....107
Wab R R ref & ext 4s
1,000....57¼
4,000....57
1,000....56⅞
Western Elect 5s
6,000....103
2,000....103⅛
West Md 4s
5,000....88
Westn N Car 6s
1,000....103¼
West Un Fd & real estate 4½s
42,000....100
Westingh E & M 1st cv s f 5s
10,000....94⅝
1,000....94½
West Shore 4s, reg
1,000....98¼
Wis Cent gen 4s
2,000....93
1,000....93¼
1,000....93

Advertisements in the Lost columns of The New York Times restore many articles previously thought to be hopelessly lost.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	100⅛	100⅝	Pan 2s, r, 1938	100⅛	..
2s, c, 1930	100⅛	101	Pan 3s, r, 1961	101½	102
3s, r, 1918	102⅝	102⅞	Pan 3s, c, 1961	101⅝	101⅞
3s, c, 1918	102	..			
4s, r, 1925	113¼	113¾			
4s, c, 1925	113¼	114			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100⅛	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp.	194	200
Alb & Sus.	265½	..
Alle & W.	128	..
Allis-C pf.	5½	6½
Am Ag C.	58¼	59
A A C pf.	102½	103½
A B S & F.	93	95½
A B S & F pf.	130	132½
Am Can	11¾	12
Am Coal	75	90
Am Cot O.	49	49½
A Cot O pf.	98¼	..
Am Exp.	212	217
A H & L.	3	3¼
A H & L pf	20	20½
Am Linseed	9½	10⅜
Am Lin pf.	29⅞	30½
Am Malt	7½	9
Am S pf B.	86½	87
Am Snuff	120	130
A Sn pf, n.	100	102
A S Ref pf.	118	118½
Am T & C.	70	80
Am Woolen	26½	27½
Ann Arbor	20	35
Ann A pf.	60	90
Assets Real.	106	107½
Assoc Oil	..	49
Bald L pf.	103	103⅜
B & O pf.	88	89
Batopilas M.	1¼	1½
Beth St pf.	57	57¾
Bruns Ter.	8½	9½
B, R & P.	102	105
B, R & P pf.	126	150
But'k Co.	29⅛	29¾
Canada So.	67½	71
Can P, 1st paid	221	225
C R R of N J.	350	370
C & S A T.	120	122
Chi & Alt.	17	20
C & A pf.	35	66½
C & E Ill pf.	109	130
Chi Gt W.	17½	18
C G W pf.	35	35½
C, I & L pf	50	80
C, St P, M & Om.	137	140
C, St P, M & Om pf.	150	160
Chi Un Tr ctfs sta.	1¼	2⅛
Chi Un Tr pf ctfs sta	4	5
C, C, C & St L.	52	57
C, C, C & St L pf.	95	100
Cleve & P.	166	..
C & P Sp.	95⅛	..
Col F & I.	24	24½
C F & I pf.	..	116½
Col & So.	43	45
Col & S 1st pf.	75	77
C & S 2d pf.	65	70
C P R pf.	76½	77½
Crex Carpet.	70	75
Cub-Am S.	..	45
C-Am S pf.	94½	96⅛
D & H, ex d.	169	170
D, L & W.	540¼	564
D & R G.	21	22
D M & Ft D	5	11¾
D M & Ft D pf.	25	..
Det & M.	115	..
D & M pf.	105	..
Det Un R.	55	..
D, S S & A	8	8⅞
D, S S & A pf.	16	17
Du P de N Pow pf.	90¾	95
Erie 2d pf.	40¾	41½
Ev & T H pf.	..	105
F M & S.	11	15
Gen Chem.	130	137
G & S Tel.	115⅛	..
Granby Con.	..	60
G. W. Helme.	150	170
G. W. Helme pf.	105	114
Hav E Ry.	110	..
Hav E R pf.	111	..
Hock Val.	120	127⅛
Homestake.	84	89½
Ill Cent.	135½	136½
Ill Cent l l.	92⅛	..
Inger-Rand.	100	..
Inger-R pf.	97	..
Int-Met pf.	55¾	57
Int H pf.	119¼	120
Int Paper.	10¼	10½
Int St P.	27½	30
Int St P pf.	80	82½
Iowa Cent.	11½	13
Iowa C pf.	25	29
Kan C. Ft S & M pf	78	82
K C So pf.	62	64
K & D M.	7	9
K & D M pf	40	50
Lack Steel.	28½	30
Lacl Gas.	106½	107
L E & W.	12	14½
L E & W pf	32	34
Long Island	44	50
Mah C R.	700	1,000
Man Elev.	137½	139½
May Dep St.	71	72
M D St pf.	111½	112
Mer Marine.	4	4½
Mich Cent.	150	190
M & St L.	23	23½
M, St P & S S M.	132½	134¼
M, St P & S S M pf.	148	150
M, St P & S S M l l.	88⅝	89
Mo, K & T.	26½	27
Mo, K & T pf.	60	64
N, C & St L.	165	173
Nat Bis.	145	146¼
Nat B pf.	126½	129
Nat Enam.	13	18¾
Nat En pf.	88	91
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	66	68
N O, M & C pf.	30	..
N Y, C & St L.	54	57
N Y, C & St L 1st pf.	97½	110
N Y, C & St L 2d pf.	84	87½
N Y Dock.	20	22½
D Y D pf.	40	55
N Y, N H & H.	138	138¾
N O T & L.	57¾	75
Norf South.	46⅛	49¾
N & W pf.	90	92
Ont Mining	1⅛	1¾
Pabst B pf.	108	110
Pac Coast.	89	99½
P C 1st pf.	85	105
P C 2d pf.	90	105
P T & T pf	98¼	100
Peo G, C.	105¾	106⅛
Peo & E.	11	16
Pere Marq.	..	80
P M 2d pf.	..	38
Phelps-D'ge.	205	..
Phila Co.	..	109
P, C, C & St L pf.	114	116
Pitts C pf.	76	80
P Ft W & C.	165⅛	..
P, Y & A pf.	160⅛	..
Pullman Co.	158½	159
Quicksilver.	3	3½
Q'ksil'r pf.	3½	4
R R Sec Ill C stk ctfs.	86¼	87½
Ry St Sp.	27½	28½
R St Sp pf.	102⅝	103
Rdg 1st pf, ex div.	89	92
Rens & S.	185¼	..
R, W & O.	122	..
St L & S F.	25	27
St L & S F 1st pf.	65	67
St L & S F, C & E I ctfs.	150	180
St L & S F, C & E I new ctfs.	53¾	60
St L & S F, C & E I pf ctfs.	109	125
St L S W.	31½	33
St L S W pf	70	71
Sears-R pf.	123	125
S-S S & I.	40	41½
S-S S & I pf	90	108¼
So P R S.	81	88
S P R S pf.	107½	115
So Ry, M & Ohio ctfs.	80	88
Stand Mill.	16½	17
Stand M pf.	53	55
Tenn Cop.	36¼	36½
Texas Pac.	21½	22½
T P L Tr.	89	90
Third Av, f paid	53	55
T, P & W.	16	..
T C R T.	106⅝	108
T C R T pf.	140	145
Und Typew.	103½	104¼
U B & P.	5	6
U B & P pf.	49	55
Un Cig M pf, ex div.	105	108
Un Dry G.	96½	97
U D G pf.	103¼	104¼
U Rys Inv.	34½	35½
U S C I P.	14	15
U S Exp.	92	96
U S I Alc.	27	30
U S I A pf.	96	98
U S R & I.	67¼	68¼
U S R & R.	1	3
U S R & R pf.	..	12
U S Rub.	45¼	45⅞
U S R 1st pf.	109½	110
U S R 2d pf	73	75
Vand R R.	..	81
Va-C C Co.	53⅛	53½
V I, C & C	53	58
Va Ry & P.	45	47
V R & P pf.	..	88½
Vulcan Det.	26½	27
Vul Det pf.	79	85
Wabash	6⅞	7⅜
W F Exp.	143	147
Weyman-B.	170	186
Weym-B pf.	109	114
West Md.	57	59
Westingh'se	72	73
Westingh'se 1st pf.	117	119⅞
Wis Cent.	48	52

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in Better Volume, and Prices Generally Firm.

There was some improvement in the volume of Curb trading yesterday, and a number of issues made small gains. British-American Tobacco, which reported sales of 16,700, rose from 19⅛ to 19½. Ray Central reported sales of 5,000, the price ranging between 2 1-16 and 2⅛. Outside of Norfolk & Western Convertible 4s, which rose from 108 to 108¼ on sale of $150,000, the bond list was quiet.

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Transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,250	*Allied Sec. Co.	81	82	80	81
150	Baldwin Loco.	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
16,700	Brit.-Am. Tob.	19⅛	19½	19⅛	19½
200	Int. Rub. t. c.	15	15	14½	14½
270	Kayser pf.	104	104½	104	104½
50	Kolb Bakery pf.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
600	L. V. C. S. Co. w. i.	204	210	204	209
13	McAndrews & Forbes	174	175	174	175
1,000	Manhat. Tran.	1⅝	1 11-16	1 9-16	1⅝
11	R. J. Reynolds	200	200	200	200
20	M. Rumley Co.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
200	Studebaker Co.	50½	50½	50	50
87	Un. Cig. Stores	186½	187	185½	186½
250	U. S. L. & H., new	11¾	11¾	10½	10½
1,200	F. W. Woolw'th	79	79	76½	76½
5	F. W. W. pf. flat	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	Am. Porc. Gold.	80	82	80	81
500	*Beaver Con.	49	49	49	49
820	Brit. Col. Cop.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Butte Coal'n	22⅝	22¾	22⅝	22¾
600	Caladonia Min.	73	73	73	73
2,500	*C. O. D. Con.	13	13	13	13
400	Florence	66	67	66	67
1,500	Giroux Min.	4¼	4¼	4 1-16	4 1-16
500	Gr.-Cananea	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
15,000	*Greenwater	6	6	5	6
140	Gug. Expl	180	180	180	180
650	†Ins. Con., w. i.	18¾	18¾	18½	18¾
827	Inspir. Rights	¼	¼	¼	¼
500	*Jumbo Ext	24	24	24	24
1,100	Kerr Lake	3 1-16	3 1-16	3	3
600	La Rose Con.	3 13-16	3 13-16	3¾	3 13-16
100	Mason Val.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
200	McKinley-Dar	1 13-16	1⅞	1 13-16	1⅞
400	Nevada Hills	2⅜	2⅜	2 5-16	2 5-16
100	N.-U. M. & S.	1-16	1-16	1-16	1-16
100	Ohio Coper.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
1,000	Pac. Smelt	5-16	5-16	¼	¼
300	Porc. Cent	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Porc. North	1	1	1	1
2,000	Porc. South	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,000	Prest. E. D.	7	7	7	7
5,000	Ray Cent	2⅛	2⅛	2 1-16	2⅛
200	*Sil. King Con.	115	115	115	115
50	Tonopah Min	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Tonopah Ext	1½	1½	1½	1½
5,000	Tri-Bullion	11-16	1	11-16	⅞
3,000	*Wettl. Sil. M.	77	78	75	76

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$40,000	In. C. Cv. 6s.	103¾	103¾	103⅝	103¾
10,000	M., S. & N. W. 4s.	94½	94½	94½	94½
2,000	Mont. Tr. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
2,000	N. Y. C. 4¼s.	102 13-16	102 13-16	102 13-16	102 13-16
5,000	NY, W & B. 4½s.	99	99	99	99
150,000	N. & W. con. 4s	108	108¼	108	108¼
35,000	P. G. & E. 5s.	92	92	91⅞	91⅞

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots.

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	Feb. 26. Bid.	Feb. 26. Asked.	Feb. 23. Bid.	Feb. 23. Asked.
A., G. & W. I.	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾
A., G. & W. I. pf.	18	18½	18	18½
Am. Light & Traction	296	300	296	300
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	105	107	105	107
Am. Writing Paper	2	2¼	2	2¼
Borden's Cond. Milk	128½	129½	128½	129½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	109	110½	109	110½
Braden Copper	5¼	5½	5⅛	5⅜
British Col. Copper	4¼	4⅝	3⅞	4
Butte Coalition	22½	23	22⅝	22⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	6½	7	6⅝	6¾
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	37	39	37	39
F. W. Woolworth	76	77½	79	79½
F. W. Woolworth pf.	111¾	112½	111⅞	112½
First Nat. Copper	2	2¼	2	2½
Giroux Mining	4 1-16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
Greene-Cananea	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
Guggenheim Explor.	180	185	175	180
Int. Rubber ctfs.	14	14¾	15	16½
J. Kayser	65	64½	63⅛	64½
J. Kayser pf.	104	104¾	103	104
Kerr Lake	2 15-16	3 1-16	3 1-16	3⅛
Lehigh V. S. Co.	208	209	203	204
M. Rumely Co., w. i.	99¾	100	99¾	100
Mason Valley	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	13
Mason Valley 6s	128	130	120	130
Nipissing	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7½
Ray Central	2 1-16	2 3-16	2	2 1-16
Studebaker Co.	50	52	50½	51½
Studebaker Co. pf.	100¼	101⅛	100¼	101½
Tonopah Mining	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7½

	Feb. 26. Bid.	Feb. 26. Asked.	Feb. 24. Bid.	Feb. 24. Asked.
United Cigar Mfrs.	52	53¼	52	53¼
United Cigar Stores	185½	186½	186	187
U. S. L. & H., new	10	11½	11	13
U. S. L. & H., new, pf.	77	81	79	79½
Western Pacific 5s	86	88	88	90
Yukon Gold Mines	3⅝	3 7-16	3⅝	3 7-16

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Capital.	Company.	Bid.	Asked.
$5,000,000	Anglo-American Oil	11¼	11⅝
5,000,000	Atlantic Refining	385	400
200,000	Borne-Scrymser	140	170
10,000,000	Buckeye Pipe Line	125	130
500,000	Chesbrough Mfg.	680	725
250,000	Colonial Oil	100	125
300,000	Continental Oil	700	800
8,000,000	Crescent Pipe Line	65	70
1,000,000	Cumberland Pipe Line	87	93
5,000,000	Eureka Pipe Line	230	240
8,000,000	Galena Signal Oil	220	225
2,000,000	Galena Signal Oil pf	130	135
5,000,000	Indiana Pipe Line	115	120
12,725,575	Nat. Transit	36	38
5,000,000	New York Transit	220	230
4,000,000	Northern Pipe Line	88	92
10,000,000	Ohio Oil	81	83
10,000,000	Prairie Oil & Gas	232	238
500,000	Solar Refining	450	500
10,000,000	Southern Pipe Line	200	210
2,500,000	South. Penn. Oil	500	510
35,000,000	S. W. Penn. Pipe Line	145	153
2,500,000	Standard Oil (Cal.)	152	155
1,000,000	Standard Oil (Ind.)	5,500	5,800
1,000,000	Standard Oil (Kan.)	150	165
1,000,000	Standard Oil (Ky.)	180	190
1,000,000	Standard Oil (Neb.)	250	300
98,385,000	Standard Oil (N. J.)	356	359
	Standard Oil subsid	440	450
15,000,000	Standard Oil (N. Y.)	335	345
3,500,000	Standard Oil (Ohio)	160	170
100,000	Swan & Finch	800	1,200
12,500,000	Union Tank Line	65	70
2,500,000	Vacuum Oil ex rights	165	190
	Vacuum Oil rights	325	375
110,000	Washington Oil	25	35
400,000	Waters-Pierce	900	1,200

TOBACCO STOCKS.

This list comprises those tobacco stocks not listed on the Stock Exchange:

	Feb. 26. Bid.	Feb. 26. Asked.	Feb. 24. Bid.	Feb. 24. Asked.
British-American	19⅛	19¼	19¼	19⅜
Conley Foil	255	270	260	275
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	145	155	145	155
J. S. Young	155	165	155	165
MacAndrews & Forbes	173	176	173	176
Porto Rico-American	228	233	225	233
R. J. Reynolds	200	203	198	200
United Cigar Stores	186	188	184	186

Raise Calumet and Hecla Dividend.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—The regular quarterly dividend of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company was increased to-day from $6, paid three months ago, to $8. The dividend rate of Calumet and Hecla has remained at $6 a quarter for more than a year, while the $24 paid the stockholders in 1911 was the lowest since 1908 and the second lowest in twenty years. If the $32 rate for the year is maintained, the stockholders will receive larger returns in 1912 than for five years.

Mortgage Guarantee Shows Surplus.

The annual report of the First Mortgage Guarantee Company of Long Island City, as of Dec. 31, 1911, shows total assets of $322,278. The surplus and undivided profits, after marking off furniture and fixtures, automobile, and expense of incorporation, amounts to $69,861.

British-American Tobacco Company L't'd.

What the shifting of large financial operations from America to London seems to indicate.

Special Letter Sent on Request.

Orders Executed in Above Stock and in All Other Curb Stocks.

J. Thomas Reinhardt

54 Devonshire St., Boston — 18-20 King St., W. Toronto — 38 Broad St., New York.

Direct private wire connects my three offices and affords unequalled facilities for executing orders.

$8.00 PER MONTH A Bond Owner

For less than that amount you can become a Bond Owner by purchasing a hundred dollar bond yielding from 4½ to 6% per annum of safe and reliable companies by paying down 20% of the purchase price and the remainder in monthly payments of less than $8.00 a month. We also sell $500 and $1,000 bonds by this same method.

Write "The Hundred Dollar Bond House" for their "Small Payment Plan."

BEYER & COMPANY,

"The Hundred Dollar Bond House"

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International Agri. Corp. Pfd.
Phelps-Dodge
American Chicle Com.
J. I. Case Pfd.
Pope Mfg. Pfd.

Thompson, Towle & Co.

Unlisted Securities Department

25 Broad St., N. Y. 'Phone 5160 Broad.

German-Am. Fire Ins. Stock
Hanover Fire Ins. Co. Stock
Germania Fire Ins. Co. Stock
Lackawanna Steel Stock
Paterson & Hud. R. R. R. Stock
Mo., Kan. & Texas 5% Notes

Hosmer, Risse & Webb

74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
'Phone, Rector 4354—4355.

Will Buy or Sell

LACKAWANNA R. R. CO. OF NEW JERSEY 4% STOCK

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WILKESBARRE & EASTERN R. R. CO.
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Price on application.

W. E. R. SMITH & CO.

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Manitoba, Montana Ext. 4s, 1937
St. P. & Kan. City Short L. 4½s, 1941
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Atlanta, Birm. & Atlantic 5s, 1936
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We Trade in

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American Bank Note Co. Com. & Pfd.
International Nickel Co. Com. & Pfd.
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3 WALL ST.

CHICAGO STATE BANKS GAIN.

$507,413,655 in 57 Institutions—Wage Savings Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—An increase of $16,770,848 in the aggregate deposits of the fifty-seven State banks of Chicago, according to the figures compiled to-day from reports of the various institutions, in response to the call from the State Auditor for statements of condition as of the opening of business Feb. 21, brings the total to $507,413,655.

Total loans of the State banks of Chicago increase $1,125,188, to the sum of $314,630,888, and aggregate cash holdings advance $8,226,717 over the figure for Dec. 6, to $148,375,973.

A striking feature was the increase in savings, showing that in a comparatively dull period the accumulations of wage earnings reached new record proportions. The figures also show an amplification in bond holdings as a means of improving the income while discount rates are low.

Central Trust advanced to fourth place, as a result of its absorption of the Western Trust and Savings Bank, its deposits showing a gain of $9,000,000 since Dec. 6.

MILLIONS FOR SECURITIES.

European Money Ready for Investment Here When Business Revives.

W. J. Wollman of J. S. Bache & Co., who has just returned from a business trip abroad, said yesterday that the business outlook in Europe was excellent.

"There is no doubt," he said, "that England, France, and Germany are looking forward to America for a revival of business activity. There are millions of dollars abroad waiting for investment in American securities. This will be done when America shows a sign of clarifying its business atmosphere, as foreign investors know just where they stand in regard to American securities.

"Money is being driven out of England, Germany, and France," Mr. Wollman continued, "on account of excessive taxation. This money will be sent here for investment before long."

Columbus Savings & Trust Co. Fails.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 26.—Announcement was made to-night by F. E. Baxter, State Superintendent of Banks and Banking, that he had taken charge of the Columbus Savings and Trust Company. The bank had an authorized capital of $610,000. State Supt. Baxter, after the action was taken, expressed the opinion that depositors would be paid in full.

A First Mortgage Guaranteed R. R. Bond to Net 5.15%

We offer at a price to net about 5.15% a first mortgage gold bond of the Central Arkansas & Eastern Railroad Company, guaranteed as to principal and interest by the St. Louis and Southwestern Railway Company.

The strength of the guaranty is indicated by the fact that the current earnings of the guarantor are more than twice all interest charges.

Ask for our Circular D 202

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

28 Nassau Street

Fifth Avenue Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St. — London Office, 33 Lombard St., E. C.

Capital and Surplus $23,000,000
Deposits 156,000,000

Executor — Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street.
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Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.

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COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW JERSEY.

Opposite Penna. R. R. Ferry and McAdoo Tunnel Terminals, Jersey City, N. J.

Capital, Surplus and Profits over - - $3,300,000.00

All the facilities of a New York City Bank
Interest on Deposits
No Exchange in New York City for checks drawn on this Company
Special terms for collecting out-of-town checks

JOHN W. HARDENBERGH, President.
ROB'T S. ROSS, Vice President. WM. J. FIELD, Secretary and Treasurer.
JAY S. PERKINS, Assistant Treasurer. J. RICHARD TENNANT, Assist. Secretary.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK

Alvin W. Krech, President

On and after Monday, February 26th, 1912, the business of the Trust Co. of America will be merged into that of THE EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK. The main office of the Company will be at No. 37 WALL STREET.

BRANCHES

Fifth Avenue — 618 Fifth Avenue
Colonial — 222 Broadway
London — 95 Gresham Street
Paris — 23 Rue de la Paix

There are still a few desirable office spaces to let at reasonable rents

The National City Bank Building

No. 55 Wall Street

Space divided to suit—Apply on premises

A Dependable Investment

6% Mortgage Bonds

OFFERED AT PAR (100) AND INTEREST
DENOMINATIONS $100, $500, $1000

Principal and interest secured by high-class, income-producing real estate in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. A prominent trust company of New York City acts as trustee for the bondholders.

Bonds tax exempt in New York State.

Write for Circular 5

NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SECURITY CO.

CAPITAL STOCK, $3,950,000 — 42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

RATE CONCESSIONS ILLEGAL.

Indictment of Shippers Who Accepted Them Is Upheld.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Supreme Court decided to-day that shippers may be indicted under the inter-State commerce laws for accepting concessions from rates filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, although these rates have not been posted in railroad stations. The court held valid the indictments against Harvey C. Miller and Morris F. Miller of Philadelphia, charged with soliciting and receiving a concession of 5 cents a hundred pounds on wheat shipped over the Merchants & Miners' Transportation Company, and respectively the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company from Philadelphia to Jacksonville.

Judge Speer in the United States Circuit Court for Southern Georgia held that the requirement of posting rates in railroad stations was of inestimable value to the public, and since the indictments did not allege that the rates had been posted they must be quashed. The Supreme Court held the lower court in error.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Imitation Jet Buckle Duty Is Reduced —Millinery Ornament Rate.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has reversed the customs authorities in their assessment of a 60 per cent. duty on imitation jet buckles imported by Edson, Keith & Co. The firm alleged a rate of 45 per cent. under the present tariff act. This claim is sustained. The same importers entered millinery ornaments set with imitation precious stones. They were returned for assessment at 85 per cent. under the personal ornaments provision of the law. Claims for lower rates are denied.

A protest filed by Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. was sustained. Duty was exacted at the rate of 85 per cent. on beaded bags and purses, the metal frames of which are composed of brass and gun metal. The importers convinced the board that the articles are in chief value of metal. The claim for a tax of 45 per cent. under the metal schedule is granted.

Felix Salomon & Co. were accorded free entry on reclaimed or recovered rubber. It was returned at 20 per cent. under the present tariff as a non-enumerated manufactured article. Judge McClelland holds the material to be scrap rubber.

Garment Men to Hear Tariff Report.

A special meeting of the National Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association will be held at the Hotel Knickerbocker on March 5 at 8 P. M., at which William R. Corwine, Secretary of the National Clothing Manufacturers' Association, will speak on the advantages of trade organization. The report of the Board of Directors on statistics gathered for presentation to the Ways and Means Committee when the new tariff schedule on infants' wear and ladies' underwear comes before that body will be rendered. The Underwood bill last year called for a 30 per cent. reduction on these lines, and some interesting figures have been compiled in anticipation of a similar bill this year. Despite the comparatively short time the association has been in existence, practically every leading manufacturer in the associated trades is included in the membership.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Leddy, curtains and upholstery goods; 215 4th Av.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Witzleben, upholstery, draperies; C. J. Weitz, jewelry and fans; C. S. McCoy, jewelry; G. A. Tautlanger, notions, leather goods; J. Schoeninger, notions, leather goods; 104 Worth.

Gimbel Bros., Philadelphia, Penn.; F. E. Gordon, domestics, blankets; C. M. R. Whitely, linings; Mrs. H. M. Quirk, ladies' suits and skirts; Miss N. W. McCann, misses' cloaks and suits; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; Miss B. E. Ramsey, infants' wear; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; J. Scammell, books; 32d St. and Broadway.

Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Marks, hosiery; 15 E. 22d.

Maison Blanche Co., New Orleans, La.; Miss L. Baker, laces, embroideries; 114 5th Av.

Berg Bros., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Berg, cloaks, suits; Miss Parness, ready-to-wear; 225 4th Av.

Rosenbaum Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; Miss N. Sullivan, laces, embroideries; 31 Union Sq.

Bailey Co., Cleveland, O.; S. R. Zua, notions, stationery, books, and drug sundries; Mr. Van Doran, sporting goods; 114 5th Av.

Jordan, Marsh Co., Boston, Mass.; R. W. Day, silk waists; F. H. Jury, dresses and dressing sacques; Mr. Reid, hosiery and knit underwear; Mr. Donovan, hosiery, knit underwear; 81 Union Sq.

Powers & Co., Clarkesdale, Miss.; M. Powers, ready to wear; 69 5th Av.

Hengerer, Wm., Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. E. Breese, laces, trimmings, ribbons, and hdkfs.; 214 Church.

Kennedy Merc. Co., Enid, Okla.; R. Kennedy, gen'l mdse.; 100 5th Av.

Jones Store Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. E. Rams, notions, gloves, laces, umbrellas; 214 Church.

Kline Bros., Altoona, Penn.; Miss J. Weyandt, jewelry, corsets, neckwear; 214 Church; Prince George.

Lion Dry Goods Co., Toledo, Ohio; W. E. Irving, dry goods; 214 Church.

Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Co., Waterbury, Conn.; Miss M. C. Duncan, hosiery and underwear; 75 Spring.

Nordhoff & Co., Seattle, Wash.; Mr. Goldie, linens, domestics, and wash goods; J. Pike, hosiery, underwear, gloves, umbrellas; 2 Walker.

Shepard Co., Providence, R. I.; G. A. Bruorton, housefurnishing goods; 220 5th Av.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; L. A. Moulton, laces and ladies' neckwear; 2 Walker.

Gable, W. F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; Miss Haig, fancy goods; 2 Walker.

MacBain, G., Co., Roanoke, Va.; G. MacBain, ladies' garments, laces, gloves; 55 White.

Hale, J. M., Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; M. R. Mason, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 895 B'way.

Fellman, Leon, New Orleans, La.; S. G. Keller, ladies' ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.

Berry-Wright D. G. Co., Fort Smith, Ark.; A. Y. Berry, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. B. Boyce, ladies' and children's wear; 51 Leonard.

May & Ellis Co., New Orleans, La.; J. L. Weil, hdkfs., laces, and embroideries; 72 Leonard.

Taylor, Wm., Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Miss A. Kay, infants' wear, corsets, muslin underwear; 51 Leonard.

Florsheim Bros. D. G. Co., Shreveport, La.; S. Florsheim, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

Krauss Co., New Orleans, La.; M. Meyer, waists, corsets, dresses, underwear; 43 Leonard.

Hess Bros., Allentown, Penn.; Miss F. Weiand, laces and hdkfs.; 315 4th Av.; Victoria.

Martin & Naylor Co., Gloversville, N. Y.; F. E. Barney, carpets; 320 Church; Navarre.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Miss C. Kennedy, millinery; 2 Walker.

Purcell, J. D., Co., Lexington, Ky.; F. K. Denniston, house furn. goods; 70 Franklin; Grand.

Jordan-Nicholson Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; E. E. Jordan, carpets and rugs; Hoffman House.

Hauck, F. B., Co., St. Louis, Mo.; C. J. Mack, woolens; Park Av.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; D. Hawes, laces; Park Av.

Timothy D. G. Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; A. F. McDonald, cloaks and suits; 31 Union Square.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; F. V. Zug, linens; 2 Walker.

Emery, Bird Thayer D. G. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. Van Hohenhoff, basement department; 396 Broadway.

Filene's, W., Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; Mrs. M. L. Jackson, waists; H. H. Ellis, hosiery; L. L. Rivers, mdse. mgr; 4 W. 22d.

Fredman & Cohen Co., Roanoke, Va.; W. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.

Kaufman, D., Harrisburg, Penn.; coats and suits; 15 E. 26th.

Jonas, L. & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; S. Jonas, cloaks and suits; 621 Broadway.

McCreery & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; R. L. Blumenthal, laces; 214 Church.

Olds, Wortman & King, Portland, Ore.; J. C. Olds, crockery; Mr. Loughlin, shoes; 438 Broadway.

Lamson Bros. & Co., Toledo, O.; Miss M. Root, art goods; 220 5th Av.

Davidson Bros. Co., Sioux City, Iowa; N. Koler, gloves, hosiery, ladies' furn. goods; 1,261 Broadway.

Bry & Bro. Cloak Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Bry, wash skirts; 140 W. 22d.

Black & Grant, Zanesville Co., O.; E. S. Grant, hosiery and underwear; 377 Broadway.

Friedman, N., & Sons' Cloak Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. A. Friedman, coats, suits; S. L. Friedman, dresses and children's coats; Room 3, 23 W. 24th.

Burke, Fitzsimmons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. Lennon, millinery; Churchill.

Schuster, E., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; L. Arnstein, toys; 114 5th Av.

Elliott, Taylor, Woolfenden Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. B. Woolfenden, wash goods; Miss E. Dorwald, muslin underwear and petticoats; Miss H. Pennycook, hdkfs. and embroideries; 220 5th Av.; Broadway Central.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; G. H. Lauten, hats; 621 Broadway.

Malley, E., Co., New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. A. M. Ford, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss McNamara, representing; 320 Church.

Filenes, Wm., Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss K. E. Coakley, assistant mdse. manager; 4 W. 22d.

Shapiro, L., Shamokin, Pa.; dry goods; Grand.

Moore, William R., Dry Goods Company, Memphis, Tenn.; L. Levy, cloaks, suits, waists, 258 Church Street.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; H. J. Williams, furnishing goods, 104 Fifth Avenue.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; R. Parker, dry goods; 104 Fifth Avenue.

Baltimore Bargain House, Baltimore, Md.; D. Valmer, clothing, linings, and trimmings; 72 Leonard Street.

Witz, M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Witz, piece goods; Herald Square.

Reid & Hughes Co., Norwich, Conn.; Miss K. Lyons, ladies' and infants' wear; 75 Spring Street; Miss E. McCabe, laces and veilings; Herald Square.

Rosenthal Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; C. Rosenthal, cloaks and suits; Miss A. Michael, waists; 114 Fifth Avenue; Herald Square.

Bry Block Mercantile Co., Memphis, Tenn.; C. J. Dallinger, cloaks, suits, and waists; 45 East Seventeenth Street; Pierrepont.

Hudson, J. L., Company, Detroit, Mich.; R. Owen, upholstery goods; 209 Fourth Avenue; Netherland.

Herpolsheimer Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; W. B. Herpolsheimer, corsets and infants' wear; H. J. Seeman, house furnishing goods; 79 Fifth Avenue.

McWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; R. A. McWhirr, umbrellas; F. W. Sandford, notions, books, and silver novelties; 75 Spring Street; Gregorian.

Hennocksburg, J. W., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery; Miss M. B. Fitzgerald, millinery; Herald Square.

Given, I. S., Buffalo, N. Y.; dry goods; Flanders.

Miller-Albenberg Co., Duluth, Minn.; L. Albenberg, millinery; E. J. Duggan, ready to wear; Miss E. Thompson, ladies' garments; 200 5th Av.; King Edward.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. Jonas, untrimmed hats; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.

Klotz, A., Bellaire, Ohio; dry goods; Cadillac.

Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. I. Kaufman, millinery; 621 Broadway.

Cohen, Friedlander & Martin Co., Toledo, Ohio; L. S. Ottenheimer, domestics; 229 4th Av.

Ward, M. & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Wheeler, clothing, gloves, hats; 43 Leonard.

Harned & Von Maur, Davenport, Iowa; H. Von Maur, domestics, knit underwear, furn. goods; 31 Union Square.

McWhirr, R. A., Co., Fall River, Mass.; Miss A. Lyons, muslin underwear, infants' wear, and corsets; 75 Spring; Grand.

Halle Brothers Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Manning, representing; 220 5th Av.; Wolcott.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, art goods, jewelry, notions, trimmings; 334 4th Av.; Holland House.

Pushin, S., Bowling Green, Ky.; general merchandise; Albert.

Pushin, H. D., Danville, N. Y.; general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Fore, C. H., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; C. H. Fore, notions; 340 B'way.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. L. Seidl, furnishing goods; 2 Walker.

Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; W. M. Miles, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; 75 Spring.

Solomon, S. & B., Wilmington, N. C.; S. Solomon, suits, notions; Breslin.

Hudson, J. L., Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. L. Webber, domestics, flannels; J. B. Webber, hosiery, knit underwear, ladies' neckwear, and handkerchiefs; 209 4th Av.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. L. Howe, dry goods; 104 Worth.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; F. Pflaum, laces and handkerchiefs; 220 5th Av.; Latham.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; F. Monte, housefurnishing goods; 320 Church.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. C. Powers, handkerchiefs and laces; Miss A. M. Smith, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; Victoria.

Halle Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; B. D. Boyce, dress goods and silks; 220 Fifth Avenue.

Taylor, William, Sons & Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss A. Kay, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 51 Leonard Street.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. Hahn, notions; 72 Leonard Street.

Tinsley Millinery Company, Nashville, Tenn.; W. H. Jetton, millinery; Navarre.

Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; H. T. Dyott, carpets; 214 Church Street; Broztel.

Kline, Eppihimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; S. Heckman, carpets; 315 Fourth Avenue; Broztel.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Brady, flannels; Broztel.

Scott-Griggs Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss McDowell, ladies' underwear and infants' wear; 4 West Twenty-second Street.

Frank Dry Goods Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; T. Frank, dry goods; Imperial.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; M. Reilly, domestics; 320 Church Street; Hermitage.

Tyo, John B., & Sons Company, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; H. C. Tyo, ladies' garments; Navarre.

Eisenberg, A., Baltimore, Md.; E. J. Bieber, dress goods and silks; Hotel Imperial.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; R. C. Masterson, gloves, handkerchiefs and leather goods; 75 Spring Street.

McCabe, L. S., & Co., Rock Island, Ill.; W. H. Reck, domestics, dress goods, gloves, laces, and furnishing goods; William Reck, cloaks, suits, and house furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; A. J. Palmer, carpets and rugs; 41 Union Square; Grand Hotel.

MacPherson & Edwards, Springfield, Ill.; A. B. MacPherson, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. A. Reynolds, trimmings and embroideries; 454 Broome Street.

Katz Underwear Company, Honesdale, Penn.; E. A. Katz, muslin underwear; 45 East Seventeenth Street.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass; C. A. Lantham, carpets; E. J. Pendergast, silks; W. H. F. Browne, cotton underwear and corsets; S. M. Weil, lamps; W. H. Byrne, notions; H. A. Cook, muslin underwear.

Rosenbaum Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; Miss J. Brugler, muslin underwear and infants' wear; 31 Union Square.

Linn & Scruggs Dry Goods and Carpet Co., Decatur, Ill.; B. L. Weaver, housefurnishing goods; 31 Union Square; Grand Hotel.

Fordyce-Osborne Co., Youngstown, Ohio; V. S. Roller, furnishing goods, hosiery, dress goods, and silks; Miss J. Miles, millinery; Miss McLoughlin, laces; 75 Spring Street.

Abt, L., Canton, Ohio; dry goods; The Breslin.

IMPORTANT SALE OF EMBROIDERIES LACES and VEILINGS

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 16,225.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON LEIMAN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Simon Leiman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of February, 1912, the said Simon Leiman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
[illegible] 26, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Following were the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States to-day:

18—The Kansas City Southern Railway Co., plaintiff in error, vs. C. H. Albers Commission Co.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

607 and 608—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Harvey C. Miller and Morris F. Miller.—Judgment reversed, and causes remanded.

121—Southern Pacific Railroad Co. et al., appellants, vs. The United States.—Decree affirmed, and cause remanded.

128—The United States, appellant, vs. The Southern Pacific Railroad Co. et al.; and 129—The Southern Pacific Railroad Co. et al., appellants, vs. The United States.—Decree reversed in part and affirmed in part, and cause remanded.

160—The Ontario Land Co., appellant, vs. Charles H. Wilfong et al.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

85—The United States, appellant, vs. Charles E. Ellicott and John B. Norris, co-partners, &c.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded, with directions to dismiss the petition.

439—Isidor Straus et al., composing the firm of R. H. Macy & Co., plaintiffs in error, vs. American Publishers' Association et al.—Motion to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of cause on its merits.

948—Frank N. Thomas, petitioner, vs. Conrad H. Matthiessen.—Certiorari granted.

867—Ben Blanchard et al., petitioners, vs. G. W. Ammons et al.—Certiorari denied.

951—Charles Becker, petitioner, vs. D. T. Humphrey et al.—Certiorari denied.

961—Alphonse Dufaur and Eva Dufaur, petitioners, vs. The United States.—Certiorari denied.

963—Walter Baker & Co., Limited, petitioners, vs. Sidney C. Gray et al.—Certiorari denied.

975—The Model Bottling Machinery Co., petitioner, vs. Anheuser Busch Brewing Association.—Certiorari denied.

980—W. A. Pierce, petitioner, vs. The United States of America.—Certiorari denied.

981—William Adler, petitioner, vs. The United State.—Certiorari denied.

985—Mitchell Coal and Coke Co., petitioner, vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co.—Certiorari denied.

396—C. R. Sharpe et al., appellants, vs. E. W. Bonham et al.—Certiorari granted.

3 Original—Commonwealth of Virginia vs. The State of West Virginia.—Ordered that the Special Master be allowed twenty thousand dollars for his services in this case, to be taxed as costs in the case.

519—Chester S. Jordan, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—Motion to advance submitted.

569—Baltic Mining Co., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—Motion to advance submitted.

859—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States of America ex rel. Humboldt Steamship Co.—Motion to advance submitted.

772—Fred J. Bliss, petitioner, vs. The Washoe Copper Co. et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

905—Mary J. Leesnitzer et al., appellants, vs. Margaret E. Taylor in her own right and as executrix of Thomas Taylor, deceased.—Docketed and dismissed, with costs.

969—Thaddeus Davids Co., petitioner, vs. Cortland I. Davis et al., &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

536—George W. McConnell, appellant, vs. George H. Burr et al.—Dismissed, with costs.

178—Charles H. Classon, appellant, vs. Nick Matko et al.—Submitted.

883—The United States of America et al., appellants, vs. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. et al.; 884—The United States of America et al., appellants, vs. The Union Pacific Railroad Co. et al.; 928—The United States of America et al., appellants, vs. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co. et al.; 929—The United States of America et al., appellants, vs. The Union Pacific Railroad Co. et al.—Argument continued.

Day call for Feb. 27: Nos. 883, (and 884, 928, and 929,) 168, 161, 171, 172, 163, 173, 176, 177, and 179.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Jury calendar. 92—Carlton v. Westinghouse. 62—Johnson v. White. 103—Glass v. Central R R of N J. 108—Hansen v. Penn R R. 109—Nudelman v. Borden's Cond Milk. 157—Cox v. N Y, N H & H R R. 112—McKinnon v. Alabama Sec Co. 122—Dworjokowski v. Penn R R. 123—Mentolaro v. Dempsey. 124—Camovito v. C R R of N J. 125—Parlatore v. N Y, N H & H R R. 126—U S v. N Y & Porto Rico, &c. 127—Gerard Life Ins Co v. Commercial Newspaper Co. 128—Cudlipp v. Old Dominion S S Co. 129—U S v. Gunnison.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Hendrick, J. Litigated motions. 1—Isaac v. Pearson & Son. 2—Matter of East 172d St. 3—Wolff v. Kessler & Co. 4—Gulden v. Kornes. 5—Walsh v. La Compagnie Genl Trans. 6—Mitteldorf v. Milliken. 7—Benson v. Pearson & Co. 8—Boreas Realty Co v. Am Bonding Co. 9—Seaman v. First Nat Bank of Jamaica. 10—Schoenmann v. Lausser Realty Co. 11—Cryan v. Cryan. 12—Wright v. Rice. 13—Mahoney v. Hecla Iron Works. 14—Shea v. Mosler. 15—Reed v. Belnord Realty Co. 16—Matter of Haskell 17—Colgate v. Brown Bros. 18—Daly v. Warwick & Thompson Co. 19—Sattler v. Schenck. 20—Dowling v. City of N Y. 21—Same v. Same. 23—Lyons v. same. 24—Ryan v. same. 25—Simmons v. Daly. 26—Simon v. Frazee. 27—Matter of Govin. 28—Marshall v. Marshall. 29—Hoffman v. Hoffman. 30—Siegman v. Bakery & Conf Workers. 31—Licalzi v. Licalzi. 32—Moore v. Cent Park, &c, R R. 33—Gerstner v. Linch. 34—Lenz v. Modern Woodmen of Am. 35—Matter of Kohn. 36—Matter of Edelson. 37—O'Brien v. Bock. 38—Matter of Wenare Holding Co. 39—Wheeler v. Wheeler. 40—Matter of Ketcham (Belden.) 41—Matter of Am Surety Co. 42—Rush v. Rush. 43—Matter of Stevens. 44—Matter of Goldman (Weintraub.) 45—Brandeis v. Brandeis. 46—Epstein v. Epstein. 47—Jackson v. Bullard. 48—Clome v. Bullard. 49—Metropolitan Trust Co. v. Moore. 50—Howell v. Christlieb. 51—Jamaica Water Supply Co v. Drummond. 52—Goldenberg Bros & Co v. Kuper. 53—Fordon v. Fordon. 54—Levy v. Beskin. 55—Bent v. Auto Club of Am. 56—Ryan v. City of N Y. 57—In re Forster. 58—Mangold v. Butensky. 59—In re Excelsior Bldg & Loan Assn. 60—San Remo Copper Mining Co v. Moneuse. 61—Palmer & Singer Mfg Co v. Barney Estate Co. 62—In re Morton. 63—Tapolsky v. Levine. 64—Schneider v. City of N Y. 65—Sherman Nat Bank v. Griffith. 66—In re Brenner. 67—Miller v. Miller. 68—Grossman v. Giugliano R & C Co. 69—In re Meyer. 70—City of N Y v. Mason. 71—Kantor v. Kantor. 72—Krulish v. Zimmerman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Davis, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Newburger, J. Motions. Demurrer. 372—Brauman v. Amend. Preferred causes. 4719—Vogel Co v. Sullivan. 3858—Guaranty Trust Co v. Schwartz. General calendar. 3740—Avery v. Bimberg. 192—Loughran v. Astor. 3820—Neier v. Kochler Sporting Goods Co. 1121—Gray v. Hoadley. 1183—Zarch v. Zarch. 3642—Folz v. Folz. 30—Colon v. First United Presby Church. 3810—Peerless Pattern Co v. Pictorial Review. 3332—Ademio v. Kral. 4082—Jacobs v. Jacobs. 3154—Schwartz v. Dunne. 3699—Taylor v. Taylor. 4026—Vogel v. Vogel. 3611—Western Com Trav Assn v. Langeheineken. 3591—Ward v. Ward. 484—Richards v. Richards. 4048—Petronio v. Rossito. 4059—Maass v. Maass. 4062—Jackson v. Smith. 4064—Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co v. Sillon Const Co. 4069—Rich v. Cohen. 4084—Baumohl v. Baumohl. 4095—Long Acre Electric Lgt & Pow Co. v. Maguire. 4097—Schiff v. Chebra Talmud Thora. 4114—Schultz, Jr, v. Schultz. 4118—Kitzinger v. Kitzinger. 3283—Milliken Bros, Inc, v. City of N Y. 3827—Randall v. Randall. 4121—Poholsky v. Brown. 4123—Schmidt v. Schmidt. 4125—De Jonge & Co v. Gogarsky. 4129—Lumb v. Lumb. 4134—Netschert v. Jedel. 4141—Van Raalte v. Oppenheim. 4142—Rodenstein v. Oppenheim. 3603—Titomaglio v. Scineca. 3637—MacDonald v. MacDonald. 4032—McDermott v. same. 4058—Holzman v. Hegeman & Co. 4070—Bernhard v. Bernhard. 4087—Von Haus v. Fuchs. 4160—Ernhout v. Ernhout. 4171—Hetterich v. Bosche. 4285—Davies v. Ross. 4287—Yates v. Yates. 4291—Wildrick v. Wildrick. 4310—Goldsmith c. Hamilton Terrace Co. 4327—City of N Y v. Montague. 4339—Beacon Falls Realty Co v. Patton. 4340—Goodman v. Framberg. 4341—Morse v. Kelsey. 4342—Doran v. Mitral R & C Co. 4346—Hoagland v. Leask. 4356—Williamsbg Trust Co v. Gens. 4359—Landeker v. Property Sec Co. 4361—De Palma v. De Palma. 4362—Vierno v. Altieri. 4368—Bahout v. Mizrani. 4375—Goldberg v. Sarasohn. 4380—Freud v. Bloom. 4383—Humpfrey v. Bowser. 4384—Tubbs v. Hulse. 4389—Goldstein v. Zaliels. 4393—Hogenauer v. Hand. 4397—Bercowitz v. Balaban. 4399—Cohen v. Paddell. 4401—Sanders v. Sanders. 4408—Johnson v. France. 4410—Klein v. Metz. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV., case on; Part V., case on; Part VI., case on. Part VII., case on; Part VIII., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part 1.—(Criminal calendar)—Seabury, J. 1—Emory M. Rogers. 2—George H. Laport. 3—Allan Black (3.) 4—Moritz Taub. 5—Frank J. Shetter. 6—Willis V. Cole. 7—Vincenzo Mastrogiacomo 8—Nicolo Seviglia. 9—Wm. A. Hayes. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Guy, J. Inquest. 6069—Kojiro Komiya v. Smith. 5777—Humphrey v. Pope-Hartford Auto Co. 5957—Miehaus v. Milbank. 5888—Story v. Story. 6102—Abrams v. Abrams. 3455—People ex rel Margolis v. First Brodyr B B Ass'n. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Cohalan, S. 589—Hunt v. Linch. 381—Crane v. Bklyn Un El R R. 235—Carroll v. Whitridge. 363—Martin v. L I R R. 634—Ludwig v. Int R T Co. 641—Deehon v. Inter R T Co. 574—Horwitz v. Joline. 642—Posner v. Inter R T Co. 646—Seidenstein v. Bklyn Un El R R. 655—Lambert v. Linch. 657—Froelich v. N Y Taxicab Co. 658—Martin v. Joline. 667—Monteforte v. Linch. 668—Hanpes v. Joline. 672—Nolan v. Bklyn Hts R R. 674—Duguid v. Joline. 677—Halpes v. Bklyn, Queens Co, &c Co. 678—Kantrowitz v. same. 685—Weinstein v. same. 687—Zeiner v. Linch. 688—Nolan v. Bklyn Hts R R. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Gavegan, J. 3737—A Ambrose v. City of N Y. 3738—H Ambrose v. City of N Y. 3843—M Dwyer v. Jacob Hoffman Brew Co. 3844—H Dwyer v. Jacob Hoffman Brew Co. 3876—Flaherty v. Owens & Co. 4485—Roach v. Miller. 3797—Frank v. E R Thomas Motor Co. 3338—Ritkovitch v. Nat Ice Co. 3866—Frankel v. City of N Y. 3868—Flaherty v. Kent. 3869—Flaherty v. Hollings. 822—Zeischang v. Dr Pratt Inst. 3882—Wissotzky v. Levy. 3752—Kammerer v. Liberty Brew Co. 3751—Sherman v. W B Riker & Son Co. 3414—Resnick v. Cent Park Taxi Car Co. 624—Draisin v. Brinn. 3232—McDermott v. Dairy Products Co. 3471—Lansky v. Teffer. 3779—Mang v. Williams. 3749—Saylor v. City of N Y. 3894—Dannies v. Giehl. 3896—Katana v. Schock. 3903—Seelig v. Jacobson. 3904—Same v. Jacobson. 2725—Schaefer v. City of N Y. 3610, 3611—Blank v. Jorgensen. 3798—Goodheim v. Berman. 3827—Haverty's Stables v. Joline. 3907—Grier v. Robert Wilson Co. 3909—Lengyel v. Maag. 3910—Russian American Pub Co v. Russian American Echo Pub Co. 3911—Loewenstein v. City of N Y. 3913—Schnurmacher v. Rosler. 3916—Catsonas v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 3918—Murphy v. Eppelsheimer. 3919—Shea v. P J Exner Building & Const Co. 3920—Shea v. Wanamaker. 3921—Hayday v. Holler. 3925—Russo v. Barrett. 3928—Slaviz v. Borrello. 3930—Nemeroff v. N Y Transp Co. 3931—Falinsky v. 5th Av. Coach Co. 3933—Hamburger v. Same. 3934—Wishnofsky v. Same. 3935—Lenihan v. Siegel Cooper Co. 3936—Hasford v. Bide-A-Wee Home Assn. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV., case on; Part V., case on; Part VII., case on; Part IX., case on; Part X., case on; Part XII., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Bischoff, J. Inquests. 2376, 2378—Ragus Tea & Coffee Co v. Brewer. 3749—M Morgenthau, Jr, Co v. Friedlander. 4087—McCarthy v. City of N Y. 300—Ahlers v. Broedermann. 4057—Malatesta v. McDonald. 3968—Mendelson v. Bowman. 4050—Baltimore Grain Clearing House Co v. Ruggles-Coles Eng Co. 4130—Leavitt v. Hoffman. 4178—Buckham v. Densmore & Compton Bldg Co. 4011—Taft-Pierce Co v. Jeff. 4247—Gillies v. Doubleday, Page & Co. 4280½—White v. P J Carlin Const Co. 4286—Baer v. Hurtig & Seamon. 4300—Schnel v. Weil. 4312—Kanner v. Meyers. 4316—Heney v. Chartered Co of Lower California. 748—Atkins v. Trowbridge. 531—Freeman v. Harmon. 4072—Am Pianograph Co v. Smith. 2907—Scheer v. Markowitz. 3972—Miller v. Nichols. 4169—Lenz v. Gen Dev Co. 4242—Heller v. Hensle Const Co. 5672—City of N Y v. Const A Pav. Co. 4024—Russell Uniform Co v. Walter. 1900—Ulhrich v. MacDonald. 2480—Black, Starr & Frost v. Randolph. 3263—Bank of America v. Nathan. 1467½—Bimberg v. Sondheim. 1760½—Thacher v. N Y & West R R. 3449—Haberman v. Bosch. 3458—Little v. Barling. 1622—Heilman & Co v. Samuels. 3160½—Westcott v. Hill. 4089—Gray v. Blackmore. 3465—Bjork v. Lorini. 1594—Dininny v. Brown. 4353—Moyna v. Lamar. 4356—Unrah v. Met Life Ins Co. 4357—Rosenberg v. Shea. 4365—McDonough v. Burgher. 4382—Ernst v. McLean. 4395—Klein Wagon Works v. Gass. 4402—Candee-Krekeler Co v. Wills. 4406—Stromwasser v. Hennings. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII. Case on. Part XV. Case on. Part XVII. Case on. Part XVIII. Clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S.—Motions. Estates: Sadie H Paster, Antonio Marcione, Oliver W Buckingham, Wolf Kronethal, Wolf Kronethal, Elizabeth Kahoe, Catherine M Maher, Charles R Dilwerth, Adele Gueutal, Giuseppe D'Angelis Giuseppe Sanzaro, Kasimir Chmilewski, Luigi Ponsi, Esther Feinbuch, Louis N Frankel, Ellen L Muller, Edward J Edwards, Ellen Coughlan, Florence Griffiths, Ann Kelly No 1, Robert McNamara, Margaret Welsh, Patrick Tighe, Matthew Doughty, Laura Zborowski, Amelie Nouvel, Helen Ellwanger, Sigmund Hirsch, Peter Hartman, May T Horn, Matthew Cosgrove, Jacob Rubino, Josefa N Osborn, Adele Gueutal, Alice Kelly, John H Cawood, Dorothea Levy, Eliza S Bibby, Leopold Friedman, Anthony Harrison, Wm E Allen, Thos H Cullen, Thyrza Hoe, John Swindells, Mary B Conlon, Wm Mayer, Mary A Manley, Giovanni M B Di Prinzio, Antonio Baronessa, Mary Sheehan, Frank Popp, Gladys Oestreicher, Maxine Oestreicher, William Ziegler, Elizabeth Brennan, Louis Walter, John C Haug, Thomas Rainey, I Henry Stiger, Amelia Herman, Patrick O'Neill, Benjamin M White, Annie Dickson, Lena Stricker, William Bean, Margaretha Kuhn, William Glasser, George F Shrady, George Mager, Kenneth F Bingham, Rosina Bier, Carl Weiss, Sarah E Boyden, Joseph S Van Buren, Lucy B Throughton. Wills for probate: Mary J Sothers, Harriet McIntire, Paulus Sachse, Edwin A Post, William J Skelly, Clemens Muller, Daniel O'Brien, Louis Schneider, Emilie Beckert, Anna Jellinck, Edward J Cahill, William Ferrier, Jonathan Bennett, Louis Siegbert, Edith C Power.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S.—Contested Wills—Oscar E Schmidt, estate Lawrence Storey.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., McAvoy, J.; Part III., Finelite, J.; Part IV., Schmuck, J.; Part V., Green, J.; Part VI., Smith J.; Part VII., O'Dwyer, J.; Part VIII., Lynch, J. Calendar called in Trial Term (Part I.) Room at 9:45 A. M. 5989—Steinmetz v. Int R T Co. 6041—Knaster v. Mahoney. 6129, 6130—Victorson v. Int R T Co. 5846—Schoeder v. Senft. 5902—Murphy v. Polzillo. 5945—Heaslip v. Joline. 5962—Lamagna v. same. 5988—McTaggart v. Devine. 6084—Snappio v. Lynch. 6115—Kearney v. N Y Transp Co. 5884—Linsky v. Joline. 5744—Solomon v. Fischman. 4203—Dolan v. Coin Cab Co. 6022—Griffin v. Frawley. 6033—McCarthy v. Lehigh Val R R. 6037—Milberg v. Wyckoff Holding Co. 6038—Lehmann v. same. 6039—Caesar v. same. 6042—Schoengood v. Gans. 6104—Jacobs v. Paley. 6056—Cohen v. Nassau Elec R R. 7309½—De Angelis v. Bank for Savings. 5980½—Dick v. Leonori. 6144—Pressler v. U S Grand Lodge, I O B A. 6149—Rudman v. Gordon. 6152½—Sklar v. Kraus Realty Co. 6153½—Wainwright v. Herman. 6154½—Errico v. Shatzkin. 6155½—Acampora v. Whitridge. 6154—Cont Supply Co v. Bronx Borough Bank. 6156—Hoffman v. German Am Ins Co. 6160, 6161—Turner v. Wollner. 6164½—Olsen v. N Y C & H R R R. 6165—Gilhooly v. Bunting. 6168—Klein v. Int R T Co. 6169—Burns Bros v. Boehm. 6170—Markowitz v. Michigan Commercial Ins Co. 6171—Same v. Fire Assn of Phila. 6172—Same v. Georgia Home Ins Co. 6179—Dobrovner v. N Y Taxicab Co. 6180—Fay v. N Y C & H R R R. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III., case on; Part IV., case on; Part V., case on; Part VI., case on; Part VII., case on; Part VIII., clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—La Fetra, J. 4007—McCormack v. Hazard. 4056—Revel Realty & Securities Co v. Stimson. 4064—Billmeyer v. Picturegraph Co. 4019—Kuechle v. Hagan. 4035—J E Baer, Inc, v. Epstein. 4023—Goldberg v. Engel. 4036—Epstein v. Olenger. 4026—Newgold v. Moore & Sons Co. 4041—Kohn v. Buchler. 4048—Norton v. Kull. 4070—Friedman v. Velleman. 4009—Leggett v. Lubon. 4038—Greenberg v. Solomon. 4057-4058—Birdseye Somers Co. v. Sleeper. 4034—Gross v. Gash. 4031—Fish v. Doktor. 4072—Horowitz v. Malle Little Imp Co. 4073—Motor Finance Co v. Schroeder. 4080—Gross v. Hose. 4082—Man Steamboat Co v. Weil. 4086—Bauer v. Walker. Case on.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J. Pecoraro v. Pecorara—J. Lindsey Bernstein. Krapf v. Hoffman—Joseph E. Davidson. Roberts v. Burlando—James W. Dean. Albert Schonellebi v. Jetter Brew Co—J. Sidney Bernstein. Marsich v. Muscat—Ely Neumann. McCord v. Fairview Const Co—Isaac F. Cohen.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Brennan v. Bentz—Charles A. Curtin. Ottenberg v. R. & M. Realty Co—Gordon M. Buck. Harlem Savings Bank v. Poldow (3)—Warren Leslie. Chilver v. Aberly—John J. McKelvey. Clarke v. Geymes—Maurice S. Cohen. Horwitz v. Luhr—George Burnham. Rutenberg v. Luhr—George Burnham.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J. Haeger v. Inwood Farms—Santiago S. Cahill.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J. Francesco Rizzo v. Alfanzo Seillzo—John V. Coggey. Sidney H. Weinberg v. A. Manheim & Co—Simon C. Weinberg. Prospect Inv Co v. John Violante Realty Co et al—John H. Van Tine.

SUPREME COURT—Davis J. Henrietta M. Picalua v. Adolph S. Miller—D. Phoenix Ingraham. Frederick Wertz, Jr., v. Joseph Cohen—Edward D. Damling. Sigmund Ashner v. Morris Levy—Samuel Goldsticker. Abraham Quint v. Charles Refetti—Richard F. Murphy. Alexander R. W. Kinnan v. R. H. M. Realty Co—Jacob Katz.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J. Robert A. McKee v. Earle R. Lack—M. A. Lesser.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Motions—Marean, J. 1—Drew v. Village of White Plains. 2—Matter of Osborn, (People's Trust Co.) 3—Clinton Mtge Co v. Ferman Realty Co. 4—Matter of Debevoise Av, (Pinckney.) 5—Matter of Debevoise Av, (Friedrich.) 6—Senferling v. C. I & B R R Co. 7—Bichco v. Nichols Copper Co. 8—Crozier v. Ebeary. 9—Pearlstein v. Garfinkel et al. 10—Baraschick v. Novick. 11—Brenen v. Brenen et al. 12—Greenstein v. Burger. 13—Titcomb v. Sigretto et al. 14—Matter of Henry, (Kurtz.) 15—Flinn v. Hanbury. 16—Matter of Klincke. 17—Lausser v. Lausser Realty Co. 18—Matter of Unsafe Building Maple St and E 48th St, (Cerveradora.) 19—Matter of Unsafe Building north side of President St, (Arenson.) 20—Flannery v. Neville. 21—Day v. Sweeney. 22—Huyler v. Smith. 23—Rosenblatt et al vs. Phillips, Jr, and another. 24—Matter of Burrows. 25—Sidusky v. Joline and another. 26—Patterson v. Meyerhofer. 27—Bahrenberg v. Wischertti et al. 28—Lonergan v. Heerning and another. 29—Hauser v. Hauser. 30—Boyer v. Mills Brothers. 31—Boyer v. Mills Brothers. 32—Matter of City of New York. 33—Ryon v. Wilcox et al.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Stapleton, J.; Part III., Van Siclen, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part V., Jaycox, J.; Part VI., Kelby, J.; Part VII., Maddox, J. 3407—Pedersen v. Iversen et al. 1021—Depola v. Daniel. 6322—Oxx v. Fullum. 3474—Berk v. Nassau R R. 3476—Lewis v. Coney I & B R R. 3477—Ross v. Meyerowitz. 3479—Lessen v. Brooklyn Union El R R. 3138—McMillan v. Nassau R R. 3155—Wexler v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 3227—McNally v. City of New York. 6508—Elorriaga v. Harnig. 3352—Bohn v. Werthman. 3487—Lyman v. B H R R. 3488—Frank v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 3492—Rolfsen v. Mathiesen. 3494—Smith v. Auditore et al. 3434—Stumpf v. Waterbury Co. 1605—Wrede v. Sinick. 2986—Elkins v. Ardenter Mustard & Spice Co. 3469—Stamm v. Roe. 3503—Harris v. Guggenheim. 3508—Smith v. B H R R. 3509—Carmel v. Walsh et al. 3510—Silverman v. Agricola. 3511—Hall v. Chasmar-Winchell Press. 3512—Biscardi v. Beuonogura. 3513—Gallagher v. B H R R. 3514—Mitchell v. Nassau R R. 3194—Kerrigan v. Long Island R R. 1458—Boerith v. Koford & Ronconi Mfg Co. 3517—McCallen v. Nassau R R. 3522, 3523—Dambrosky v. H Bridgman Smith Co. 3524—Callen v. Bostress. 3525—D'Esterre v. Ernest. 3527—Crantz v. Nassau R R. 3530—Lewis v. Robbins Co. 3534—Hanna v. Standard Oil Co. 3537—Shanewall v. Blake et al. 3538—Magowan v. B H R R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 3541—Greave v. City of New York. 3544—Heavy v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 3546—Storch v. Saperstein. 3547—Sullivan v. Int Cork Co and others. 3549—Moore v. Standard Oil Co. 3550—Borough Dev Co v. Harmon et al. 1124—Tortorillo v. Hanan and others. 1277—Cain v. Brooklyn Citizen. 3342—Sparaci v. Nassau R R. 2438-2439—Boyer v. Mills. 5761—Leon v. Rossa. 6154—Bannon v. Rockland Co Trust Co. 5983—Long Island R R v. National Surety Co. 6696—Dennehy v. Prendergast. 2820—Magaral v. Slifka. 2963—Pietsch v. Magaw. 2224—Goldman v. Hanley. 3495—Hogan v. Ballentine Co and others. 3424—Kogonovitz v. B H R R. 2997—Lewisohn v. Nassau R R. 3182—French v. Nassau R R. 1818—Fitzsimmons v. N Y, Susq & W R R. 2442—Nieman v. Miller. 1127—Aronowitz v. Levine. 5670—Brooklyn Bank v. McElhinney. 5675—Same v. Flash. 3466—O'Neill v. Guerrero and others. 1597—Plante v. Bostock. 3551—Borckmann v. Terry Const Co. 3552—Wren v. B H R R. 3553—Killkenney v. Nassau R R. 3555—Rimmer v. same. 3556—Campo v. B H R R. 3557—Powers v. same. 3559—McCauley v. Beckster. 3560—Mitchell v. Harlowe. 3561—Van Buskirk v. Strong. 3562—Rowe v. Coney I & B R R. 3563—Brush v. Backster. 3564—Peluso v. Coney I & B R R. 3565—Lombardo v. Nassau R R. 3566—Herbert v. B H R R. Highest number reached on regular call, 3566.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Putnam, J. 1510—Carberry v. Prendergast, Controller. 1565—Delker v. Delker. 1577—Brilliant v. Pero. 1574—Behringer v. Hanneman. 1578—Silberman v. Scher. 1580—Driver v. Driver. 1581—Rees v. Rees. 1583—Galbally v. Breslin. 1032—Bergoffen v. Board of Education. 231—Zotti v. Zotti. 1535—Doyle v. Doyle. 1762—Merit Construc Co v. Thousand Realty Co. 1926—Ring & Sons, Inc, v. Winola Worsted Yarn Co. 604—Moore v. Taleisnikow. 1023—Sengstack v. Moeser. 164—B H R R Co v. Steers, Prest, &c. 1388—Stanchi v. Tessa. 895—Stafford v. Falk. 151—Carella v. Moffit Realty Co. Highest number reached on the regular call, 1586.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.—553—Wright v. Rickert-Finlay Realty Co. 345—Kieley v. Rosenthal. 157—Matthews v. B H R R Co. 225—Guecca v. Pederson. 887—Kelly v. Gillen. 133—Ketterle v. Hartman and another. 587—Voska Foelsh v. Port Washington Construction Co. 466—Green v. N Y Cent & H R R Co. 59—Beacorn v. B'klyn, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 535—Crowley v. American Druggist Syndicate. No reserve calendar. Highest number reached on calendar, 607.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Humphrey, J.—3426—People v. Angello. 3427—Same v. Reban. 3428—Same v. Neff.

Westchester County.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J.—332—Walter v. Peso. 355—Galletin v. Chambers. 360—Horton Ice Cream Co. v. Hatfield. 362—Austin v. Fuhr. 363—Collins v. Pittsburgh Contracting Co. 365—Crispi v. Sfondrini. 236—Taylor v. Braccini. 305—Rich v. Grasso. 321—De Salvo v. Putney. 274—Cooper v. Gettin. 267—Anderson v. Reinstein. 357—Johnson v. Hatfield. 358—Slavin v. Tierney. 361—Martens v. Cuglielmo. 359—Eaves v. Armstrong. 311—Marturano v. Port Chester Benevolent Society. 346—Fehrenschild v. Cutbill. 303—Angelo v. Pitrello. 304—Same v. same. 294—Goldowaky v. Turse.

AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE, NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
Wednesday, February 28th, 1912
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.
150 shs. Illinois & Colorado Mining & Milling Co.
20 shs. Fisk Pavement & Flagging Co.
10 shs. Union Gas Light Co. of N. Y.
FOR ACCOUNT OF AN ESTATE.
200 shs. Atlantic Fruit & Steamship Co., (Temporary Ctf.)
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
10 shs. A. B. Andrews Co.
112,333½ shs. Pacific Smelting & Mining Co. common.
100 shs. Hocking Valley Products Co.
20 shs. Long Island Loan & Trust Co.
60 shs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Waterbury Co. of New Jersey Prefd.
20 shs. Atlantic Fruit & Steamship Co.
$500 Dardanelle & Russellville R. R. 1st 6s, 1920.
500 shs. Mexican Milling & Trans. Co. common.
50 shs. Mexican Milling & Trans. Co. prefd.
50 shs. International Elevating Co.
$12,500 Meerschaum Co. of America 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1918, July, 1911, Coups. on.
$60,000 Cent. Oil Co. of Boston, Mass., Coll. Trust 20-yr. Convt. 6 p. c. Bds., due Oct., 1925.
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50 shs. City Investing Co. prefd.
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will be sold at auction
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28, AT 10 A. M.,
Consisting of Shoes, Slippers, Rubbers, Fixtures, Etc.
By order of
J. TRACY HORTON, Trustee.
WM. J. CLEMENT, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE
RUSSIAN BRASS AND COPPER **ANTIQUES**
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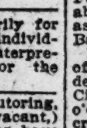
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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of New Jersey.—In the matter of MAX SILBERSTEIN, MARX FLEXNER, and JACOB GOTTLIEB, individually and as members of the firm of SILBERSTEIN, FLEXNER & GOTTLIEB, Bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that the receiver of the estate of the above-named bankrupts will sell, providing an order is made in accordance with the receiver's application, at public or private sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the place of business of the above-named bankrupts, Nos. 26-28-30 Kipp Street, Newark, N. J., on the first day of March, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described property:

A stock of men's hats, fixtures and machinery, and other miscellaneous property used in and about the business of manufacturing hats heretofore conducted by said bankrupts at the above-mentioned address.

Sealed bids are solicited for all or any part of said property.

Sealed bids to be accompanied by cash or a certified check for twenty-five per cent. of the amount of said bid. Said bids to be submitted to the receiver on or before the 28th day of February, 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

One-half hour after opening said bids, the receiver will sell at public auction, both in lots and as a whole. The bidding to start at the highest sealed bid for each lot and as a whole.

The property to be sold subject to the confirmation of the court to the bidder or bidders whose bid or bids realizes the best price to the estate.

The property is open for inspection on any week day up to the sale between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Further terms of sale to be made known at the time of the sale.

J. BAYARD KIRKPATRICK, Receiver,
613 Union Building, Newark, N. J.
JOSEPH LICHTENBERG, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GASTON LEVI JACQUIN, Bankrupt.—No. 14,852.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Arthur S. Levy, Jr., Trustee, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on the twenty-seventh day of February, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 113 Leonard Street, New York, N. Y.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Fixtures, cooking utensils, tables, chairs, and outstanding accounts due the above-named bankrupt.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

The above property will be open for inspection at the above premises on February 23rd and 26th, 1912, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Dated New York, February 13th, 1912.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PURSSELL MFG. CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Feb. 27th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 916 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a high-grade stock of bakery and lunch room fixtures, such as tables, chairs, showcases, counters, wallcases, marble fixtures, fine mirrors, carpets, rugs, runners, &c.; also coffee urns, silverware, crockery, linen, &c.; also a large quantity of kitchen utensils, and machinery such as is used in a first-class baking establishment. RALPH WOLF, Receiver.

HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 115 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the BROADWAY PACKING BOX COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, February 29th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 544 6th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of a horse and three wagons, located at the livery stable at that address.

E. CROSBY KINDELBERGER, Receiver.
HENRY B. SINGER, Attorney for Receiver, 55 Liberty Street, City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BELLECLAIRE HOTEL COMPANY, alleged bankrupt.—Order to show cause.

On reading and filing the petition of Fred B. Johnston, verified the 24th day of February, 1912, whereby it appears to my satisfaction that it is for the best interests of all parties herein that an early hearing be had upon the said petition, and upon all the papers, pleadings, and proceedings had herein.

Let the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt and all persons interested herein show cause before me at Room 66, in the United States Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said district, on the 4th day of March, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, why an order should not be made and entered herein directing the receiver herein to sell, and why the prayer of the petitioner herein should not be granted, and for any further relief as the court may deem just in the premises.

Service of a copy of this order to show cause, together with the petition upon which it is based, by inclosing in a duly postpaid wrapper addressed to each of the creditors of the alleged bankrupt herein at their Post Office address, and others who have appeared herein, and depositing in the General Post Office in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 26th day of February, 1912, and by inserting in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the City of New York, on the 27th day of February, 1912, a copy of this order to show cause, shall be deemed good and proper service upon all parties herein.

Dated New York, February 24th, 1912.
LEARNED HAND,
Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.
BOVIE & WILSON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 3 Broad St., N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of HOWARD COHEN, LAWRENCE SHIRE, GABRIEL POLLACK, ALPHONSE GOLDSTUCKER, and GODFREY SCHMIDT, copartners, trading as COHEN, SCHMIDT & CO., Alleged Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupts, County of New York and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that an order dated February 20, 1912, was made referring the above-entitled proceedings to the undersigned as Special Master under Section 12 of the Bankruptcy act, and

Notice is hereby further given that a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned of No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on the 8th day of March, 1912, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy, as Special Master.
Dated New York, February 26, 1912.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Old Furniss House on Fifth Avenue in $700,000 Deal—Brewsters' Surrender Gallatin House Lease—Garner Corner on Hudson Street Sold—Ruppert Buys Elmwood Apartments.

Fifth Avenue held the centre of interest in the realty market yesterday, furnishing a noteworthy corner deal in the Forty-second Street locality and the buying back of the long lease by the Gallatin family on their house at the southwest corner of Fifty-third Street taken by Brewster & Co. about two years ago.

The big deal, which involved something like $700,000, was the sale of the old Furniss house, on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street. The property was owned by Roland F. Knoedler, having been purchased from the Furniss family in 1906 as a prospective site for the new Knoedler art firm, but was never used, as the firm acquired the old Lotos Club site on Fifth Avenue, just below Forty-sixth Street. The buyers of the corner plot are George L. Slawson and Frederick G. Hobbs of the real estate firm of Slawson & Hobbs. They have bought the property for investment, believing that it is one of the best sites in that retail vicinity of the few parcels that are available for purchase. Mr. Knoedler paid about $500,000 for it about six years ago, and it is said that very close to the holding price of $700,000 has been paid. The deal was negotiated by Taylor Brothers, who sold it to A. H. Ackers, a client of the firm of Bowers & Sands. Mr. Ackers, however, acted for Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs. Paul D. Saxe was associate broker.

The plot has a frontage of 26.7 feet on the avenue and 95 feet on the street. The new owners have paid at the rate of about $277 a square foot. This does not establish a new record for Fifth Avenue property in that locality, but it illustrates the firm price at which good Fifth Avenue plots are held, and shows an advance of about $77 a square foot within six years. On the opposite Fifth Avenue corner is the home of Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who recently added to his holdings by acquiring the Morgan property in the rear on Fortieth Street.

The surrender of the lease held by the Brewster Company on the Gallatin house at the southwest corner of Fifty-third Street, adjoining the residence of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was a feature of more than ordinary interest in Vanderbilt residential locality of Fifth Avenue. The objection of the Gallatins to a sub-lease of a portion of the house to a millinery firm is said to have caused the Gallatins to buy back the Brewster lease, which has about eighteen years to run. The Brewsters were paying $30,000 a year, and it is reported that the carriage firm has received close to $100,000 for surrendering the lease. Brewsters used the house, which was remodeled for trade, as an exhibition room for carriage and automobile bodies. They will vacate the premises about May 1. No definite plans have yet been made, it was said at the office of the firm, for a new salesroom in the locality, but two or three sites are under contemplation.

Sale of Garner Plot in Grocery District.

An important deal in the downtown grocery district was closed yesterday by William A. White & Sons, who sold the old Garner estate holdings, on the southeast corner of Hudson and Worth Streets, a plot fronting 116.2 feet on Hudson Street 204.6 feet on Worth Street, with an extension at 71 Thomas Street, fronting 25 feet on that thoroughfare. Its assessed value is $316,000. The prospective buyers are a syndicate lately organized with a capital of $450,000, to take over the property. The large corner is occupied by a seven-story building, with a four-story stable on the Thomas Street parcel.

The same brokers last Summer leased this property to R. C. Williams & Co., and that firm now occupies the entire Hudson Street block front. Hudson Street at this point is rapidly being improved with high-class business buildings, and the Garner property is between the new ten-story Franklin-Hudson Building at Franklin and Hudson Streets, and the new twelve-story building at Hudson and Duane Streets built by Sonn Brothers and leased to Morse & Rogers for a long term of years.

In the upper part of Hudson Street negotiations are nearly concluded for the purchase of the old two and one-half story building at 407 Hudson Street, between Christopher and Tenth Streets, on a plot 23 by 100. The owner is the Greenwich Investing Company, of which Hyman Kantor is President. The building was recently leased to the United States Government.

Buyer for East 41st Street Dwellings

The two four-story dwellings, 18 and 20 East Forty-first Street, on a plot 98.9 by 100, have been sold by the Martin Holding Company to an operator. It is reported that negotiations are pending for a resale. The A. H. Ivins Company were the brokers in the transactions.

Resale in East 29th Street.

Charles E. Delage has purchased from Martin H. Offinger 301, 305, and 307 East Twenty-ninth Street, a four-story loft and three four-story tenements on a plot 81 by 98.9 by irregular. The buyer, who owns 309 and 311, now controls a frontage of 121 feet adjoining the northeast corner of First Avenue. Robert A. Goodwin of Calder, Nassoit & Lanning was the broker.

Deal in Fourth Avenue Section.

A. & L. Schwab have increased their east side holdings by the purchase of 29 and 31 East Twenty-fourth Street, two old buildings on a plot 45 by 100. The parcel was sold by E. A. Turner and the F. T. Barry Company for the estate of Harriett N. Alexander and Ella R. Stackhouse, who have owned the property since it was part of the old Rose Hill farm. The property was cut up into building lots in 1859, and the present dwellings built upon them.

Negotiations are reported pending for the sale of the plot to a builder who will erect a sixteen-story loft on the site.

Elmwood Apartment Sold.

The Elmwood Apartment house at the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Ninety-third Street has been purchased by Jacob Ruppert from Charles J. Wittenberg.

The property, which is assessed at $166,500, consists of a five-story building, with stores, occupying an avenue frontage of 57.6 feet and being 100 feet on the street. The three-story dwelling 67 West Ninety-third Street, 17 feet front, is also included in the deal.

Lofts in Trade.

Frederick J. Agate has sold through the Charles F. Noyes Company 181 West Fifty-first Street, a three-story building on lot 25 by 100.5. The property is leased to the Oakland Motor Company for five years. The new owners are Frankel Brothers.

The parcel, together with the seven-story loft building, 175-177, figures in an exchange for the twelve-story loft building at 318-324 East Thirty-second Street.

Block Front on Heights Sold.

The block front on the west side of Macombs Place, between 153d and 154th Streets, is reported to have been sold by August Oppenheimer to a builder. The property has frontages of 228 feet on Macombs Place, 85 feet on 153d Street, and 195 feet on 154th Street.

The two-story and basement dwelling at 521 West 179th Street, on plot 16 by 75, has been sold by J. B. Wood to Mabel McAdoo.

Buys East Side Tenement.

E. Sharum has sold to the Armor Realty Company 311 East Eighty-first Street, a five-story tenement on a plot 25 by 102.2 feet.

Bronx Sale.

Oscar Kochsle has sold to an investor 1,276 Clay Avenue, a six-story double flat, on a lot 40 by 80. Paul Bultman was the broker.

Brooklyn.

Mooyer & Marston have sold for the Hein estate to August Todebush the vacant property on the east side of Stuyvesant Avenue, south of Willoughby Avenue, a plot 77.10 by 100 feet.

Long Island.

E. Sharum sold for a client 1,422 and 1,424 Gherardi Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I., two two-family brick houses, on lots 23.4 by 100 each. Lots at Eastport, L. I., were taken as part payment.

The Somerville Realty Company has sold at Arverne a plot, 40 by 100, on the south side of Adah Avenue, near Waveerest, to Jacob Musteman; also a plot, 40 by 100, on the north side of Amstel Boulevard, west of Vernam Avenue, to H. B. Hosmer.

Good Jersey City Deal.

An important deal in the Journal Square district of Jersey City, where property has shown substantial advances lately, has been made in the sale by John J. Phillips of the three-story building on the southwest corner of Bergen Avenue and Montgomery Street, a plot 117 by 55.10. Thomas Farrell and Andrew J. Hart are the buyers. The property is assessed at $80,000, and it is said that the buying price represents a good advance over this figure.

New Jersey.

L. N. Nicholson & Co. have sold to George Denlicker 131 Carmita Avenue, Rutherford, a six-room house, all modern improvements, on plot 40 by 150, for Edward A. Stafford, for $4,200 cash; also to Ernst W. Schmidt a seven-room house with all modern improvements, on Livingston Avenue, plot 37.6 by 180, for $4,500.

Frank Hughes has sold 900 lots at Dundee Lake, Bergen County, N. J., to the Home Associates Company, for about $75,000. The property will be subdivided into building plots.

Suburban.

C. Blake Orcutt has purchased from Alfred Gartner the 140-acre farm fronting on Lake Mombasha in Orange County. The property is near Monroe, and is in the Orange County lake section, which includes Tuxedo and Arden.

Recent Buyers.

The newly organized Wesley Realty Company is the buyer of the property at 161 to 165 West Eighty-third Street. An apartment house is to be erected on the site.

Mary Geer is the purchaser of the dwelling 251 West Seventy-first Street, sold recently by Thomas J. Fogarty. Mrs. Geer owns 253, adjoining, together with the abutting dwellings 244 and 246 West Seventy-second Street.

Big Lease in Times Square.

The two easterly stores in the new twelve-story building being erected on the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street by the Long Acre Land Company have been leased to Nat Lewis, a haberdashery dealer, now at 25 West Forty-second Street. The lease is for ten years at an aggregate rental of $200,000. The Taylor-Sherman Company acted as broker in the transaction.

Duveen Leases Another Dwelling.

Charles Duveen has leased 4 West Fifty-sixth Street, adjoining his present gallery, through George Neiman, from Ellen Goin Rionda. He proposes to remodel the building, which is a five-story dwelling, to extend his gallery. The lease is for a net rental aggregating $200,000, and begins in September, 1913.

Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for B. A. Buge, Incorporated, a store at 509 Fifth Avenue to the Birdsey-Somers Company, now at 233 Fifth Avenue.

Horace S. Ely & Co., agents for Joseph Milbank, have leased the entire sixteenth floor in his building, 344 Fourth Avenue, southwest corner of Twenty-fifth Street, for a term of years to J. H. Lane & Co., cotton commission merchants, now at 110 Worth Street; also, to the Stetson Shoe Company the store at 5 East Forty-second Street, in the Transit Building. The lease is for a term of years.

Metropolitan Club Addition.

Plans have been filed for altering the five-story private dwelling at 11 East Sixtieth Street into apartments for the Metropolitan Club by building a six-story rear extension and removing the stoop in front. The cost will be $40,000. Ogden Codman is the architect.

Washington Heights Theatre.

Plans have been filed for a two-story theatre and business structure on the entire block bounded by Broadway, 165th Street, St. Nicholas Avenue, and 166th Street. It will have a frontage of 268.6 feet on Broadway, 122.8 on 165th Street, 284.9 on St. Nicholas Avenue, and 216.9 on 166th Street. The façade will be of brick and terra cotta. It will have a seating capacity of 2,192. The 165th Street and Broadway Realty Company, of which H. L. Clark is the President, is the owner. Thomas W. Lamb, the architect, estimates the cost at $150,000.

Notes.

There will be a meeting of the United Real Estate Owners' Associations this evening at 110 East Fifty-ninth Street.

Morris Schinasi took title yesterday to the Hotel St. Andrew, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Seventy-second Street, at a stated consideration of $1,000,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Charles A. Berrian.

5th Av., 146, w s 58.8 ft n of 19th St, 22x100, four-story and two-story extension; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, David G. Cook.....$125,000

By J. H. Mayers.

Sheriff St, 62 and 64, e s, 180 ft n of Rivington St, 45x100, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, David Israel.....$67,866

AT 3,156 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Brook Av, 848, e s, 75 ft s of 142d St, 25.6x100, four-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Matilda Remlein.....

Weiser Av, e s, 102.11 ft n of Tremont Av, 100x100, foundations of three tenements; foreclosure, to W. D. Tanner.....$13,125

Haskin St, 2,922, s s, 150 ft w of Edison St, 25x150, Throggs Neck; foreclosure, to William A. Copeland.....$2,125

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

165th St, 166th St, Broadway and St. Nicholas Av, for a two-story theatre, lofts and stores, 268.6x122.8x216.9x284.9; 165th St. and Broadway Realty Company, 227 West 17th St, owner; T. W. Lamb, architect; cost, $150,000.

28th St, s s, and 27th St, n s, 459.10 ft w of 11th Av, for two nine-story warehouses, 51.6x197.6; Terminal Warehouse, 17 South William St., owner; O. M. Beck, architect; cost, $130,000.

Gifford Av, s s, 258.17 ft w of Swinton St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x55; Rudolph Hall, 1,237 Hoe Av, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $5,500.

Minford Place, w s, 248.81 ft s of Boston Road, for two five-story brick tenements, 37.6x88 each; Foxvale Realty Company, Frank Starkman, 815 Fox St, President, owners; Kreymborg Architectural Company, architects; cost, $70,000.

Cortlandt Av, e s, 118.5 ft s of 157th St, for a six-story brick tenement, 80x78.8½; Harry M. Goldberg, 309 Broadway, owner; Sommerfeld & Stickler, architects; cost, $90,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

60th St, 11 East, to a five-story dwelling; Metropolitan Club, premises, owner; O. Codman, architect; cost, $40,000.

113th St, 75 East, to a five-story tenement; J. J. Bremel, premises, owner; W. Huenerberg, architect; cost, $5,200.

8d Av, w s, 53.6 ft n of 14th St, to a two and three-story hotel and restaurant; P. J. Mullane, 889 West 46th St, owner; H. B. Hertz, architect; cost, $7,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, FEB. 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 72d St, 106.10x —; Samuel J. Clarke, executor and trustee, to Morris Schinasi, 351 Riverside Drive, Feb. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,000,000

CHERRY ST, 363 and 365, 45.11x—; Bessie Bernstein to Samuel Bernstein, 217 East Broadway, Feb. 26; attorneys, Merrill & R., 128 Broadway $100

PARK AV, s e corner of 106th St, 100.11x50; S. Stanwood Menken, referee, to Daniel Buckley, 253 Columbus Av, (mtg $26,000,) Feb. 24; attorneys, R. & B. J. Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$3,650

WEST END AV, n e corner of 59th St, 125.8x100; Jerome Alexander to National Gum and Mica Co, 502 West 45th St, (mtg $50,000,) Feb. 20 .....$100

2D AV, 2,125 and 2,127, w s, 40x80; Philip Weimark to Harry A. Wilkus, 287 Edgecombe Av., Feb. 17; attorneys, Lewkowitz & S., 78 Nassau St $1

2D AV, s e corner of 102d St, 25.11x100; Philip Weimark to Harry A. Wilkus, 287 Edgecombe Av., Feb. 17; attorneys, same $1

3D ST, 58 East, s, runs with 65x12.4x21.8x e 27.4x n 101.4 to street x w 81 to beginning; Isaac S. Heller to Sarah Weinstein, 249 Stanton St, all liens, Jan. 29; attorney, Isaac S. Heller, 35 Nassau St.....$100

4TH ST, 9 East, 25x—; Adolf H. Landeker to James E. J. Martin, 287 Clinton St., Brooklyn, Feb. 24, (mtg $50,000;) attorney, A. O. Ernst, 170 Broadway $100

4TH ST, 9 East, n s, 25x98.10x irregular; Elvie S. Wachenheim and another to Adolf H. Landeker, 67 West 90th St, (mtg $50,000,) Feb. 24; attorney, A. O. Ernst, 170 Broadway $1

5TH AV, n w corner of 132d St, 24.11x100; Gustav Buther to Frederick Otterstedt, Woodcliff, N. J., Feb. 24, (mtg $55,000;) attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St...$100

7TH ST, 70 East, 22x100; Sarah Kaempfer and another to Thomas O'Brien, 236 West 144th St., Feb. 26, (mtg $16,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

8TH ST, 405 East, 77x47.6; Isaac Berlin to Joseph Isaac, 51 East 97th St., (mtg $74,000,) Feb. 24; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St $100

10TH ST, n w corner of 27th St, 24.8x100; Samuel Greason to David Stevenson Brewing Co., 521 10th Av, (mtg $55,000,) March 1, 1911; attorneys, Campbell, H. & P., 43 Exchange Place $1

11TH ST, 237 East, n s, 25x100; Charles Korn to Lina Korn, his wife, 237 East 11th St, (mtg $30,000,) Feb. 20 .....$1

19TH ST, 21 West, n s, 25x92; Brown-Weiss Realties to Nathaniel G. Verhoeff, Ridgewood, N. J., Feb. 26, (mtg $60,000;) attorneys, Marks & M., 63 Park Row $100

39th St, 147 East, n s, 17.8x98.9; Emilia J. Stolte to Luz Diaz Govin, 80 Pratt St, Hartford, Conn., quitclaim, Feb. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way $1

44TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Adeline H. Kruger to Charles A. Bondy, 405 East 19th St., Feb. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

49TH ST, 250 East, s s, 19x100.5; Elizabeth V. Higgins and another to Emma J. Paulus, 33 East 8th St, (mtg $6,000,) Feb. 14; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 137 Broadway $100

57TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; William H. Earle and another, executors, to George Durand-Ruel and others, Paris, France, Jan. 18; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$177,500

97TH ST, 219 East, n s, 24.6x100.11; Philip Bachrach to Doty Realty Co., 141 Broadway, Jan. 24, (mtg $16,000;) attorney, Isaac Cohen, 141 Broadway $1

97TH ST, 221 East, n s, 24.6x100.11; Harry Bachrach to Doty Realty Co., 141 Broadway, Jan. 24, (mtg $15,250;) attorney, Isaac Cohen, 141 Broadway $1

115TH ST, 21 East, n s, 25x100.11; Esther Rosenbaum to Antonette D'Esposito, 362 Amsterdam Av, Feb. 24, (mtg $18,000;) address, 362 Amsterdam Av.....$1

117TH ST, 19 and 21 West, n s, 34.8x80.11; Louis Ehrenberg to Dora Roseno, 697 Park Av, (mtg $47,000,) Feb. 21; attorney, L. Roseno, 331 4th Av.....$1

119TH ST, 330 East, s s, 18.9x100.11; Nicolo Lagiusa to Josephine Norcum, 140 West 133d St, (mtg $7,000,) Feb. 8; attorney, Walter Robinson, 127 West 133d St $100

133D ST, 23 East, n s, 17.6x99.11, (partition, Dec. 5, 1911;) John S. Sheppard, Jr., referee, to Cornelius Sullivan, 2,176 Bathgate Av, Feb. 26; attorney, Edw. M. Burghard, 135 Broadway $4,900

SAME PROPERTY; Cornelius Sullivan to Carl A. E. O. Polenske, at Karl-Strasse, 31, Halle-am-Saale, Germany, ½ part, Feb. 26; same attorney $1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Hy. F. Urban, at Leibnitz-Strasse, 48, Charlottenburg, Berlin, Germany, ½ part, Feb. 26; same attorney .....Consideration omitted

139TH ST, 259 West, n s, 19x99.11; John R. Gordon to Henry D. Gobber, 2,003 8th Av, Feb. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $1

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 101.6 ft n of 180th St, 31.2x252.8; Edward O. Tree to Taxpayers Realty Company, 1,203 Franklin Av, Feb. 24; attorney, Jacob Freeman, 229 West 42d St $1

BROOK AV, e s, part of Lot 166, map of Morrisania, —x100; Luigi Franco to Charles P. Chido, 92 East 4th St, (mtg $4,200,) Feb. 21; attorneys, Slode & Slode, 200 Broadway $100

DELAFIELD AV, n w corner of Livingston St, —x—; Margot Faherty, individually and as administrator, to Delafield Estate Corporation, 25 Broad St, Feb. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, 160 Broadway $128

DISBROW PL, s s, 237 ft n of De Milt Av, 54.11x66.2x73.3x108.11; James T. Penfield to Isabelle M., wife of William H. Brazee, 146 South 14th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., quitclaim, Jan. 11, 1911 .....$1

FRANKLIN AV, n e corner of Jefferson Place, 88x100; Hedwig Glass to Francis B. Chedsey, at Yonkers, N. Y., Feb. 26, (mtg $31,000;) address, 320 Broadway $100

HOLLAND AV, n w corner of 212th St, 25x100.10; Samuel Greason to David Stevenson Brewing Company, 521 10th Av, Nov. 22, 1911, (mtg $10,000;) attorneys, Campbell, H. & P., 43 Exchange Place $1

LOT 801, map Van Nest Park; Julius G. Keiser to Katherine Keiser, 1,737 Garfield St, Feb. 24, (mtg $4,000;) attorneys, Whewell Company, 470 Tremont Av $1

LOT 273, map of Hunt estate, Van Nest; Joseph C. Luke to Elizabeth Luke, 716 Van Nest Av, one-half part, Feb. 17; attorney, Charles H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av...$100

LOT 20, map 120, lots Daily estate; Nathan Green to Louis E. Feltx and another, trustee, Sept. 24, 1908; attorney, Hoerner & Muller, 258 Broadway $1

OAK TERRACE, s e corner of Crimmins Av, 61x100; Francis B. Chedsey to Katie Schneider, 54 Lawrence St, Feb. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, 160 Broadway $100

POND PL, w s, 123.1 ft s of 198th St, 80x125; Oscar A. Doering to Marie J. Doering, 2,809 Pond Pl, Feb. 26; attorney, J. A. Gainey, 61 Park Row $100

WALTON AV, 2,432, e s, 25x80; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Harry Cahn, trustee, 2,540 Grand Av, Feb. 24; attorney, Arthur O. Ernst, 170 Broadway.....$7,100

138TH ST, 421 East, n s, 16.8x100; 139th St, 410 East, s s, 16.8x100; William J. O'Gorman to Addie E. O'Gorman, his wife, 420 East 185th St, Feb. 19; attorney, Lewis M. White, 7 Beekman St.....$1

140TH ST, 434 East, 16.8x100; Farmers Loan and Trust Company, trustee, to Henry F. Boedinger, 2,212 5th Av., Feb. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, 160 Broadway.....$7,000

224TH ST, 1,071 East, lot 221, map Schieffelin state; Abraham L. Shongut to Amelia Shongut, 1,011 East 224th St, Feb. 21; address, Abraham L. Shongut, 863 6th Av...$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, 363 and 365, s s, 40.7x88.10; Samuel Bernstein to Francis G. Lloyd, 157 East 71st St, Feb. 26, 3 years; attorneys, Merrill & R., 128 Broadway.....$18,000

DELANCEY ST, n s, 25 ft w of Pitt St, 25x75; David Brekes to Jonas Brekes, 319 East 51st St, Feb. 26, 5 years; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....$14,000

UNION SQUARE EAST, s s, 76 ft n of 16th St, 16.6x120; Lion Oak Realty Co to East Realty Co., 156 Broadway, (prior mtg $200,000,) Feb. 17, due as per bond; attorneys, Tillotson & K., 156 Broadway.....$14,000

4TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of Broadway, 25x—; James E. J. Martin to Georgiana J. Landeker, 67 West 90th St, Feb. 24, prior mtg $50,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. O. Ernst, 170 Broadway.....$8,000

19TH ST, 405 and 407 East, 40x92; Sophia H. Bondy to Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway, Feb. 23, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway $1,500

34TH ST, 435 West, 50x98.9; 35th St, 62 and 64 West, 30x98.9; Samuel Green to Leonard Krower and another, executors, New Orleans, La., Feb. 24, due as per bond; attorneys, Levy & F., 37 Liberty St.....$46,862

44TH ST, 514 West, 25x100.5; Sophia H. Bondy to Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway, Feb. 23, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway $5,000

49TH ST, 250 East, s s, 19x100.5; Emma P. Paulus to William and Marie Bertschinger, 232 East 12th St, Feb. 26, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Charles Brandt, Jr., 189 2d Av $4,000

57TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Paul Durand-Ruel and others to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Feb. 3, 2 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100,000

118TH ST, 531 West, n s, 20x100.11; New York Mutual Corporation of Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity to James J. McKenna, Jr., and others, trustees, Jan. 1, 1906, 30 years; attorney, A. A. Tine, 55 Liberty St.....$4,000

116TH ST, 110 West, s s, 20x100.11; William H. Hall to Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, Feb. 26, 5 years; address, 135 Broadway $16,000

127TH ST, s s, 190 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; Thomas M. Curran to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, Feb. 26, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$9,000

133D ST, 23 East, 17.6x99.11; Cornelius Sullivan to Victor F. Von Lossberg, 153 West 12th St, Feb. 26, 1 year; attorney, E. M. Burkhard, 135 Broadway.....$2,450

Bronx.

BEAUMONT AV, w s, 75 ft n of 187th St, 25x95.8x30x111.9; Emilio Farago to Adelaide Wassel, 258 West 116th St., (prior mtg $12,600,) Feb. 24, due Nov. 14, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Simmon & S., 198 Broadway..$1,500

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 101.6 ft n of 180th St, 31.2x252.8; Taxpayers' Realty Company to Edw. O. Tree, Freeport, L. I., Feb. 24, due as per bond; attorney, Coudert Brothers, 2 Rector Street $19,500

DALY AV, e s, 64.5 ft n of 180th St, 43.8x75.9 x48x72; Arc Realty Company to Alex. S. Blumenthal and another, Maywood, N. J., Feb. 24, due as per bond; attorney Otterburg & H., 200 5th Av.....$6,000

LOTS 77 AND 78, Map Hunter Estate; Victoria & Lucy Michella to William M. Rossignol, Weehawken, N. J., Feb. 19, due Aug. 19, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorney, Edw. Hunke, Guttenberg, N. J.....$400

LOT 501, Map Van Nest Park; Kath. Keiser to Rose M. Butler, Broadview, New Rochelle, Feb. 24, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, The Whewell Company, 474 Tremont Av... $4,000

WALTON ST, 2,432, e s, 25x80; Harry Cahn to Sophie Newhouse, 2,152 Broadway, Feb. 24, 3 years, 6½ p. c.; attorney, A. O. Ernst, 170 Broadway $6,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, Feb. 24, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$1,381

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 151 ft n e of Union Av, 25x119.6; Broad Realty Company to B. Howe Duplinsac, 841 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal., (prior mtg. $18,000,) Feb. 24, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St.....$2,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

VILLA AV, 3,182, all; George Brown to Constantine Avallone, 3,132 Villa Av, 10 years from Feb. 1, 1912; address, 3,132 Villa Av... $900

WESTCHESTER AV, 980, store; Usona Construction Co. to Leopold Oppenheimer, 500 West 110th St, 4 4-12 years, from Jan. 1, 1912; attorney, Joseph J. Baker, 34 Nassau St $2,100

1ST AV, 157, store and basement; Max Mandel and another to Lena Suchowitz, on premises, 3 years from May 1, 1912.....$990

2D AV, 101, s w corner of 6th St, store; William Rosenthal to Israel Pasterak, 808 President St, Brooklyn, 3 years from March 1, 1912 .....$3,000

48TH ST, 115 West, all; Phebe A. Underhill to Kathryn M. Kaye, 144 West 48th St, 21 years from May 1, 1912; address, 144 West 48th St.....$2,000

108D ST, 218 East, store; Abraham Ninetsky to Max and Saul Kleiner, 310 East 106d St, 2 years from May 1, 1912; attorney, S. H. Sternberg, 176 Rivington St.....$960

124TH ST, 409 East, 2 stores and part basement; Nestor Holding Co. to Charles Rusciano, 5 years from May 1, 1911; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av..$420

MECHANICS' LIENS.

19TH ST, 151 and 153 West; B. Schacht Iron Works against 151 West Nineteenth Street Co., owner; Central Carolina Construction Co., contractor $5,086

BEDFORD ST, 19; Edw. M. Gardner against Raffaele Cupoli, owner; Union Carting Co., contractor $24

230TH ST, s s, 255 ft e of Barnes Av, 25x100; Dante G. Crisconico against Francesco Cerbone, owner and contractor $128

223D ST, n s, 381 ft e of White Plains Av, 25x100; Dante G. Crisconico against Morris Improvement Co., owner and contractor...$867

230TH ST, s s, 305 ft e of Barnes Av, 25x100, Dante G. Crisconico against Vincenzo Avarillo, owner and contractor $123

57TH AV, 648; A. Lincoln Cooper against Matilda Alexander, Anna A. Murtland, and Isabella T. Robey, owners; J. C. Vreeland Building Co., contractor.....$65

LOWERRE PL, s w corner of 229th St, 88x105; Frank Rocco against North Bronx Realty Co., owner; W. M. Realty Co., owner and contractor $145

54TH ST, 11 East; John F. Kuhn against Alice T. Drexel, owner; C. L. Pastor y de Mora, lessee and contractor $60

BEAUMONT AV, 2,304; William Schmalzbach against Montefiore Building Co., owner and contractor $342

148TH ST, s s, 121 ft w of 3d Av, 25x115; Pennsylvania Cement Co. against George W. Markey, Jr., owner; Renz Von Schoen Concreting Co., contractor $222

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

CRESCENT AV, s e corner Belmont Av; H. W. Bell Co. against Kitchel Improvement Co. et al., Feb. 19, 1912.....$23

BROOK AV, e s, 70.7 ft s of St. Paul's Place; same against same, Feb. 19, 1912.....$98

VYSE AV, e s, 175 ft n of 172d St; Nokman & Price Co. against Black Construction Co. et al., Oct. 20, 1911.....$885

CHARLOTTE ST, e s, 164.6 ft n of Jennings St; Ferdinand Cioffe against Regina Construction Co. et al., Feb. 23, 1912.....$890

147TH ST, 126 to 130 East; H. G. Vogel Co. against Timothy D. Sullivan et al., June 3, 1911 .....$2,232

7TH AV, n e corner of 143d St; Ratsler Heating Co. against George N. Bohlken et al., Dec. 22, 1911.....$180

LIS PENDENS.

ELLSMERE PLACE, s s, 353.8 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 40x100; Alice P. Butman, administratrix, against Wm. C. Egan, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. St. John.

LOTS 21 and 22, map of property of Nellie Marvin, Bronx; Francis E. Migannon against Jerome Le Monte et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shellabarger & Donovan.

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, e s, 441.5 ft s of Goble Place, 29.5x35.10; Samuel Hollander against Wm. P. Vogel, (action to establish validity of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, B. G. Oppenheim.

WEBSTER AV, w s, 42.7 ft s of 166th St, 83.5 x11.8x irregular; Samuel Hollander against Juliet M. Livingston, (action to establish validity of transfer of tax lien; attorney, B. G. Oppenheim.

MARION AV, e s, 146.6 ft s of 187th St, 144x 6x irregular; Samuel Hollander against John B. Haskin Estates, Inc., et al., (action to establish validity of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, B. G. Oppenheim.

NORTHERN AV, n e corner of 179th St, 100x 100; Alexander P. W. Kinnan against R. H. M. Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cannon & Cannon.

9TH AV, w s, 56.6 ft n of 46th St, 18.9x62.6; Susan Harris et al. against Anne Harris et al., (partition;) attorney, G. H. D. Foster.

119TH ST, 421 East; Charles Eckstadt against Louis E. Wolff et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Desbecq.

10TH ST, n s, 64.4 ft e of Dry Dock St, 41.8x 75; Henry Keale et al. against Lena Jacobowitz et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Anderson, Iselin & Anderson.

3D AV, e s, 156.6 ft n of 170th St, 52x 100, (two actions); German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Wm. H. Zeltner et al., (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Amend & Amend.

AVENUE A, w s, 40.5 ft n of 66th St, 40x100; New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital et al. against City Real Estate Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

69TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; Hermann H. Cammann against Annie B. Mackay et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. L. Morris.

86TH ST, 434 East; Waldron K. Post, trustee, against Rachel Dresner et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ward, Hayden & Satterlee.

58TH ST, 346 West; Henry F. Tiernan against Eloise A. Frisbee, (specific performance;) attorney, H. Reeves.

CRESTON AV, w s, 153 ft s of 183d St, 20x 120; Prospect Investing Co. against Wm. F. McLaughlin et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. W. Collins.

VERMILYEA AV, e s, 100 ft s of Isham St, 150x150; Prospect Investing Co. against Allen Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. W. Collins.

CRESTON AV, w s, 93 ft s of 183d St, 20x 120; Prospecting Co. against Wm. P. McLaughlin et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. W. Collins.

CRESTON AV, w s, 133 ft s of 183d St, 20x 120; same against same, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. W. Collins.

CRESTON AV, w s, 173 ft s of 183d St, 20x 120; same against same, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. W. Collins.

CRESTON AV, w s, 113 ft s of 183d St, 20x 120; same against same, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. W. Collins.

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FORECLOSURE SALE.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT.

CHANCERY SALE.—In pursuance and by virtue of decrees of foreclosure and sale in favor of THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, complainant, made and entered by the Circuit Court, of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division, and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, which decrees were dated on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1911, and entered in said Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, May 4th, 1911; in said Northern District of Ohio, Western Division, May 6th, 1911, and in said Southern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, May 19th, 1911, in causes pending in said respective courts, and which were entitled: The New York Trust Company, complainant, vs. Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company et al., defendants; Knickerbocker Trust Company, complainant, vs. Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company, defendant; William J. Courtney et al., complainants, vs. Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company, defendant; (Consolidated Cause. In Equity); the causes pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division, and in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, being ancillary to the cause pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division; and in pursuance of orders directing adjournment of sale, entered therein on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1911, and on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1911, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, Special Master Commissioner of said courts, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, THE NINTH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, Standard time, of said day, at the former Delray Station building of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company, on River Street, in the City of Detroit, County of Wayne, and State of Michigan, being on the property described to be sold, as an entirety in one parcel, all the properties by the said decrees directed to be sold, to wit: ALL the properties by the said decrees declared to be covered by the General Lien and Divisional First Mortgage from the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company to The New York Trust Company, dated May 2, 1905, and by the said decrees directed to be sold.

The said Master Commissioner will accept no bid of less than $2,500,000, which minimum sum was fixed by the Court in the said decrees in order to prevent a sacrifice and to protect the interests of all concerned as the least sum for which the said property should be sold. He will not accept any bid unless the bidder shall forthwith place in his hands at the time of bidding, as a part of his bid and a pledge to make the same good if accepted and the sale confirmed, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in cash, certified check or certificate of deposit approved by the Master, which sum shall be forfeited in case the bidder, if successful, shall fail to make good his bid and comply with the terms of the said decrees and of any orders thereafter, made as to future payments or otherwise. But the same shall be applied on the purchase price in case of such compliance, or returned in case the bid is not successful or the sale shall not be confirmed by the court. Nor will the Master accept a bid unless the purchaser shall, upon making his bid, pay to the Master for deposit in the registry of the said Court the sum of $11,769.80, or such other sum as shall be adjudged to be due to the Toledo & Northwestern Railroad Company on the matters set forth in its intervening petition in the said suit; provided the said sum shall not have been paid by the receivers or other parties to the said suit prior to the said sale. If the bid of the purchaser is not accepted and the sale to him confirmed said last named deposit shall be returned to the purchaser; otherwise the said fund shall be held subject to such orders as the Court may make on the said intervening petition. The right of the court is reserved to reject any bid and to retake and resell the property or any part thereof upon failure of the purchaser to comply with any order of the Court as to the payment of the remainder of the purchase price or any part thereof, or upon failure of the purchaser to comply with any condition of the sale or any order of the court in that regard.

There shall be paid in cash of the price at which the said properties shall be sold in addition to the amounts paid at the time of the sale, such further portions of the purchase money as the court shall direct. The remainder of the purchase price may be paid either in cash or in claims payable under Article 3 of the said decrees, or in receivers' certificates payable under Article 3 thereof, or in the said General Lien and Divisional First Mortgage bonds with overdue coupons thereof, or in Consolidated bonds with overdue coupons thereof at such proportion of value as the holders thereof would be entitled to receive thereon on distribution of the proceeds of the sale in case the purchase price were wholly paid in cash.

All taxes and assessments upon the properties sold and all said receivers' certificates, and all claims payable under said Article 3 of the said decrees will be allowed out of the purchase money where the purchaser produces proofs of such liens and claims and receipts for the payment thereof, or surrenders such certificates. The Special Master will, in his discretion, accept, temporarily, instead of the actual delivery of the said bonds and coupons or receivers' certificates, the certificate of any trust company, satisfactory to him, that it holds the said bonds and coupons or receivers' certificates subject to the order of the said Special Master, and will deliver them to him on demand for cancellation or other disposition.

The said Master, in pursuance and by virtue of the decrees of foreclosure in favor of Knickerbocker Trust Company, complainant, made and entered by the said Circuit Courts of the United States in this advertisement of sale first mentioned, dated and entered on the same days and in the same places as the said decrees in favor of the New York Trust Company, complainant, WILL ALSO AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE OFFER FOR SALE, and in separate parcels all other lines of railway and additional mileage of the defendant Railway Company and other property of any kind and nature which has been constructed or acquired in whole or in part by means of said Consolidated Bonds or with the proceeds of the sale or disposition thereof; subject only to purchase money liens thereon as in said Consolidated Mortgage set forth, not including in said property, however, any property which is subject to the prior lien thereon of the said General Lien and Divisional First Mortgage (all of which said property subject to said General Lien and Divisional First Mortgage is to be sold under and pursuant to the preceding provisions of this notice), one hundred shares of the stock of the Toledo Southern Railway Company and ten hundred and fourteen shares of preferred stock of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company, being certain property of the said Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railway Company included in the mortgage or deed of trust from that company to Knickerbocker Trust Company, complainant, therein, dated May 2, 1905, to secure certain bonds designated as Consolidated Bonds. The Master will accept no bid for the said shares of stock from any bidder who shall not place in his hands or deposit with him at the time of making the bid, as a pledge that the bidder will make good his bid if accepted by the Court, the sum of twenty-five dollars per share in cash, certified cheque or certificate of deposit approved by the Master, which sum shall be forfeited in case the bidder if successful shall fail to make good his bid and comply with the terms of the said decrees, and any orders thereafter made as to future payments or otherwise, but which said sum shall be applied on the purchase price of the said stock in case of such compliance, or will be returned in case the said bid is not successful or the sale shall not be confirmed by the Court. The right of the Court is reserved to reject any bid and to resell the said stock, or any part thereof, upon the failure of the purchaser to comply with any order of the Court as to the payment of the purchase price or any part thereof, in cash or otherwise, as may be directed. If either the said properties, not aforesaid, subject to the General Lien and Divisional First Mortgage, or the said shares of stock shall be purchased by or on behalf of the holders of the said Consolidated Bonds, the remainder of the purchase price over and above the amount in cash required to be paid at the time of sale, may be paid either in cash or in receivers' certificates, or in claims payable under Article 3 of the aforesaid decree of The New York Trust Company, or in said Consolidated Bonds and overdue coupons thereon, at such proportionate value as the holders thereof will be entitled to receive thereon respectively on distribution of the proceeds of such sale, in case such purchase price were wholly paid in cash.

Any person proposing to purchase at the said sale either the said railway properties or the said stock, is referred to the said decrees in this notice specifically mentioned, and to the notice or advertisement of said sale heretofore published by the undersigned Special Master Commissioner upon the 15th, 22d, and 29th of August, and the 5th, 12th, and 19th of September, A. D. 1911, in the following newspapers, viz.: Detroit Free Press, Toledo Blade, and New York Times, for a more full and complete description of the property, rights, and franchises therein directed to be sold, which it is proposed to sell in accordance with the foregoing notice, and also for the terms and conditions upon which the sale of the said properties, rights, and franchises shall be made. The said three decrees in favor of The New York Trust Company, Complainant, are exact duplicates of each other, and the said three decrees in favor of Knickerbocker Trust Company, Complainant, are exact duplicates of each other, and all of the said decrees may be found filed and recorded in the offices of the Clerks of the United States Circuit Courts at Detroit, Michigan; Toledo, Ohio, and Columbus, Ohio, respectively, and which are subject to the inspection of the public generally. Certified copies of the said decrees will be in the possession of the said Special Master at the time and place of sale, and may be inspected by interested persons or bidders.

Detroit, February 27th, 1912.

ELMER W. VOORHEIS,
Special Master Commissioner of said Courts.
MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND,
BOYNTON, McMILLAN, BODMAN & TURNER,
Solicitors for Complainant,
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY.
ELLIOTT G. STEVENSON,
CHARLES E. HOTCHKISS,
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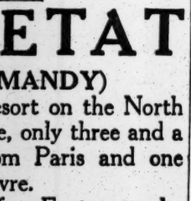

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SUMMONSES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, held at the Court House, Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of February, 1912. Present: Learned Hand, District Judge.

FRANCIS CHILD, Jr., as Trustee in Bankruptcy of Harold R. Hare and Charles H. Seifert, individually and as copartners trading as "The Rubber Shop," complainant, against NATIONAL PARK BANK, HAROLD R. HARE, and "HENRY" N. BELL, said name "Henry" being fictitious and unknown to complainant, doing business under the name or style of "The Diamond Tire Company," respondents.—In Equity.

Upon the annexed subpoena and the complaint in this suit, a copy of which is hereto annexed, praying for a decree that a trust be declared in favor of the complainant herein as Trustee to certain moneys deposited with the respondent, the National Park Bank, in the name of the respondent Bell, upon the certificate of the return of the Marshal for the Southern District of New York, a certified copy of which is hereto annexed, and upon the annexed petition of Alexander Appel, verified the 16th day of February, 1912, by which satisfactory proof has been made, that after due and diligent inquiry and search, the respondent, "Henry" N. Bell, cannot be found within the Southern District of New York, and that the respondent, Harold R. Hare, is not a resident of the Southern District of New York, and that his present whereabouts are unknown.

Now, on motion of Messrs. Cohen, Creevey & Richter, solicitors for the complainant, it is

ORDERED that the respondents, "Henry" N. Bell and Harold R. Hare, appear, plead, answer or demur to the complaint of the Trustee herein, on or before the 9th day of April, 1912, and that this order be served on the respondents "Henry" N. Bell and Harold R. Hare by publication, such notice of publication to be published in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the City of New York, once a week for a period of six consecutive weeks, and further that on or before the day of first publication, as aforesaid, the complainant deposit in the General Post Office, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Southern District of New York, copies of the subpoena, complaint, and this order, contained in a securely closed, post-paid wrapper, directed to the respondent "Henry" N. Bell at his address, No. 413 West 56th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and that a copy of this order be served upon the respondent, the National Park Bank.

LEARNED HAND, U. S. D. J.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ERNESTINE K. WAITE, plaintiff, against EDNA M. STOECKER, defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 27th, 1912.

JAMES C. McEACHEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Edna M. Stoecker:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Vernon M. Davis, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated February 23d, 1912, at the New York County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Dated February 24th, 1912.

JAMES C. McEACHEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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THE LARGEST AND FINEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD
NEW 45,000 TONS EACH
OLYMPIC
TITANIC
SAIL FROM NEW YORK MAR. 16 1 P.M. ALSO APRIL 6
APRIL 20

NEARBY SAILINGS

Celtic	Feb. 29, 12:00	Noon
New York	Mar. 2, 9:30	A. M.
Kroonland	Mar. 2, 10:00	A. M.
Minnewaska	Mar. 2, 9:00	A. M.

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
New York.....Mar. 2 | St. Louis.....Mar. 16
†Oceanic..Mar. 9, noon | Philadelphia..Mar. 23
†White Star Line Steamer, Pier 59.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct, Pier 58, N.R.
Minnewaska...Mar. 2, 9 AM | Minnetonka Mar. 30
Minneapolis.Mar. 9, 10:30 AM | Minnehaha...Apr. 6

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp
Kroonland.....Mar. 2 | Vaderland.....Mar. 16
Finland .....Mar. 9 | Lapland (new).Mar. 23

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
*New York..Mar. 2, 9:30AM | Olympic.....Mar. 16
Oceanic.....Mar. 9, noon | *Philadelphia.Mar. 23
*American Line Steamer, Pier 62.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Celtic.....Feb. 29, noon | Celtic.....Mar. 28
Baltic...Mar. 14, noon | Laurentic (new).Mar. 30

CRUISES TO THE
RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT
Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Villefranche, Genoa, Naples, Alexandria.
CEDRIC, March 6, 12 Noon
The Largest British Mediterranean Steamer.
CANOPIC, March 16, 9 A. M.
CRETIC, April 6. CANOPIC, April 27.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

CUNARD LINES
Fastest, Finest, Largest Quadruple-Screw Turbine Steamships in the World
LUSITANIA FEB. 28, 1 A. M. MAR. 20, 1A.M. MAURETANIA MAR. 13, 1 A. M. APR. 3, 1 A. M.
CAMPANIA MAR. 6, 1 AM. MAR. 27, 1 AM. APR. 17, 1 AM. MAY 15, 1 AM. CARONIA May 4, 10 A. M.
Commencing February 28th, the "Lusitania," "Mauretania," and "Campania" will sail from New York at 1 A. M. Wednesdays, subject to the discretion of the Commander, instead of 9 A. M. Passengers served cold buffet supper between 9 P. M. and midnight Tuesday.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
VIA QUEENSTOWN AND FISHGUARD.
Mauretania and Lusitania do not stop at Queenstown, east-bound
CRUISES to EGYPT
CALLING AT MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, VILLEFRANCHE or GENOA, NAPLES, TRIESTE, FIUME, ALEXANDRIA
Write for itinerary. Sailing hour noon.
b CARMANIA...Mar. 2
c IVERNIA..Mar. 23 d CARPATHIA...April 11 f SAXONIA..April 25
b Omits Trieste and Fiume. c Omits Algiers and Alexandria. d Omits Madeira, Algiers, Villefranche, Alexandria. f Omits Algiers, Villefranche, Alexandria.
A la carte service without extra charge. Stopovers permitted.
Special through rates to Egypt, Far East, South Africa, and South America.
PIERS FOOT W. 14TH ST., NORTH RIVER. OFFICES 24 STATE ST., OPPOSITE BATTERY.

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Thurs., Mar. 7
Kronprinz Wilhelm - - - - - Tuesday, Mar. 12
George Washington - - - - - Saturday, Mar. 23
North German Lloyd
LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
Special Sailing of the Prinzess Irene
MARCH 16
For Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Connections from Genoa or Naples for EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and the PHILIPPINES by North German Lloyd Imperial Mail Steamers.
Cruise to Black Sea and Caucasus, from Genoa, April 26 to May 29—$200 up.
Cruise to Polar Regions from Bremen, July 18 to August 15—$125 up.
Baltimore-Bremen Direct, One Class (II) Cabin Passengers, Wednesday
INDEPENDENT AROUND THE WORLD TRIPS, $618.
Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts., " " " 5 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

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A MOTOR trip over Porto Rico's famous Military road is the ideal way of seeing this "Island of Enchantment." Rare skies and soft air help to make it delightful. Take one of our big, swift steamers leaving every Saturday for *San Juan* direct. You will enjoy every ocean safeguard and comfort.
Send for Illustrated Booklet and further details.
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General Office - 11 Broadway, New York

HAVANA
VISIT this fascinating City *now*. Enjoy its quaint byways. Revel in Cuba's wonderful climate. Take our ten-day cruise from New York, giving you four days ashore, with privilege of longer stop-over.
New twin-screw steamers leave New York each Thursday and Saturday. *Send for Booklet.*
New York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co.
General Office
Pier 14, East River, New York
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City Ticket Office AGWI Lines - - 290 Broadway, New York.

*NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
†LA VELOCE. ¶ITALIA Societa di Navigazione a Vapore.
ITALIAN LINES
21-24 State St., N. Y.
To Naples & Genoa Direct.
†Oceania..Mar. 2, 11 AM
¶D. D'Aosta..Mar. 13, 11 AM
¶Ancona..Mar. 20, 11 AM
†America..April 3, 11 AM
New, large, Twin Screw Steamers, all outside rooms.
HARTFIELD, SOLARI & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
Caledonia...Mar. 9, noon | California..Mar. 23, 10 AM
Columbia..Mar. 16, 9 AM | Cameronia..Mar. 30, 8 AM
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, D. C., and the entire South and West.
Freight and Passenger Steamers sail from Pier 25, N. R., foot of North Moore St., every week day at 3 P. M.
W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager.
E. H. LOW AGENT ALL LINES REGULAR RATES. 1123 B'WAY, N.Y. TEL. 1308 MAD. SQ.

S.S. ROTTERDAM 24,170 Tons.
SAILING MARCH 19, 10 A. M.
PARIS — LONDON — ROTTERDAM
via Plymouth and Boulogne s|M.
Marvels of Luxury, Comfort, Steadiness.
HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
Twin-Screw Sailings Tues., 10 AM
†New Amsterdam.....Feb. 27
*Noordam .....Mar. 5
*Ryndam .....Mar. 12
†Rotterdam .....Mar. 19
*VIA BOULOGNE s|M.
†PLYMOUTH & BOULOGNE.
Office 39 B'way, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France.)
Sailing Every Thursday, 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot West 15th St.
*La Touraine....Feb. 29 | *Espagne .....March 21
*La Savoie.....March 7 | *La Touraine..March 28
*La Provence...March 14 | *La Savoie.....April 4
*Twin Screw Steamers.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3 P. M.
One-class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
†ROCHAMBEAU (new).....March 2
†Quadruple Screw Steamer.
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.
Sun rises..6:32 | Sun sets..5:46 | Moon sets..8:06

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:32	3:06	9:04	9:18
Governors Island	2:45	3:12	9:48	9:50
Hell Gate	4:35	5:02	11:23	11:35

Arrived—Monday, Feb. 26.

SS Minnewaska, Southampton, Feb. 17.
SS Rochambeau, Havre, Feb. 17.
SS Italia, Palermo, Feb. 10.
SS Clement, Barbados, Feb. 19.
SS Santiago, Porto Rico, Feb. 20.
SS Oceana, Bermuda, Feb. 24.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Feb. 24.
SS Coamo, San Juan, Feb. 21.
SS Momus, New Orleans, Feb. 21.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, Feb. 20.
SS Florida, Port Arthur, Texas, Feb. 18.
SS York Castle, Philadelphia, Feb. 25.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, Feb. 24.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Athinai	Patras	Feb. 9
Florida	Havre	Feb. 9
Dora Baltea	Algiers	Feb. 7
Caledonia	Glasgow	Feb. 17
Breslau	Bremen	Feb. 15
Oceania (Ital.)	Genoa	Feb. 13
Pennsylvania	Hamburg	Feb. 13
Kroonland	Antwerp	Feb. 17
Noordam	Rotterdam	Feb. 17
Luisiana	Genoa	Feb. 10
Chicago City	Swansea	Feb. 11
Amerika	Cherbourg	Feb. 19
Venezia	Naples	Feb. 14
Ancon	Cristobal	Feb. 21
Ttvives	Port Limon	Feb. 19
Marowijne	Trinidad	Feb. 28
Havana	Havana	Feb. 24
Alliance	Cristobal	Feb. 21
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Feb. 24

DUE TO-MORROW.

Cedric	Naples	Feb. 17
Giulia	Palermo	Feb. 12
Orotava	Antilla	Feb. 24
Sibiria	Colon	Feb. 19
El Siglo	Galveston	Feb. 22
Apache	Jacksonville	Feb. 25
Denver	Galveston	Feb. 22

DUE THURSDAY.

Prins Friedr. Wilhelm	Bremen	Feb. 20
San Giovanni	Naples	Feb. 15
New York	Southampton	Feb. 21
Arcadian	Bermuda	Feb. 27
Proteus	New Orleans	Feb. 24
Huron	Jacksonville	Feb. 26
Zacapa	Kingston	Feb. 24
Camaguey	Tampico	Feb. 21
Nueces	Tampa	Feb. 28

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
El Dia, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Cuthbert, Para	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Lusitania, Liverpool*	9:30 P.M.	1:00 A.M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Caracas, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Metapan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hyperia, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Sabine, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Manzanillo, Clenfuegos	——	12:00 M.
*Tuesday.		

SAIL THURSDAY.

Touraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Celtic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oceana, Bermuda	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Panama, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tocantins, Pern

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The severe storm caused general precipiattion during Monday over the Eastern half of the country. It is now taking a northeasterly direction, the centre Tuesday evening being north of Lake Erie.

Heavy snows have fallen in the western and central lake region and the Middle Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and high winds have been general in interior sections. The storm is not quite as severe as that of last week, although the area of precipitation is as extensive.

Cold weather is overspreading the Middle and Southern States in the rear of the storm, but the temperatures are not low in those sections, and, moreover, in the Rocky Mountain region and on the Eastern Slope the temperature is now rising.

The storm will continue its movement northeastward, with its centre passing down the St. Lawrence Valley. Snow will continue in the greater portion of the lake region and rain or snow in New England and Eastern New York, and will be followed by fair weather Tuesday afternoon or night. Elsewhere east of the Rockies generally fair weather will prevail Tuesday and Wednesday, except for light snow in the Upper Mississippi Valley.

The temperature will fall considerably in the East Tuesday, but rising temperature is indicated for the sections between the Rockies and Mississippi on Tuesday and quite generally in the central valleys Wednesday.

Gales will prevail in the lower lake region and the Middle and the North Atlantic States Tuesday.

Winds along the New England Coast will be southerly, shifting to westerly gales; Middle Atlantic Coast, westerly gales; South Atlantic Coast, brisk to high west.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have southwest to west gales, with rain turning into snow to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

East New York—Fair generally Tuesday and Wednesday, preceded by rain or snow in north and central portions Tuesday; colder Tuesday; westerly gales Tuesday.

Southern New England—Rain morning, followed by fair and colder Tuesday; Wednesday, fair and colder; southwest to west gales Tuesday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; colder Tuesday; high west winds Tuesday, diminishing by night.

Northern New England—Rain or snow Tuesday, colder by night; Wednesday, fair and colder; south shifting to west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
8 A. M.	41	48	4 P. M.	55	37
9 A. M.	39	42	6 P. M.	54	37
9 A. M.	40	39	8 P. M.	51	41
12 M.	51	35	12 M.	48	41

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 39; for the corresponding date last year it was 48; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 39; at 8 P. M. it was 39. Maximum temperature, 44 degrees at 12:01 A. M.; minimum, 34 degrees at 11:40 A. M. Humidity, 75 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 92 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:30—50 Church St.: Hudson Terminal Co. $100
12:30—Southeast corner of Convent Av. and 145th St.: unknown.....Trifling
7:45—242 E. 17th St.: Menken Bros....Trifling
8:00—150 W. 61st St.: James Foley.....Slight
9:30—2,393 1st Av.: H. Schaenfield...Trifling
10:09—69 Lenox Av.: unknown.....Slight
P. M.
1:00—43 7th Av.: Pennsylvania Hotel. Trifling
1:00—277 Washington St.: Phillips & Son. $100
2:05—46 Pike St.: Dora Goldfob.....$500
2:05—822 Trinity Av.: E. Halper.....$25
3:15—99 1st Av.: Mrs. Alper.....Trifling
4:15—412 Madison Av.: Harvey & Flynn.. Trifling
4:15—8 Amsterdam Av.: Hugh Byrne. Trifling
4:50—121 E. 86th St.: Morgan O'Brien.....$10
5:35—Eastchester Road and Pelham Parkway: unknown.....$25
6:30—437 W. 35th St.: H. Meade.....Trifling
7:20—88 Horatio St.: John McGrath...Trifling
7:20—18 Rutgers Place: Eva Abramowitz.. Trifling

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ABRAHAM WILSON LADD, (died Feb. 18, 1912;) left $16,500 personalty to Ella H. Ladd, wife.

JOHN H. STONE, (died Feb. 18, 1912;) left $10,000 realty and $1,000 personalty to Sarah E. Stone, wife, and Richard F. Stone, brother.

MARGARETHA TOPFS, (died Sept. 3, 1911;) left $5,500 realty and $3,000 personalty to Carl Topp, William and Julius Topp, sons, and Emily Topp, daughter, one-fourth of the estate each.

THOMAS F. KAUGHRAN, (died Feb. 18, 1912;) left $20,000 realty and $25,000 personalty, all to wife.

EDWARD BARDWELL BROWN, (died Feb. 12, 1912;) left more than $10,000 personalty to relatives and friends.

EMILY LOUISA CREGIER, or AMALIA CREGIER, (died Jan. 23, 1912;) left $2,000 realty and $7,000 personalty—to Philip F. Cregier, husband, $1,000; to Mildred A. Cregier, daughter, all jewelry; remainder of estate to be held for daughter when she becomes of age.

JANE E. KELLY, (died Nov. 15, 1911;) left $15,000 realty to Robert Kelly, husband.

JESSIE S. HIRSEMAN, (died Feb. 18, 1912;) left $2,500 personalty to Felix Hirseman, husband.

ANN CLEARY, (died Feb. 12, 1912;) left $500 realty to Ann Hill, daughter.

CHANGES OF NAME.

SAMUEL JOACHIMOWITZ of 122 West 114th Street to SAMUEL JACOBS; surname cumbersome and hard to pronounce. City Court Judge Donnelly.

ABRAHAM SCHNEIDERMAN, a news dealer of 173 East Ninth Street, to ABRAHAM GURELNICK; original name was Gurelnick, but because his family was subject to persecution it came to America and assumed the name of Schneiderman. City Court Judge Delehanty.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Associate City Supt. Edward L. Stevens will be Acting City Superintendent this week in the absence of Dr. William H. Maxwell in St. Louis. He will represent Dr. Maxwell at the meeting of the Board of Education to-morrow afternoon.

The Board of Superintendents has compiled the corporate stock budget of 1912 for school sites and buildings, and transmitted it to the Committees on Sites and Buildings, which will in turn transmit it to the Board of Education.

The special committee of the Board of Education, consisting of Richard B. Aldcrofft, Jr., Chairman; ex-Controller Herman A. Metz, and John Martin, has practically finished its investigation into the charges against Janitor Barnes of Public School 5, Brooklyn, and will probably report its findings to the Board of Education at its meeting to-morrow.

The Board of Examiners is preparing the list of subjects for the next examination of applicants for the position of teacher in the high schools. These examinations are held twice annually, in March or April, and in October or November.

The Board of Superintendents has decided to open Public School 165, Lenox and Hopkinson Avenues, Brooklyn, on March 1. The new building will relieve Public Schools 125, 156, and 109.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers.—Lieuts. Joseph A. Howard, 164th to 145th Precinct; Nicholas C. Brindley, 166th to 146th Precinct; Francis A. Stainkamp, 169th to 150th Precinct; John F. Stanton, 170th to 149th Precinct; Thomas Kelly, 172d to 147th Precinct; Olaf G. C. Simonstad, 174th to 148th Precinct. Sergts. P. J. Madden, 144th to 145th Precinct; P. Colleary, 151st to 150th Precinct; T. Brennan, 154th to 145th Precinct; N. J. Merrill, 165th to 149th Precinct; C. Ernst, 167th to 149th Precinct; F. W. Hillman, 169th to 150th Precinct; P. J. Johnson, 170th to 150th Precinct; A. J. Cobey, 171st to 146th Precinct; H. W. Hatton, 174th to 149th Precinct. Patrolmen J. F. Riley, 1st Precinct, to Detective Bureau and as Acting Sergeant; E. R. Dunn, 6th—to C. O. Squad; J. A. Neary, 25th to C. O. Squad; E. J. Shannon, 65th to 40th Precinct; W. K. Henry, 40th to 65th Precinct; Chas. Schindler, 99th to 2d Precinct; P. J. Keelan, 148th to 153d Precinct; J. J. Brown, 166th to 154th Precinct; G. J. Kubler, 278th to 146th Precinct; F. P. Collins, 283d to 164th Precinct.

Precinct Indicated to First.—S. H. Johnson, 99; E. F. Marshall, 99.

Precinct Indicated to Twenty-fifth.—T. Gill, 276; E. A. Fallon, 276.

Precincts Indicated to 145th.—P. J. Hughes, 1; W. O. Cullen, 2; M. J. Ansbro, 148; T. C. Pepper, 154; T. Daly, 157; J. Donovan, 162; W. Carroll, 166; J. Conroy, 169; P. J. Foley, 281; C. Haggerty, 285; R. C. Mahrt, 1; C. C. Anderson, 25; P. J. Knowles, 153; C. Kuhnemund, 157; F. L. Cantwell, 160; M. Mullins, 164; G. Berthoff, 169; W. A. Mulligan, 169; W. Beekler, 281; W. F. Russell, 285.

Precincts Indicated to 149th.—T. Paynter, 162; F. W. Little, 169; C. J. Schrass, 166; T. J. Brady, 158.

Precincts Indicated to 150th.—W. J. Foley, 25; H. Cunninghan, 148; F. Goehring, 166; F. Webber, 274; W. Cowley, 147; W. J. Rath, 148; A. J. Webb, 169.

Designated as Acting Sergeants—G. H. Dale, 145th to 146th Precinct; J. J. McGary, 149th to 147th Precinct; C. Sheridan, 149th to 150th Precinct; J. Herzing, 153d to 147th Precinct; J. J. Hines, 153d to 147th Precinct; N. Minion, 156th to 147th Precinct; C. R. Schleyer, 167th to 145th Precinct; J. Farrell, 167th to 146th Precinct; J. F. Carey, 172d to 145th Precinct.

Assignments to Detective Bureau, Detailed to District Attorney's Office for five days—Patrolmen W. McAvoy, 26th Precinct; R. Miller, 31st Precinct.

Suspended—Sergeant John Lenahan, 156th Precinct.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Only two applications have been received by the Municipal Civil Service Commission for the examination for assistant engineer on Pitometer and water waste work, Grades D and E, although the receipt of applications was begun on Feb. 13. The last day for the receipt of applications will be March 13. The date of the examination is April 4.

There are 2,561 applicants for the examination for promotion to Assistant Foreman in the Fire Department. The mental examination by the applicants was begun yesterday in the Grand Central Palace by Assistant Chief Thomas C. Murray of the Municipal Civil Service Commission and will be continued today.

Another lot of 300 applicants for court attendant underwent medical examination at 54 Lafayette Street yesterday. There will be a medical examination of 300 more to-morrow.

A non-competitive examination for the position of prison keeper in the Department of Correction will be held to-morrow at 54 Lafayette Street. There are seven applicants.

There are 243 applicants for the examination for promotion to section foreman in the Department of Street Cleaning, which will be held on Thursday.

On March 1 there will be held medical examination of 300 applicants for the position of court attendant; for promotion to accountant, fifth grade, in the Department of Finance, 25 applicants; non-competitive examination for accountant in the Department of Finance, 24 applicants, and non-competitive examination for expert accountant in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, 1 applicant.

The receipt of applications for the position of upholsterer was opened yesterday in the labor bureau of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, Criminal Court Building.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination at the New York Custom House on March 16 to fill vacancies in the position of Forest Pathologist, Office of Investigation in Forest Pathology, Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, at from $1,800 to $2,100 a year. The duties will consist in conducting experiments on the diseases of forest trees and determining practicable means of control. Such investigations will involve considerable travel in the National forests in the Western States for six to eight months of the year, with laboratory work in the Winter months. A person appointed to a position of this character may be employed at Washington, D. C., or assigned to some branch office, as Missoula, Mon.; Ogden, Utah; Portland, Ore., or San Francisco, Cal. Men only will be admitted to this examination. The subjects will be general education, special education and training in plant pathology and forest pathology, practical and professional experience, and fitness for conducting investigations along lines related to forest pathology, and a thesis on some "original investigational work" on forest pathology or some line of plant pathology closely related to this. Publications may be submitted for the thesis. The material submitted must include some "original investigational work" which has actually been carried on by the applicant or conducted under his supervision or charge. An educational training equivalent to that required for the Ph. D. degree from an institution of recognized standing is a prerequisite for consideration for this position. The age limit is 23 years or over on the date of the examination.

ESTATE APPRAISED.

Deputy State Controller Wallace S. Fraser transmitted the following appraisal under the inheritance tax law yesterday to Anthony J. Barrett, Chief Clerk of the transfer tax office of the Surrogates' Court:

Estate of KATE MORDECAI, (died Dec. 7, 1911;) net personalty, $69,196.99, principally in mortgages.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Major R. C. Craxton, Twentieth Infantry, detailed for general recruiting service, to Fort Slocum, N. Y., March 20, instruction for ten days, thence to Philadelphia.

The name of Major R. C. Craxton, Twentieth Infantry, placed on the list of detached officers, effective April 1, and the name of Major W. S. Graves, Infantry, is removed therefrom, to take effect March 31.

The name of Major C. H. Muir, Twenty-third Infantry, placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect April 1, and the name of Major Weigel, Infantry, removed therefrom, totake effect March 31.

The following-named officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. W. P. Kendall, Medical Corps, President examining board, Fort Riley, Kan., for examination: Second Lieut. J. M. Wainwright, First Cavalry; Second Lieut. G. W. De Armond, Twelfth Cavalry.

First Lieut. E. L. Kelly, Coast Artillery, relieved from duty on staff of commanding officer, artillery district of Charleston, Fort Moultrie, S. C., and assigned to the Seventy-fifth Company.

The following-named Second Lieutenants of the Coast Artillery Corps, now assigned or attached to the company hereinafter designated, relieved from assignment and duty with that company and assigned to the company designated after his name, and will proceed not later than March 10 to join the company to which he is assigned. Each of the officers who is assigned to a company stationed in Hawaii Territory or the Philippines Division will proceed not later than March 10 to San Francisco and report in person to the commanding officer, artillery district of San Francisco, for duty pending the sailing of the transport to leave San Francisco April 5: W. B. Hardigg, from the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth to the Twenty-fifth Company; C. A. Schimelfenig, from the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth to the Eighth Company; C. R. Baxter, from the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth to the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Company; G. H. Franke, from the 118th to the Ninetieth Company; H. G. Stanton, from the Seventy-third to the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Company; H. F. Nichols, from the Sixty-ninth to the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Company; F. Kemble, from the Fifty-eighth to the Ninth Company; H. A. Dargue, from the Forty-first to the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Company; J. G. Booton, from the Thirty-fifth to the Seventy-sixth Company; J. R. Crawford, from the Sixth to the One Hundred and Twenty-third Company; R. W. Clark, jr., from the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth to the Fifty-fourth Company; R. L. Gray, from the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth to the Third Company; J. L. Homer, from the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth to the Forty-second Company; R. C. Gildart, from the One Hundred and Eighteenth to the Eighty-sixth Company; G. D. Holland, from the Seventy-third to the Fifth Company; J. W. McNeal, from the Sixty-ninth to the Ninety-fourth Company; M. S. Murray, from the Fifty-eighth to the One Hundred and Sixty-second Company; D. B. Netherwood, from the Thirty-fifth to the One Hundred and Sixtieth Company; A. Heinrich, from the Sixth to the Thirty-eighth Company; R. T. Cunningham, from the Forty-first to the Ninety-ninth Company; F. E. Gross, from the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth to the Ninety-eighth Company; W. T. Boyd, jr., from the Thirty-fifth to the Fifteenth Company; L. A. McLaughlin, from the Forty-first to the One Hundred and Eleventh Company; G. R. Meyer, from the Fifty-eighth to the Twenty-fourth Company; H. A. Bagg, from the Sixty-ninth to the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Company; A. L. Pendleton, jr., from the Seventy-third to the Eightieth Company; L. H. Brereton, from the One Hundred and Eighteenth to the Seventeenth Company; G. Newton, jr., from the Sixth to the Twenty-first Company.

The name of each of the following officers is placed on the list of detached:

Capt. E. E. Booth, Seventh Cavalry; Capt. J. W. Craig, Twelfth Cavalry; First Lieut. J. K. Herr, Seventh Cavalry.

Capt. H. P. Puttison is transferred from the Third Cavalry to the Seventh Cavalry.

The name of each of the officers hereinafter specified is removed from the list of detached officers:

Capt. F. R. McCoy, Cavalry; Capt. J. D. Long, Cavalry; First Lieut. G. Johnston, Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. T. J. Lewis, Thirteenth Cavalry, detailed in the Adjutant General's Department, Feb. 29, to St. Paul, Minn.

Major F. D. Evans, Seventeenth Infantry, detailed in the Adjutant General's Department, March 2, to Omaha, Neb.

First Lieut. S. Whipple, Sixth Infantry, transferred to the Third Infantry.

The name of First Lieut. J. S. Upham, Third Infantry, is placed on the detached list, and the name of First Lieut. P. H. Bagby is removed therefrom.

The Navy.

Capt. J. H. Glennon, to Navy Department, member special board on naval ordnance.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Sterling, at Hampton Roads; Hector, at Guantanamo; Celtic, at Boston; Prairie, at Hampton Roads.

Sailed—Florida, from Guantanamo for navy yard, New York; Ajax, from Guantanamo for Hampton Roads; Sterling, from Newport News for Hampton Roads; Sterling, from Hampton Roads for Boston; Prometheus, from Panama for Santa Elena Bay, Ecuador.

Lost

LOST—Lady's gold watch with monogram "E. H. H." on back, on fleur de lis pin, neighborhood of 115th and 141st Sts. and Broadway. Reward if returned to Androse Joice, Room 1,506, 37 Wall St.

LOST—Single pearl with separate diamond and pearl attachment, Thursday evening, Feb. 22; reward. William Stern, Room 810, Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

LOST—Lady's chatelaine watch and pin, both red enamel, ornamented with pearls, inside of watch engraved "To Agatha from Claude;" liberal reward. 5, Annex, 344 West 72d.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, with gold pencil, initialed "I. A. L.," attached, Thursday, Subway or 116th St. Reward, 864 Palisades Av., Yonkers.

LOST—Saturday night, Metropolitan Opera House, pearl opera glasses, name "Eugenie." Return to Sheble, 350 West 71st St. Reward.

LOST—Feb. 24, gold chased bracelet, seven diamonds; either Casino Theatre or between 77th and 59th Sts. Reward 159 West 77th St.

LOST—Between 68th and 50th, Madison and 5th Avs., Saturday, diamond circle brooch. Return Buckingham Hotel, 50th St., 5th Av.

LOST—Mink muff, between 204 94th St. and 96th St. and Broadway; reward if returned to Clinton Crooks, 204 West 94th.

Lost

LOST—Lady's gold watch, enameled head on top cover and monogram L. L. Z., from 261 Flatbush Av. to Atlantic Av. stastion, or on Sea Beach train to Kings Highway, on Friday evening; $5 reward to finder. Hattie & Co., 261 Flatbush Av.

LOST—Gold vanity box, hand chased, chain attached, Friday evening, at Ritz-Carlton, Churchill's, Cafe Madrid, or in taxis between points. Liberal reward and no questions for return to H. J. Mahin, care O. J. Gude Co., 933 Broadway.

LOST—On 86th St., corner Broadway, or Subway to Astor Place, or Broadway to Hotel St. Denis, diamond dagger. Return to Miss L. Klein, Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway, and receive liberal reward.

$500 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED FOR THE RETURN OF THE ROUGH DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY STOLEN FROM THE SAFE OF S. ROSE, 47 MAIDEN LANE, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 21.

LOST—On Wednesday night in dressing room of Louis Martin's Cafe, gold vanity case, with diamond monogram "M. R. C." Liberal reward will be given if returned to M. R. Cowell, Hotel Seville.

LOST—Sunday, vicinity 8th Av. and 116th St., brown leather handbag. Reward. Lahm & Jurow, 48 West 35th St.

LOST—On 5th Av., Saturday afternoon, medium-sized gray leather purse. Return 16 East 65th St.

LOST—Sunday, on 8th Av. car, or between 57th and Carnegie Hall, purse; reward. Times D 61.

LOST.—Pearl bar pin, Feb. 22; reward. Return to 75 West 46th St.

$20 REWARD—Lost pearl and black bead bracelet. Return to E. B. Black, Hotel Gotham.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

FOUND—Park Av., near 40th St., male fox terrier, white body, black and tan head; collar. Inquire 119 East 28th St.

LOST.—Toy black and tan dog; liberal reward; no questions asked. Address Dr. I. Zippert, 351 East 4th St

LOST—Irish terrier, female, strayed from 436 Madison Av; $10 reward.

Found

FOUND.—On Saturday afternoon a camera. D 53 Times.

FOUND, Feb. 25—INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO. Apply Lost Department, 9 Morris Street. 2D AV. "L": Handbag, purse, eyeglasses, books, shoes, gloves, belt, muff, hose, can. 3D AV. "L": Shirt, hat, muff, shoes, 2 umbrellas, satchel, purses, bankbook, spectacles, books, envelopes, wristlets, 2 odd gloves, case, cap, rubbers, overalls, stockings, unfinished waist, apron, leather, shirt, stockings, saw. 6TH AV. "L": Handbag, tobacco, umbrella, watch, meshbag, purse, railroad ticket, newspapers, candy bag, gloves, book, hat, legal papers, overalls, coat, cloth, knife, rubbers, comb, letter, photograph, wrench, casting. 9TH AV. "L": Handbag, pin, roll music, handkerchief, satchel, sock, knife, veil, bail. SUBWAY: Fobs, comb, muff, legal papers, butter, medicine, suitcase, satchel, purses, cardcase, watch case, watch, brooches, pin, bracelet, ring, opera glasses, papers, letter, music book, books, spectacles, eyeglasses, case, rubbers, shoes, cap, gloves, neckpiece, muffs, jacket, shirt, waist, neckwear, corset, sweater, collars, napkin, belt, comb, witchhazel, poultry food, basket.

FOUND, Feb. 25—NEW PENN. DEPOT. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Shaving brush, razor, suit of pajamas, 4 pair rubbers, handbag, slippers, shaving brush, cup, comb, gloves, comb and brush, suit of baby's clothes, 2 pieces of stone, 2 suits of pajamas, artics, gloves, scissors, 2 pair rubbers, petticoat, pin, lady's white parasol, eyeglasses, cane, fob, slippers, keys, umbrella, rubbers, toilet bag, cane, package, neckpiece, buttonhook, purse, veil, toothbrush, suit of pajamas, raincoat, 3 pair rubbers, veil, table cloth, book, clippers, hairbrush, soap box, nightshirt, fountain pen, hair pin, 2 umbrellas, book, safety razor, kimona, cane, soft hat, case and comb, military brushes, watch. LCNG ISLAND DIVISION: Fountain pen, package of candy, muff, 2 umbrellas, package of letters, soft hat, pair gloves, pocketbook, 2 packages, cuff links, box of cigars, 1 glove, cane.

FOUND, Feb. 26.—Apply Property Clerk's Office, 240 Centre St.: One handbag, 1 auto license tag, 1 handbag, small amount of cash, keys, handkerchief, &c., quantity of lead and gas fixtures, purse and small amount of cash, mesh bag and handkerchief, &c., 1 fur piece, 1 mesh bag &c., 1 card case containing papers, &c. At 269 State St., Brooklyn: Barrel of wine, weighing machine.

FOUND, Feb. 25—N. Y. CENTRAL, N. H. & H. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Box, book, 2 packages, dress suit case, hat, handbag, fountain pen.

FOUND, Feb. 25—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Picture, 2 umbrellas, pair gloves, watch.

FOUND, Feb. 25—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: 7 umbrellas, 5 packages, 2 pair gloves.

FOUND, Feb. 25—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Dress suit case, bag, 4 packages.

Help Wanted, Female

FEMALE BOOKKEEPER; steady position for one who is willing and accurate; please give experience, reference, and salary expected to start. C 131 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of
MILLINERS.
Long season positions. Highest salaries.
Apply in person at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. side.

LADIES COPY WORK home during spare time; good pay, steady employment. Call 10 to 3, Hampton, 2,730 Broadway, near 105th St.

LADIES to do plain sewing; easy and pleasant work; send for particulars. Cook Supply Co., 532 Drury Av., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Woman over 25, good education and address, as traveling saleswoman meeting selected people; salary and commission; dignified work; reliable company. Mr. Spain, R. 528, 156 5th Av.

WANTED young ladies between ages of 20 and 35, of good education, to enter nurses training school. For information, address Superintendent of Nurses, 343 East 116th St.

Help Wanted, Male

A COTTON CONVERTING HOUSE, catering for the export trade in prints and silk and cottons, desires the services of a man thoroughly acquainted with the buyers of export houses, and with sufficient influence to introduce sample lines; only experienced men need apply; all communications treated in strict confidence; state age, experience, salary wanted, and references; to the right man a great opportunity is offered. Address Exporter, D 37 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accurate figurer; speed in posting essential, state experience; start, $18. T 244 Times Downtown.

PRINTING OFFICE desires several ambitious young men with knowledge of printing business; plant or office experience desired; we will teach the selling end to the proper men; give experience and particulars. D 11 Times.

$10,000 REAL ESTATE
SALESMAN WANTED.
One who can prove up to this earning capacity.
One who can meet on common grounds—social or business—the most prominent people of New York.
The best opportunity in the city is now open to such a man with an old, progressive concern handling the highest class of Suburban Property.
Send particulars, in strict confidence, to TREASURER, Box S 279 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, LADIES' NECKWEAR. — WE CAN ARRANGE TERRITORY FOR COMPETENT MEN CONTROLLING SOME TRADE IN THE EAST AND SOUTH; COMMISSION BASIS ONLY; ADVANCES IF REFERENCES SATISFACTORY. ADDRESS IN CONFIDENCE, PROGRESS NOVELTY HOUSE, 69 5TH AV.

SALESMEN wanted to carry our line of calendars and advertising novelties and specialties; good men wanted for permanent connection; liberal commission basis; acquaintance with large merchants desirable. Rand, McNally & Co., 40 East 22d St. Call 8-11. See Mr. Vaslett.

SALESMEN to sell Waltham watches on installments; $1 down, $1 weekly; big money; experience unnecessary. United Watch Co., 154 Nassau St.

SALESMAN. — Experienced; for furnishing goods; references required. M. Lambert, 39-41 Cortlandt St.

SALESMAN well acquainted with coast trade to carry fur line. Chas. Meshel, 39 East 12th St.

STEEL PLATE PRINTERS, wet work; first-class men only. Apply 31 Nassau St., Republic Bank Note Co.

VALET, who can care for a bachelor's apartment; one who is able to shave, and also cook; highest qualifications and references essential. Address, with references, C 62 Times.

WANTED—A bright young man to act as assistant cashier and bookkeeper for a large insurance corporation; must be neat in appearance and good penman; good chance for advancement. L. V. S., P. O. Box 2006.

WANTED—A man over 25, of good education and address, to act as salesman first, then manager; dignified work; reliable company. Mr. Spain, R. 528, 156 5th Av.

WINDOW DRESSER and card writer, with original and up to date ideas; must be a hustler and business getter. I. Harris, 81st St. and 3d Av.

Situations Wanted, Female

A REFINED WOMAN wishes to be employed a few hours each day; can do fine hand sewing, read to invalids, or any kind of work. Mrs. A. C. Bunker, 27 West 19th St., city.

ART NEEDLE WORK wanted by skilled Swiss; hand embroidering, crocheting, knitting. Priscilla, D 24 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, Typist.—Bright beginner; moderate salary; industrious. 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 660—East New York.

A VISITING SECRETARY, daily or few times weekly; correspondence, stenography, accounts. C 96 Times.

COMPANION. — YOUNG DANISH WOMAN STUDYING EVENINGS, DESIRES POSITION AS USEFUL COMPANION. MISS SINE JANSEN, 178 MADISON AV. PHONE 8831 MADISON.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER.—Makes and remodels; children's a specialty. Juliette, 126 East 12th St. Phone 408 Stuyvesant.

CULTURED, experienced woman, independently situated; desires position; linguist, traveller, musician; highest references. C 111 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent, obliging, stylish; $2.50 daily; street, dinner gowns; alterations. 'Phone 5769 R River.

DRESSMAKER.—Young Frenchwoman, like few engagements; $2.50 day; city or country. F. G., 2,655 8th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined widow desires position as housekeeper with small family; references. Fish, 2,505 7th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined American; will take charge of apartment. V 224 Times Downtown.

MAID.—Light colored girl would like position as lady's maid; good seamstress. J. W., care Burris, 342 West 59th St.

NURSE.—Experienced, trustworthy, desires position in private family or sanitarium; terms reasonable; doctors' and patients' references. N. E., 1,364 Broadway.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Three years' experience; reference; salary $8. Address M. L., 263 West 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; business graduate; anxious for position where she can advance; moderate salary. Hattie Malter, 605 Madison Av. 'Phone 2993—Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; intelligent girl beginner; rapid, accurate; neat appearance; high school education; businesslike; no agency; $7. V 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE WORKER.—Well experienced general lines; superior education; reference. Courteous, T 242 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; intelligent, energetic young lady; good references; terms reasonable. Stenographer, 89 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate, rapid, first-class references, desires permanent position; $15. V 215 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted, Male

A BRIGHT young lawyer able to devote part of his time from his practice desires connection with business concern to attend to collections and legal business; thoroughly experienced in mercantile collections; well recommended. Y 304 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Books opened, accounts audited, systems installed, factory cost accounting, financial statements; instruct your bookkeeper; books kept part time; terms moderate. Aetna Audit Co., 302 Broadway. Telephone Worth 2981.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT audits, adjusts, writes up books, $5 monthly up; financial statements, systems, reasonable. Mitchel, 25 East 14th St. Telephone 1807 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, kept part of time, systems simplified at reasonable rates. T 237 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Bright young man; knowledge of typewriting; faithful worker. Bookkeeper, 1,781 Pitkin Av. Phone 660 East New York.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, thoroughly experienced, good education, desires responsible position; highly indorsed. V 210 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — (26;) thoroughly competent; A1 office man; highest credentials; $21. D 42 Times.

BUILDING ESTIMATOR.—Young man, 30, 10 years' experience, able to estimate, make material lists, do office work and correspondence, check plans, superintend construction, &c., desires position with building or contracting firm. Contractor, 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, young man, 20, desires position with private family; careful driver; can make all repairs. H. Freund, 146 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, 23; reliable; own repairs; three years' experience; salary moderate. Lesser, 13 East 108th St.

CONTRACTOR of ladies' suits and coats, with large plant, wants work from manufacturers; best workmanship at the lowest prices. D 51 Times.

FRENCHMAN experienced in traveling, speaking English and Italian, desires situation with gentleman as valet; courier to travel; five years first class reference America. Address A. G., care A. G. Robert, 153 East 54th St.

MARRIED MAN desires position as working manager at gentleman's country place; American; no children; experienced; best city references. Box 37, North Side News, Bronx.

OFFICE BOY.—Position is wanted by boy (17) who is main support of family; intelligent, willing, ambitious; references. D 10 Times.

SALESMAN.
Young man, 26, German-American, 4 years' experience at lighting fixtures and metal goods, desires position with reliable firm; will locate in any city; unquestionable reference. W 228 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (27,) well acquainted with Southern notion buyers, would like to connect with manufacturers' line; salary or commission. V 225 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN traveling through Porto Rico wishes a line of imported laces and embroideries. L. S., D 50 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in kimonos, in city or on the road; commission basis. A. Sayak & Son, 60-62 Washington St.

SECRETARY OR ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE.—Young, married, thoroughly experienced stenographer, correspondent, general office man and manager's assistant wishes to change location. Address Secretary, X 28 Times.

SOUTHERN SALESMAN is open for a popular line of waists and dresses; one who can get big business with the right goods; best of references. C 123 Times.

TRAVELING SALESMAN wishes permanent position; has covered every State in the country, being connected with a New York automobile and motor cycle firm for the last three years. 1,544 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Joseph Prosky.

YOUNG MAN, 29, of education and refinement seeks responsible position; possesses initiative and executive ability; experienced correspondent and stenographer; 12 years' business training; exceptional references. V 214 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) statistician; knowledge of accounting; recent Tariff Board field agent. D 52 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, experienced, wishes position as packer. Emil Mann, 700 East 11th St.

Help Wanted
Employment Bureaus.
Commercial.

CREDENTIAL EMPLOYMENT CORPORATION, (1904:) high-grade clerical, office, and executive positions. 253 Broadway. (Agency.)

Situations Wanted
Employment Bureaus.
Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, High-Grade Office Helpers, BOOKKEEPERS, Office Service Co., (Agency,) STENOGRAPHERS. 149 Bway. Tel. 8499 Cort.

Domestic.

A. A. HOFMAYER, 320 5th Av. Telephone 4527 Madison Square.—Agency for superior domestic help; also waitresses and cooks for dinners, luncheons.

BOND $1,000; OLD DOMINION AGENCY, 88 West 134th St., guarantees A1 colored help. 1,119 Harlem.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS. — Several neat girls, experienced, good references, (thoroughly investigated,) want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. Phone 4788—Columbus. Established 1899.

COOK, chambermaid, housekeepers, firemen, elevator runners. Porter's Agency, 142 West 133d St. Telephone 94 Morningside.

COOK.—Neat colored girl, cook, general worker; city, country. Instant Relief Agency. Phone 7288 Morningside.

COOK, $25; waitress, $20; waitress, $16. Flaherty's Agency, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. Schuyler 4293.

HELP, select colored, furnished, short notice. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 5th Av. Harlem—6370.

A.—A.—MRS. MALMBERG'S, 115 East 26th St.; oldest Swedish agency; established 1881; select servants for private families; formerly 352 4th Av.

RELIABLE Hungarian, German, Polish help; references investigated. Roth's, 172 East 4th St. Orchard 2508.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied; day, week, month; male, female. 107 West 133d St. 6918 Morningside.

Boarders Wanted
West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (123d St.)—Clean, single, double rooms; substantial board; fine, airy location; reference.

13TH ST., 133 WEST.—Warm, elegant room, modern conveniences; large closet; superior board; piano, telephone; very reasonable for two; refined neighborhood; references.

16TH ST., 20-22-33 WEST.—Large rooms, well heated and furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms; including board, $9 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam-heated throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 793—

LAWRENCE STRIKERS FIRE UPON THE POLICE

Early Morning Affray Results in Strike Sympathizer Being Wounded in the Back.

NO CHILDREN SHIPPED AWAY

U. S. Senate Discusses Strike and Victor Berger and Gov. Foss Demand Investigations.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 26.—Stormy scenes marked the beginning of the seventh week of the Lawrence textile workers' strike to-day. In an early morning affray nearly a dozen shots were fired from tenement houses upon a squad of Metropolitan Park police, and the policemen returned the fire. Two strike sympathizers were arrested as a result of the shooting, one of them being taken to the hospital with a bullet wound in his back.

Essex Street, the principal thoroughfare of the city, was in a state of disorder for half an hour, while several thousand women and men strikers and their friends paraded along the picket line, jeering the police and militia, singing the revolutionary song "L'Internationale," and creating a general disturbance. They crowded about the railroad station, as a demonstration against the action of the police Saturday in preventing the departure of a number of children for Philadelphia.

Turning back from the station the crowd became no noisy that a hurry call was sent for assistance to the police on duty. The augmented force of officers, amid much vocal disturbance in which epithets were interjected into the booing, then began to arrest members of the mob. They picked out of the crowd nearly a dozen men who were either disturbers this morning or had figured in previous outbreaks. They were bundled into automobiles that were kept running to and fro between the police station and the scene of the disturbance. One or two of the men objected to arrest, but in only one case was it necessary for a policeman to use his club. Women were forced to move on, but no women were arrested. The demonstration was not ended until the police had charged the crowd off Essex Street out to the Common, half a mile from the railroad station.

To-day's demonstration was in connection with a call issued Saturday night for a general strike of all workers in Lawrence to "tie up the town." There was no apparent response to the appeal, and the mills seemingly retained their operating strength. The women and men on picket duty were unusually active prior to the time of opening this morning and nearly twenty pickets were arrested for intimidation or violence.

That none of the metropolitan police officers, who were stationed at the corner of Common and Newbury Streets, were shot when fired upon early this morning, was considered strange. About nine shots were peppered at them from behind windows in nearby tenements. When the policemen attempted to arrest two men they were met point blank by three shots, which did not take effect. The two arrests were then made, and it was found that Carmelo Melag, one of the men, was shot in the right shoulder blade. His condition is not serious. Salvatore Bruno, upon whom a revolver was found, was charged with assault with intent to kill.

No attempt to ship children will be made to-morrow, as had been planned, according to a statement made to-night by the textile strike committee of the Industrial Workers of the World. This decision was reached in view of the possibility of Congressional investigation and the fact that the cases of the mothers and children arrested on Saturday morning, when an unsuccessful effort was made to send a party of children to Philadelphia, have not been disposed of by the court.

City Marshal John J. Sullivan had announced that until some higher authority instructed him that he was not acting within the law, he would do all in his power to prevent sending away children, which it is asserted by the authorities is done for financial purposes.

A letter was received here to-night from Congressman Victor Berger of Wisconsin asking if a committee could accompany some children to Washington this week for a Congressional hearing. William D. Haywood, one of the strike leaders, replied that such a delegation would be sent as soon as arrangements could be made.

The District Court was in session until late to-night, and Judge J. J. Mahoney heard sixty-eight cases, the majority of which had a direct bearing on the strike situation. Only one jail sentence was imposed. Julia Yulka, who was charged with throwing pepper in the face of Patrolman O'Brien, was sent away for thirty days. The others were fined from $3 to $10 each.

The Industrial Workers of the World Strike Committee voted at its meeting to-day to send a sub-committee of three to Washington to inform the foreign Ambassadors as to the manner in which they allege foreigners are being treated by the local authorities.

It was also voted to send a telegram to President Taft requesting him as Commander in Chief to order the withdrawal of the militia, the committee setting forth the assertion that the soldiers were sent here to break the strike and have been instrumntal in "keeping the citizens in terror."

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—A request that Attorney General James M. Swift make an immediate investigation of the action of the police in preventing the sending away of children from Lawrence last Saturday was contained in a telegram sent to the Attorney General, who is in New York, by Gov. Eugene N. Foss to-day. The telegram follows:

> On Saturday last the police authorities at Lawrence prevented the departure of children, supposed to be children of striking operatives, from the City of Lawrence to a point outside the State. I have received many protests from public and private sources concerning this action by the police authorities, and it is claimed by the protestants that this was a clear invasion of the constitutional rights of citizens of this Commonwealth, and that no warrant in law exists for such interference.
>
> I hereby request that you immediately make a rigid investigation into the matter, and if you find that any citizen has been deprived of a lawful exercise of his constitutional rights, that you immediately set in motion such machinery of the law as will guarantee to all our citizens free and untrammeled exercise of these rights.

NEW 7BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 26.—A strike of 100 weavers in the Beacon mill to-day resulted in the shutting down of the plant. The weavers, who belong to the Industrial Workers of the World, had previously demanded a 10 per cent. increase in wages which the mill officials had refused to grant. The average wage at present is a little more than $12 per week. The weavers work on blankets exclusively.

The Beacon mill has been running overtime, being operated for three hours on three nights a week.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Representative Berger of Wisconsin, after a call at the White House to-day, said that President Taft has promised him to take up the Lawrence strike with Attorney General Wickersham.

Representative Henry, Chairman of the House Committee on Rules, announced to-day that his committee would act this week on the Berger resolution for an investigation of labor conditions among textile workers of the country, occasioned by the Lawrence strike.

SENATE DISCUSSES STRIKE.

Poindexter Wants Report Regarding Shipping of Children.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Senate to-day debated at length the situation arising from the strike in Lawrence, Mass. Debate was precipitated when Mr. Poindexter of Washington introduced a resolution directing the Bureau of Labor to report on the number of foreign citizens engaged in the strike, the hours of labor and the wages and the general situation resulting in the prevention by the local authorities of the sending of the children of the operatives out of the city.

The debate was largely over the constitutional power of Congress to interfere in a scene of domestic violence without the request of the Governor or State Legislature. Mr. Poindexter bitterly assailed the local authorities at Lawrence. The Colonel of the militia and the Chief of Police had established themselves as military autocrats, he said. They had forbidden the passage of aliens from the State of Massachusetts to other States and the matter might at any time become international. He said that he did not propose Federal interference but he did want Congress to have information in case interference should subsequently become necessary.

Mr. Poindexter's resolution was generally attacked as unwarranted meddling with the affairs of a State. Senator Bailey wanted to know if the State authorities needed or had asked for aid and Senator Root asked if any foreign powers had complained of the treatment of their subjects at Lawrence. To both of these questions Mr. Poindexter replied in the negative.

"The situation at Lawrence," said Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, "is serious. It is a misfortune to the State. As I understand it some of the children were sent to New York where they were the occasion of a great socialistic demonstration. The local authorities for reasons unknown to me have taken the extraordinary step of stopping the dispatch of the children.

"This, I think, was done under a statute in regard to abandoned children—children abandoned by their parents. And if any arrests have been made they were made under the statute punishing parents who abandon their children. The Governor and Attorney General are entirely competent to deal with the situation, grievous though it is. If any wrong is done it is done simply by the local police."

While Mr. Lodge was speaking a telegram was brought to him from John Golden, General President of the United Textile Workers of America, and Mr. Lodge read it as putting an entirely different light upon the stopping of the children. The labor leader declared that the shipping of the children about the country to arouse sympathy with the strikers was simply an ingenious device of Haywood and others of the Industrial Workers of America to raise money for an unjustified strike. The children, said Mr. Golden, were taken from their parents almost by force, certainly by intimidation, and he at least had no criticism of the authorities for stopping them at the station. The men who had coaxed them from home, he said, as soon as the soldiers appeared ran away leaving the women and children to take care of themselves.

"I don't see what good they could have done by attacking the soldiers," said Mr. Poindexter.

"They might at least have stayed and gone to jail," exclaimed Senator Tillman.

The Senator from Washington [Poindexter] charges that Massachusetts has constituted herself an autocrat in this case," said Mr. Williams. "Doesn't the Senator think that under these circumstances she ought to be the autocrat?"

The discussion then ended.

THUNDERSTORM HITS CITY.

Rain Has Cleared, Fair and Colder Weather Predicted for To-day.

The weather yesterday was full of changes that were hard for the ordinary wayfarer who had to walk the streets. In the early morning there were light flurries of snow and sleet so fine that it looked as if the clouds themselves had not quite decided just what to do. At 1:15 in the afternoon the rain began to fall, continuing until 2:45 when it stopped for an hour. It then rained through the rest of the day and night steadily, and by 10:20 P. M. 1.04 inches had fallen. The wind increased steadily from the southwest and at 9 P. M. it was blowing forty miles an hour. The temperature was 43 degrees.

At 9:20 a thunderstorm came on accompanied by lightning and lasted until 9:48. There were several heavy claps of thunder and the lightning flashed at intervals for some time ofter the thunder had ceased.

According to the forecaster at the United States Weather Bureau in the Whitehall Building, the thunderstorm was caused by the heat of Sunday and the sudden changing of the wind from southwest to northwest just after 9 o'clock when it increased to a velocity of sixty miles an hour. After the storm had passed the wind went back to the southwest and diminished to eighteen miles an hour.

The outlook for to-day and to-morrow is somewhat more comforting for those who have to spend their time in the open as there will be no more rain or snow. Fair and colder weather is promised and the temperature will probably drop to 28 above to-day.

Westerly and southwesterly gales are predicted, however, and storm warnings have been issued along the Atlantic seaboard between New York and Savannah. Last night the storm was centred over the lower lake region including Buffalo and moving to the northeast.

TEN KILLED IN TORNADO.

Double Storm Carries Buildings from Foundations and Ruins Crops.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 26.—Details of a double tornado which devastated portions of Lincoln, Jefferson and Arkansas Counties Sunday afternoon place the list of dead at ten, with at least twenty-five persons severely hurt.

Residences, plantation equipment, rice and pumping stations caught in the path of the storm were wrecked.

The residence of Edward Johnson, near Almyra, in Arkansas County, was carried forty feet from its foundation. Six persons in this house were killed outright. Mr. Johnson and one child escaped instant death, but they were perhaps fatally injured.

Apparently there were two storms. That which struck the eastern portion of Jefferson County occurred about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, while that in Arkansas County is reported to have swept past an hour earlier.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 26.—Covered by from six inches to two feet of snow, the Missouri Valley, the Southwest and the West to-day faced the worst traffic conditions of the Winter. Practically no trains from the West were running on schedule time. Telegraph and telephone service was interrupted.

Rock Island Railway officials said the storm in Colorado, New Mexico and Western Kansas was the worst ever experienced by that line. A fifty-mile wind accompanied the snow.

STREET CARS IN COLLISION.

Crosstown Car Rams Amsterdam Av. Car on 23d St., Injuring Two Persons.

A collision last night between a northbound Amsterdam Avenue car and a westbound Twenty-third Street crosstown car at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue resulted in slight injuries to two persons, the shaking up of a score of passengers, and the partial demolition of both cars.

John Galvin of 121 Ninth Avenue, motorman of the crosstown car, was cut about the face and hands by flying glass. James Wood, a chef, of 245 Sixth Avenue, a passenger on the northbound car, was thrown from his seat and was also slightly cut by flying glass. Both were attended by Dr. Vietor of New York Hospital. The other passengers declined medical attention.

Both cars were going at a moderate rate of speed when the collision happened. The crosstown car crashed into the side of the northbound car. The collision tied up traffic on both lines for half an hour. No arrests were made.

BURGLAR GETS TEN YEARS.

Wilson Had Been Convicted Before on Two Charges.

William Wilson, who was convicted of burglary in the third degree as a second offense before Judge O'Sullivan in General Sessions a week ago, was sentenced yesterday to ten years in Sing Sing.

Wilson was convicted of entering and looting a loft belonging to the Wanamaker Hair Dressing Parlor at 1,913 Broadway on May 11 last, when $8,000 worth of goods were stolen. He was convicted of petty larceny in 1900, and of burglary in 1905.

DROPPED POWDERS IN RESTAURANT SUGAR

Woman Watched for Months and Finally Caught in the Act, Complainant Says.

ILL AFTER BEING ARRESTED

Never Bought Anything in the Place Except a Cup of Coffee—Her Purpose Is Yet to be Learned.

Mrs. Helen Claims of 224 East Forty-sixth Street was locked up last night in the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, following her arrest in a lunchroom kept by Mrs. Ida Kolling at 864 Second Avenue, Mrs. Kolling complaining that Mrs. Claims had put a brownish powder in sugar bowls in her lunchroom a half a dozen times in the last eight months. It was not determined last night whether or not the powder was poisonous.

"Eight months ago she first appeared in my lunchroom," said Mrs. Kolling to the police. "She never came more than once a day, and never ordered anything but a cup of coffee. 'A cup of coffee, please,' are the only words she spoke to me during all that time.

"Soon after she first appeared one of my patrons reported that he had found in a bowl of sugar a brownish-yellowish powder that caused white blotches to form on a cup of coffee. I remembered that the woman sat at the table where the bowl rested. My patron had drunk none of his coffee. Day after day she came into my lunchroom, and after she left I found the brownish powder in the sugar bowl. It began to get on my nerves. I watched the woman, but could never catch her placing anything in any of the bowls. She always sat at the same table.

"Persons in the neighborhood learned of what occurred in my lunch room, and looked upon the woman with suspicion. Soon she was known in the neighborhood as the 'woman of mystery.'

"I informed my sister-in-law, Mrs. Catherine Honeick, of the affair, and yesterday she said she would watch the woman. To-day the woman—a prisoner—entered the lunch room at the usual time, and sat at the same table at which which she had sat for months. My sister-in-law was seated at a table across the room, but where she could watch the woman's every move."

Here Mrs. Honeick took up the story:

"The woman produced a newspaper and opened it in such a manner that her actions could not be seen by any one in the front of the lunch room. I watched her closely, and she appeared not to be aware of my presence near her. I saw her produce a small packet, open it, and pour something into the sugar bowl in front of her. She then stirred up the granulated sugar in the bowl, took two teaspoonfuls and placed them in the cup of coffee she had ordered. Then she drank some of the coffee. I went to her table and inquired if I might have two teaspoonfuls of her sugar, telling her that there was no sugar in the bowl on my table. A moment after I stirred my coffee I saw white spots appear. I jumped up from my table and seized the woman. 'I'll get you now,' I exclaimed.

"The woman made no effort to escape. Mrs. Kolling ran into the street and got a policeman."

The prisoner had nothing to say. Shortly after being taken to the police station she complained of feeling ill. Dr. Critchfield was called from Flower Hospital, and after being acquainted with Mrs. Kolling's story, recommended that the woman's stomach be pumped out.

Mrs. Claims objected to this, and said she felt better.

Mrs. Helen Claims lived by herself at 224 East Forty-sixth Street at different times during the past two years, lodging there two or three weeks at a time and then staying away a few weeks. Roomers in the building, who knew her slightly, say that she was always in her room at night and generally there most of the day. She was stylishly dressed and always well supplied with money. The only mail she received was a letter about once a week from Milwaukee and an occasional card from an employment bureau. She was not working, it is stated, at any time while she roomed at this address. She never received company and talked little with others in the same building.

LAFAYETTE RELICS SHOWN.

Some from Ancient Chateau of Chavaniac at American Art Galleries.

The Lafayette souvenirs, now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries previous to their sale on Thursday afternoon, were brought from the ancient chateau of Chavaniac owned by the Maquis Gaston de Lafayette, which is situated among the mountains of Auvergne, 400 miles from Paris, and little visited by American tourists. The relics are only a part of those at the chauteau.

The family do not live there owing to the dilapidated condition of the castle, but it still contains some valuable relics of Gen. Lafayette, including his library of 1,000 volumes relating to American wars, the bed in which he was born, and numerous relics of the battles he fought in this country during the Revolution.

At the foot of his carved wooden bed on a wooden horse are the saddle, boots, and spurs the General wore in the wars, and over the carved wood mantle there is a wood cut of Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon and a framed certificate of the Society of the Cincinnati for the State of Massachusetts certifying Lafayette's election to that body.

On the walls of his bedroom are several fine steel engravings of Washingon, Franklin, Jefferson, and Jackson. The library is kept in the banquet hall of the castle where Gouveneur Morris frequently dined when he was first United States

SURGEON MAY LOSE AN ARM.

Blood Poisoning Follows Scratch Received While Performing an Operation

Dr. John J. McAllister, consulting surgeon of the New York Central Railroad and attached to the staff of Bellevue Hospital, one of the best known surgical demonstrators and instructors in the country, is suffering from blood poisoning at his home in Scarsdale, N. Y. It was said at Bellevue last night that Dr. McAllister is in danger of losing his right arm.

Dr. McAllister, who is about 55 years old, was demonstrating before a class on abdominal surgery when he pricked his right thumb. This was on Wednesday evening last. He bathed the wound with an antiseptic solution and thought no more of the incident until 8 o'clock the following morning, when he awoke at his home in great pain.

He saw at once that there had been an infection of his hand, and he went to Dr. Schulman at St. Marks Hospital in Second Avenue, where he was treated by Drs. Schulman and Lilienthal. There was a slight response to treatment by serum injections, but this was temporary. Last night the hand was swollen a great deal, and Dr. McAllister suffered intense pain. A consultation has been called for to-day, and it is feared that if the infection has not by that time yielded to treatment the arm may have to be taken off.

The delight of every housewife
Delicious & Piquant
WAW-WAW
Sauce
with soups, salads, meats and fish unequalled
For sale at all good stores
St. James Importing Co. (Importers)
New York City.

HELD FOR ARNOLD BLACKMAIL

Handwriting Expert Testifies Mulatto Girl Wrote Threatening Letters.

After William J. Kingsley, an expert in handwriting, had testified that in his opinion the anonymous letters received by Francis R. Arnold of 10 East Seventy-ninth Street, father of the missing Dorothy Arnold, had been written by the defendant, Magistrate Barlow in the West Side Police Court yesterday afternoon held Bessie Green, a young mulatto woman, without bail for the Grand Jury on the charge of blackmail.

Mr. Arnold informed the court that he had never seen the prisoner prior to her arrest and did not know what led her to select him as a victim, unless it was the unfortunate publicity which had resulted from the disappearance of his daughter. He identified two letters which were read into the evidence. The first demanded $5,000 under threat to kill members of the Arnold family.

The writer demanded that the parcel containing the money should be sent by messenger to "Mr. Rice, 606 West 115th Street." The second letter was rambling and incoherent. In it the writer promises to the leave the country at once if $1,350 is forthcoming immediately. The letter closes with the request to send the parcel to 149 West 125th Street.

Mr. Kingsley showed the court specimens of the defendant's penmanship and declared that the writing was identical with that in the two letters received by Mr. Arnold. The defendant waived examination through her counsel, E. A. Busch of 320 Broadway.

LUSITANIA TO SAIL AT 1 A. M.

All Passengers Must Be Aboard the Liner Before 12 To-night.

The Cunard agents in New York announced yesterday that the Lusitania would sail for Liverpool via Fishguard at 1 A. M. to-morrow, weather permitting. All passengers were notified to go on board to-night between 9 o'clock and midnight. A cold buffet supper will be served during those hours to passengers. By leaving at 1 A. M. it is expected that the Lusitania and Mauretania will land their passengers in Fishguard at 9 A. M. on Monday so that they will be in London in time for lunch. Through passengers to Paris will travel in a special saloon carriage which will be shipped at Reading on the Great Western R. R. and catch the 4 P. M. boat from Dover for Boulogne, arriving in Paris at 9:15 o'clock the same night. When the boat train misses the 4 o'clock service, Paris passengers will cross to Calais by the 11 P. M. night mail boat and continue their journey in a sleeping car.

It was also pointed out by the Cunard agents that the express liners Mauretania and Lusitania would not call at Queenstown on their Eastward trip, as the changing of the sailing hour from New York from 9 A. M. to 1:00 A. M. was purposely done to make certain of an early arrival at Fishguard on the Monday.

The reports regarding the calling at Queenstown have eminated from Ireland, it was said, where an agitation has been carried on by various organizations to bring it about ever since Jan. 19, 1910, when the Lusitania sailed from New York for Fishguard direct.

RABBI WANTS NO SUCCESSOR.

Temple Beth-Hamedrash-Hagodol and Moses Weinberger in a Clash.

The synagogue of Beth-Hamedrash-Hagodol on Seventh Street is threatened with legal proceedings by its formcr rabbi, Moses Weinberger, who states that an ancient law has been violated by the congregation in engaging Rabbi Moses Tpesser, a recent arrival from Hungary, as his successor.

Rabbi Weinberger quarreled with his people several years ago and has since been conducting a bakery. Since his separation from the synagogue, its services have never been conducted by a regular rabbi. Members of the laity have alternately performed that office. While he has remained away from the synagogue since the quarrel, Rabbi Weinbergcr says, his authority cannot, under the Hebrew ecclesiastical law, be taken away from him except by death.

When it was announced that the synagogue had employed Rabbi Tpesser, Rabbi Weinberger protested by printing several thousand circulars attacking the proceeding. He also enlisted in his cause Rabbi J. L. Jaffe, of the Russian Beth-Hamedrash-Hagodol, on Norfolk Street.

Members of the synagogue last night stated that the Hebrew law of the life tenure of a rabbi had been superseded in Rabbi Weinberger's case, by a contract for a term of years which expired long ago.

PRISONER TAKEN TO BABY.

Doctor Told Court Separation Made Brooklyn Child Poisoner Ill.

Winifred Ankers, the maid at the Brooklyn Nursery and Infants Hospital, who is accused of having caused the death of eight infants at the institution by putting poison in their milk bottles, was allowed to see her child yesterday by order of Magistrate Hylan of the Gates Avenue Court. She has been in the Raymond Street Jail since she was taken away from her baby at the hospital under arrest, and the separation has caused her to worry until she is ill.

She was taken to the Gates Avenue Court yesterday morning for a hearing. At the request of her counsel, Edward J. Reilly, Magistrate Hylan granted an adjournment of the case until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. While waiting in the prisoner's pen she told Mrs. Ida M. Tietgens, the probationary officer, that she needed a doctor. Ambulance Surgeon Roberts was called from the St. John's Hospital, and assured the court that it was necessary for her health that she should see her child.

Agent Molloy of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was in Court. He said there was a law which forbade the separation of a nursing baby from its mother no matter what the standing of the woman was before the law. He joined in the request to have her returned to her child.

Accompanied by Lieutenant Detective McKirdy and Mrs. Tietgen, the probation officer of the court, the mother went to the hospital where she saw her baby. Being with the child had an immediate effect on her. She appeared happy and contended and offered no objection when she was taken back to the jail. She remained with the baby an hour.

It was reported yesterday that an official investigation would be made of the Infant's Hospital.

NAPOLEON OF WHEAT HERE.

Budapest Operator Arrives to Enter the American Grain Pit.

Desso Rosner, who modestly describes himself as the "Napoleon of the Budapest wheat market," arrived yesterday on the French liner Rochambeau, to start as an operator in wheat in this country. He was accompanied by Mrs. Rosner. Before beginning business Mr. Rosner intends to study English for six months, and will make his home with Adelbert Weismayer, who lives in West 125th Street.

Mrs. Rosner brought over some very fine diamonds, set in necklaces, earrings, rings, and pins.

Eugene Calliot, the French explorer, also arrived by the Rochambeau, on his way to the Island of Suva, in the South Pacific, where he will spend two years with the cannibals in the interior, studying their customs and language.

Ocean Travelers.

Some of those booked to leave on the Nieuw Amsterdam for Rotterdam to-day are:

Miss Jane E. Adger, Dr. and Mrs. Harry E. Alderson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Atterbury, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Bethel, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Blake, Carl Burrian, Mrs. J. Cawthraw, Sidney Duffy, Mrs. John Elliott, Mrs. G. F. Gund, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kind, Countess Lesgaza, Miss Caroline H. Morgan, Mrs. Gilbert S. Meem, Charles G. Neumann, Mrs. F. C. Penfold, H. P. Ramsdell, Mrs. F. W. Richardson, Miss A. M. Warren.

Among the arrivals yesterday from Havre on the Rochambeau were:

Mr. and Mrs. J. Cowell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Clark, Mrs. J. E. Connell, Miss Grace Connell, Montague Flagg, Miss E. Freeman, Anton Horn, Joseph King, Mrs. Amelia King, Miss Anna King, G. V. de Long, Paul Meriot, Mr. and Mrs. D. Rosner, M. Stebbins, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Sprinkle, Mrs. Fanny Tupples, J. P. Vigne, Daniel Widmer.

DIRTY WATER STILL ON TAP.

No Relief for Several Days, Explains Commissioner Thompson.

Commissioner Thompson of the Water Department said yesterday that he could promise no relief for several days, at least, to the citizens of the west side of Manhattan from the dirty water which is being served from the city's mains. Complaints poured into the Commissioner's office all day regarding the condition of the water, which, they said, is almost unfit for bathing purposes, let alone for drinking. Said the Commissioner:

"The dirtiness of the water is due entirely to the heavy rain of last Wednesday. The ground being frozen, the water drained directly into the Croton Reservoir. This accounts for the condition of the supply to the west side of Manhattan, which is served directly from the aqueduct.

"The Bronx is supplied from the Jerome Park reservoir, and because the water has had a chance to settle there are few complaints coming from that section. The same condition prevails in southern Manhattan, which is supplied from the Central Park reservoir.

"Whether there is any danger in drinking this water I do not know. The condition is one likely to arise at any time, and shows conclusively the need of a filtration plant. The present situation cannot be helped, and we will simply have to wait until the storm water is used up."

The condition of the water is worse in the Washington Heights section of the city and in Brooklyn. In Washington Heights bottled water and other beverages are at a premium. Commissioner Thompson also issued a statement calling attention to the fact that taxpayers have only three days more in which to pay their water bills.

GIRLS HURT AT NEWARK FIRE.

Two Jump from Factory Windows—Others, Who Tried, Restrained.

In a panic following the discovery of fire at Boynton and Nassau Streets, Newark, N. J., where the plants of the Myler Wax Paper Manufacturing Company and the Consolidated Button Company were destroyed shortly before noon yesterday, two girls in the employ of the button company leaped from second-story windows, while fifty others, who were restrained with difficulty from following them, dropped through the bottom of a fire escape on the second floor safely into the arms of a crowd fifteen feet below them.

Lulu McDowell, 18 years old, of 11 Essex Street, and Ada Hedden, 18 years, of 51 Wallace Street were the girls who jumped. Both were injured in the legs and head. They were taken to the city Hospital. Miss McDowell was delirious. She pleaded hysterically with the nurses to save her from the flames.

The loss of the Myler Wax Paper Manufacturing Company is estimated by Henry S. Richland, the principal owner, at about $20,000. The plant was only partially covered by insurance. C. O. Thompson, superintendent of the Consolidated Button Company, places the damage to his works at $40,000, fully covered by insurance.

Wallach Bros. 1195 B'way, near 29th St.
3d Ave., cor. 122d St. } Open
246-248 W. 125th St. } Evenings.

Now you can buy a Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suit or Overcoat for just HALF PRICE.

TRADE E. & W. MARK
Crestwood Cragwood
Two entirely new effects of material in Red-Man collars. Leading Haberdashers.
EARL & WILSON.
3 for 25 cents.

QUALITY AND VALUE
Is seen at a glance in the last Spring and Summer imported stocks of S. Morris, 349-353 Fifth Ave., and L. L. Schwartz & Co., 198 Broadway. Sold on our second floor. Suits to measure, alpaca lined, $25.00. Overcoats, silk lined, $25.00. Formerly sold for $75.00. Sale ends Saturday.
ARNHEIM, Broadway & 9th St.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2, Best Seats $1. Evs. 8.
AROUND THE WORLD

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
A New Comedy THE TRUTH WAGON

Broadway Thea., B'way & 41st St. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
Weber & Fields Jubilee Co. of 100 in "Hokey Pokey" & "Bunty Bulls & Strings."

39th ST. Thea., 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
4TH MONTH LITTLE | Balcony $1.00 | Fam. Circle 50c | Orch. $2.
BOY BLUE
"A Very Entertaining Operetta."—Press.

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-m'w $1.50
Winthrop Ames Presents The Wordless Play. SUMURUN Last 2 Weeks.

MANHATTAN OP. H. 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 25c.-50c.
THE ROSARY

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Closed This Week for Rehearsals.
Beginning MONDAY, MAR. 4 Complete new entertainment, including "WHIRL OF SOCIETY" and "A NIGHT WITH THE PIERROTS" and other international features. Star Cast. Seats on Sale Thursday.

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Ph. 3622 Bryant. Evs. 8:10. Mats. 2:10
Bought and Paid For

MATINEES TO-MORROW, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:15.
BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS

Lew Fields' Herald Sq. B'way & 35th. Evs. 8:20 Matinee To-day 2:20.
EVERYWOMAN
POPULAR MATS. TO-DAY & THURS. ENTIRE ORCH. $1. ENTIRE BALCONY 50c. Evs. 50c.-$1.50.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39, bet. B'way & 6 Av. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
The play of a Woman's Soul, The Bird of Paradise

WEST END 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
Double Bill at Regular Prices; Best Seats $1.50.
BABY MINE with Marguerite Clark AND MIKAIL MORDKIN Lydia Lopoukowa Bronislawa Pajitzkala

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT at 8. Phila.-Chicago Opera Co. CHANGE OF BILL—SEGRETO DI SUSANNA. White; Costa, Daddi. Cond., Perosio. Foll'd by JONGLEUR DE NOTRE DAME. Garden; Renaud, Dufranne, Huberdeau. Gen'l Mus. Dir., Campanini.
WED., at 8:15—TOSCA. Fremstad; Caruso, Amato, Rossi, Pini-Corsi, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
THURS., at 8:15—DONNE CURIOSE. Farrar, Alten, Maubourg, Forni; Jadlowker, Scotti, Audisio, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
FRI. MAT. at 2.—RIGOLETTO. Pasquali, Homer; Caruso, Renaud, Segurola. Cond., Sturani.
FRI. at 8.—TANNHAEUSER. Destinn, Fremstad; Slezak, Weil, Griswold, Hinshaw. Cond., Hertz.
SAT. MAT. at 2.—ARIANE. Farrar, Matzenauer, Maubourg; Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
SAT. at 7:45, Pop. Prices—LOHENGRIN. Morena, Homer; Jorn, Goritz, Witherspoon, Hinshaw, Hertz.
NEXT MON. EVG. at 8.—OTELLO. Aida, Maubourg; Slezak, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Sturani.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TO-NIGHT at 8—OTELLO. Aida, Maubourg; Slezak, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Sturani.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

MENDELSSOHN CHOIR OF TORONTO
Dr. A. S. VOGT, Conductor, in conjunction with
THEODORE THOMAS ORCHESTRA
FREDERICK STOCK, Conductor.
CAR. THIS EVE. (TUES.) MISC. PROG. HALL, TO'M. EVE. (WED.) Verdi Req'm. Seats, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Mgt. Quinlan Agency.

PHILHARMONIC
—Society of New York—
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Eve. & Fri. Aft.
Soloist ELENA GERHARDT
MISS GERHARDT'S Mediaeval Romance, "THE LADY OF DREAMS"

RUMFORD HALL, THIS EVENING, 8:15,
Piano Recital by
VICTORIA BOSHKO

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. To-mw. Eve. (Wed.) 8:15
Recital of German and English Songs.
LUDWIG HESS
Tenor. EUGEN HAILE at the Piano.
Seats 75c-$1.50, by mail, M. H. Hanson, 437 5th Av.

CARNEGIE HALL, TO-DAY AT 3.
SONG RECITAL
YVONNE DE TREVILLE
Chronological Program of French Songs
Seats 50c. to $2. Boxes $12 & $15. Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs. Aft., March 7, at 3.
Only N. Y. Song Recital, MME.
GERVILLE-REACHE
Tickets 50c. to $2, at Box Office, Haensel & Jones, 1 East 42d and 1 West 34th, Room 611.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, Third Concert TUES., at 8:15. This Eve.
ADELE MARGULIES TRIO
Seats $1.50 and $1.00 at Box Office. Assisting artist, Joseph Kovarik.
Adele Margulies.... Piano
Leopold Lichtenberg Violin
Leo Schulz .....'Cello

ASTOR THEATRE. NEXT THURSDAY 8:15. SEATS NOW.
WAGENHALS & KEMPER CO. present
THE GREYHOUND
A play of incident and character by PAUL ARMSTRONG and WILSON MIZNER.

THE GARDEN OF ALLAH
at the CENTURY THEATRE has played to the Greatest Eighteen Weeks of Business Since the World Began. Ev. 8. Mats. Wed. (Pop.), Sat. at 2. Seats to Mar. 30.
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